

*Steward.* Bad enough, your Honour; the magpie's dead.

*Mr G.* Poor Mag! So he is gone. How came he to die?

*Steward.* Overate<sup>2</sup> himself.

*Mr G.* Did he, faith<sup>3</sup>! A greedy dog! Why what did he get that he liked so well?

*Steward.* Horseflesh, sir. He died of eating horseflesh.

*Mr G.* How came he to get so much horseflesh?

*Steward.* All your father's horses, sir.

*Mr G.* What! are they dead too?

*Steward.* Ay, sir; they died of overwork.

*Mr G.* And why were they overworked, pray?

*Steward.* Carrying water.

*Mr G.* Carrying water! And what were they carrying water for?

*Steward.* Sure, sir, to put out the fire.

*Mr G.* Fire! What fire?

*Steward.* Oh! sir, your father's house is burnt to the ground.

*Mr G.* My father's house burnt down! And how came it on fire?

*Steward.* I think, sir, it must have been the torches...

*Mr G.* Torches! What torches?

*Steward.* At your mother's funeral.

*Mr G.* My mother dead!

*Steward.* Ah, poor lady! she never looked up after it.

*Mr G.* After what?

*Steward.* The loss of your father.

*Mr G.* My father gone too?

*Steward.* Yes, poor gentleman! he took to his bed as soon as he heard of it.

1. *Poor Mag!* pauvre Margot!

2. *Overate*, parfait de *overeat*, manger trop.

3. *Did he, faith!* vraiment!

*Mr G.* Heard of what?

*Steward.* The bad news, sir, an please your Honour.

*Mr G.* What! more miseries! more bad news!

*Steward.* Yes, sir; your bank has failed, and you are not worth a shilling<sup>1</sup> in the world. I made bold, sir, to come to wait on you to tell you about it, for I thought you would like to hear the news.

Verbes irréguliers : *to go on*; *to come*; *to overeat*; *to get*; *to put out*; *to burn*; *to take*; *to hear*; *to make*; *to tell*; *to think*.

## VERSION 25.

*Un moment difficile.*

There are few moments in a man's existence, when he experiences so much ludicrous distress<sup>2</sup>, or meets with so little charitable commiseration, as when he is in pursuit of his own hat. A vast deal of coolness, and a peculiar degree of judgment, are requisite in catching a hat. A man must not be precipitate, or he runs over it; he must not rush into the opposite extreme, or he loses it altogether. The best way is to keep gently up with the object of pursuit, to be wary and cautious, to watch your opportunity well, get gradually before it, then make a rapid dive, seize it by the crown, and stick it firmly on your head : smiling pleasantly all the time, as if you thought it as good a joke as any body else.

Verbes irréguliers : *to meet with*; *to catch*; *to run*; *to lose*; *to keep up with*; *to get*; *to make*; *to stick*; *to think*.

1. *You are not worth a shilling*, mot à mot : vous ne valez pas un schelling; vous ne possédez plus un seul sou. *To be worth*, valoir. *What is that worth?* combien cela vaut-il?

2. *Distress*, embarras.



## VERSION 26.

*Les deux géants.*

Fingal was a giant, and no fool of one<sup>1</sup>, and any one that affronted him was sure of a beating. But there was a giant in Scotland as tall as the mainmast<sup>2</sup>, more or less, as we say when we are not quite sure. This Scotch giant heard of Fingal, and how he had beaten every body, and he said, "Who is this Fingal? I'll just walk over and see what he's made of." So he walked across the Irish Channel<sup>3</sup>, and landed within half a mile<sup>4</sup> of Belfast<sup>5</sup>, and I suspect that he was not dry-footed.

When Fingal heard that this great chap was coming over<sup>6</sup>, he was in a devil of a fright, for they told him that the Scotchman was taller by a few feet or so<sup>7</sup>. So Fingal kept a sharp look out for the Scotchman, and one fine morning there he was sure enough, coming up the hill to Fingal's house. If Fingal was afraid before, he had more reason to be afraid when he saw the fellow, for he looked for all the world<sup>8</sup> like the Monument<sup>9</sup>.

1. *And no fool of one*, et ce n'était pas un sot; familièrement; et un fameux encore.

2. *The mainmast*, le grand mât; c'est un aspirant de marine qui raconte l'histoire.

3. *The Irish channel*, le canal d'Irlande, mer qui sépare l'Irlande de l'Ecosse.

4. *Half a mile*, un demi-mille; pour la place de l'article indéfini, voyez *Grammaire*, n° 189. 3°. Le mille anglais vaut 1760 yards ou environ 1 kilomètre 610.

5. *Belfast*, grande ville manufacturière du nord de l'Irlande, compte aujourd'hui 120,000 habitants.

6. *Was coming over*, allait venir. Les Anglais emploient toujours le mot *over*, par-dessus, quand il s'agit de traverser la mer. *I am going over to Belgium*, je vais en Belgique.

7. *By a few feet or so*, de quelques pieds. Voyez *Grammaire*, n° 218.

8. *For all the world*, pour le monde entier, locution anglaise qui signifie exactement.

9. *The Monument*, le Monument, haute colonne élevée à Londres en mémoire du grand incendie de 1666.

upon a voyage of discovery. So Fingal ran into his house, and called to his wife Shaya, "My vourneen<sup>1</sup>," says he, "be quick now, there's that big bully of a Scotchman<sup>2</sup> coming up the hill. Cover me up with the blankets, and if he asks who is in bed, tell him it's the child."

Verbes irréguliers : *to beat*; *to hear*; *to say*; *to see*; *to make*; *to come*; *to keep*; *to tell*.

## VERSION 27.

*Les deux géants (suite).*

So Fingal lay down on the bed, and his wife had just time to cover him up, when in comes the Scotchman, and though he stooped low, he broke his head against the portal. "Where's Fingal," said he, rubbing his forehead, "show him to me that I may give him a beating."—"Whist! whist!" cries Shaya, "you'll wake the baby, and then he that you talk of beating will be the death of you<sup>3</sup>, if he comes in."—"Is that the baby?" cried the Scotchman with surprise looking at the great carcass muffled up in the blankets. "Sure it is," replied Shaya, "and Fingal's baby too<sup>4</sup>, so don't you wake him, or Fingal will twist your neck in a minute."—"By the cross of Saint Andrew," replied the giant; "then it's high time for me to be off; for if that's his baby, I'll be but a mouthful to the fellow himself, so good morning to ye." So the Scotch giant ran out of the house and never stopped to eat or drink until he got back to his own hills, foreby he was nearly drowned

1. *My vourneen* ou *mavourneen*, mot irlandais, ma chérie.

2. *That big bully of a Scotchman*, ce gros brutal d'Ecosse.

3. *Will be the death of you*, vous tuera vous-même.

4. *Too*, encore.

Versions anglaises.



in having mistaken his passage across the Channel in his great hurry. Then Fingal got up and laughed, as well he might, at his own acuteness; and so ends my story about Fingal.

Verbes irréguliers : *to lie down; to come in; to break; to show; to give; to wake; to beat; to run out; to eat; to drink; to get back; to mistake; to get up.*

## VERSION 28.

*Un problème.*

A man has a small boat, in which he must carry, from one side of the river to the other, a wolf, a goat and a cabbage; and he cannot carry more than one of these at once. Which shall he take first without running the risk that, during one of his navigations, the wolf may devour the goat, or the goat eat up the cabbage? Suppose he carry<sup>1</sup> the wolf, the cabbage is lost—if he take<sup>4</sup> the cabbage, the peril is the same, for the goat is in jeopardy on the other side of the river. The answer is : He must take the goat first : the wolf will not touch the cabbage; in the second passage he ferries over the cabbage, and brings back the goat; in the third he takes over the wolf, which may again be safely left with the cabbage. He concludes with returning for the goat.

Verbes irréguliers : *to take; to eat up; to lose; to bring back; to leave.*

1. Suppose he carry, if he take. Carry et take, sont à la 3<sup>e</sup> pers. du sing. du présent du subjonctif anglais, régi par les conjonctions suppose et if. Voyez Grammaire, n<sup>o</sup>. 292.

## VERSION 29.

*Une lettre.*

Huntingdon, 10<sup>th</sup> October 1765.

My dear cousin,

I should grumble at your long silence, if I did not know that one may love one's friends very well, though one is not always in a humour to write to them. Besides, I have the satisfaction of being perfectly sure, that you have at least twenty times recollected the debt you owe me, and as often resolved to pay it; and, perhaps, while you remain indebted to me, you think of me twice as often as you would do, if the account was clear. These are the reflections with which I comfort myself under the affliction of not hearing from you. I thank God for your friendship, and for every friend I have; for all the pleasing circumstances here, for my health of body, and perfect serenity of mind.

To recollect the past, and compare it with the present, is all I have need of to fill me with gratitude, and to be grateful is to be happy.

William Cowper<sup>1</sup>.

Verbes irréguliers : *to know; to write; to pay; to think; to do; to hear from.*

## VERSION 30.

*Une heureuse famille.*

At a small distance from the house, my predecessor had made a seat, overshadowed by a hedge of haw-

1 William Cowper, poète anglais, satirique et moraliste (1721-1800).



thorn and honeysuckle. Here, when the weather was fine and our labour soon finished, we usually sat together to enjoy an extensive landscape in the calm of the evening. Here, too, we drank tea, which was now become an occasional banquet; and as we had it but seldom, it diffused a new joy, the preparations for it being made with no small share of bustle and ceremony. On these occasions, our two little ones always read to us, and they were regularly served after we had done. Sometimes, to give a variety to our amusements, the girls sang to the guitar; and while they thus formed a little concert, my wife and I would stroll down the sloping field that was embellished with blue bells and centaury, talk of our children with rapture, and enjoy the breeze that wafted both health and harmony.

Verbes irréguliers: *to make; to sit; to drink; to become; to read; to do; to give; to sing.*

## VERSION 31.

*Une chose à la fois.*

The famous De Witt<sup>1</sup>, one of the greatest statesmen of the age in which he lived, being asked by a friend, how he was able to despatch that multitude of affairs in which he was engaged? replied, that his whole art consisted in doing one thing at once. "If," says he, "I have any necessary despatches to make, I think of nothing else till those are made; if any domestic affairs require my attention, I give myself wholly up to them, till they are set in order."

Verbes irréguliers: *to do; to say; to make; to think; to give up; to set.*

1. De Witt, célèbre homme d'État Hollandais, 1625-1672.

## VERSION 32.

*La vie présente.*

I would<sup>1</sup> have every one consider, that he is in this life nothing more than a passenger, and that he is not to set up in rest here, but to keep an attentive eye upon that state of being to which he approaches every moment, and which will be for ever fixed and permanent. This single consideration would be sufficient to extinguish the bitterness of hatred, the thirst of avarice, and the cruelty of ambition.

I am very much pleased with the passage of Antiphanes, a very ancient poet who lived near a hundred years before Socrates, which represents the life of man under this view, as I have here translated it word for word: "Be not grieved," says he, "above measure for thy deceased friends. They are not dead, but have only finished that journey which it is necessary for<sup>2</sup> every one of us to take. We ourselves must go to that great place of reception in which they are all of them assembled, and, in this general rendez-vous of mankind, live together in another state of being."

Verbes irréguliers: *to set up; to keep; to take; to go.*

## VERSION 33.

*Comment se choisir une femme.*

There was once a young shepherd who wanted to get married. He knew three sisters, but each of them was

1. *I would have every one consider*, je voudrais que tout le monde réfléchît. Les Anglais traduisent d'une foule de manières l'idée exprimée par le verbe français *vouloir*. Voyez, pour *would have*, Grammaire, n° 163.

2. *It is necessary for*, il est nécessaire que. Voyez Grammaire, n° 294 et note 2: *23*



as pretty as the other two, and all pleased him alike, so that it was difficult to choose among them, for he did not know which to prefer. Then he asked his mother to advise him, and her counsel was that he should ask them all three to supper, place cheese before them, and notice how they ate it. The young man did as he was advised. The first sister ate her cheese, rind and all. The second cut off the rind, but so hastily, that she cut off some of the cheese too, and wasted it. But the third sister pared off the rind very carefully, slicing away<sup>1</sup> neither too much nor too little. The shepherd reported all this to his mother and she said; "Choose the youngest sister for your bride." And he did so, and he lived comfortably and happily with her all his life long.

Verbes irréguliers : *to get; to know; to eat; to do; to cut; to choose.*

## VERSION 34.

*Le brahmine et les trois voleurs.*

A pious brahmin, says Pilpay<sup>2</sup> in one of his fables, made a vow that he would sacrifice a sheep on a certain day; and on the appointed morning he went forth to buy one. There lived in his neighbourhood three rogues who knew of his vow and they laid a scheme for profiting by it. The first met him and said, "Oh Brahmin, wilt thou buy a sheep? I have one fit for sacrifice."—"It is for that very purpose," said the holy man, "that I came forth this day." Then the impostor opened a bag and brought out of it an unclean<sup>3</sup> beast, an ugly dog, lame

1. *To slice away*, retrancher, enlever. *Slice*, tranche.

2. *Pilpay*, fabuliste indien qui, dit-on, vivait 2,000 ans avant Jésus-Christ.

3. *Unclean*, immonde.

and blind. Thereupon the brahmin cried out, "Wretch, who touchest things impure, and utterest things untrue, callest thou that cur a sheep?"—"Truly," answered the other, "it is a sheep of the finest fleece, and of the sweetest flesh. Oh brahmin, it will be an offering most acceptable to the gods."—"Friend," said the Brahmin, "either thou or I must be blind."

Just then one of the accomplices came up. "Praised be the gods," said this second rogue, "that I have been saved the trouble of going to market for a sheep! this is such a sheep as I wanted. For how much will you sell it?" When the brahmin heard this, his mind waved to and fro, like one swinging in the air at a holy festival. "Sir," said he to the new comer, "take heed what thou dost; this is no sheep, but an unclean cur."—"Oh brahmin," said the new comer, "thou art drunk or mad!"

At this time the third confederate drew near. "Let us ask this man," said the brahmin, "what the creature is, and I will stand by what he shall say." To this the others agreed; and the brahmin called out, "Oh stranger, what dost thou call this beast?"—"Surely, oh brahmin," said the knave, "it is a fine sheep." Then the brahmin said, "Surely the gods have taken away my senses;" and he asked pardon of him who carried the dog; and bought it for a measure of rice and a pot of ghee<sup>1</sup>, and offered it up to the gods, who, wroth at this unclean sacrifice, smote him with a sore disease in all his joints.

Verbes irréguliers : *to say; to make; to go forth; to buy; to know; to lay; to meet; to come forth; to bring out; to sell; to hear; to swing; to take heed; to do; to draw near; to stand by; to smite.*

1. *Ghee*, ghi, beurre fondu, fait avec le lait de la femelle du buffle.



## VERSION 35.

*La souris.*

The mouse is a pretty little animal, but troublesome and mischievous. It is not choice in its food, but likes to taste every thing. Flour, bread, cheese, butter, candles and twenty other things will surely be tasted if they come in its way. And it is of no use to wrap things in paper, or to put them away in wooden boxes, for mice, with their sharp teeth, soon nibble their way through. Besides they can climb so well, that it is hard to keep anything out of their reach. One night, I was in bed, just going to sleep, when I heard a mouse creeping up<sup>1</sup> the bed curtains; I made a blow with my fist at the place where the noise came from, and drove it away. But it soon came back again, and kept me awake so long that at last I lighted a candle and placed it on the chimney-piece, thinking the light would drive it away. But soon I heard the mouse creeping up the curtains again, and then a sudden noise in the candlestick. The impudent little fellow had crawled to the top of the curtains and sprung across to the chimney-piece; and there it was sitting up and nibbling the drops of grease! This was too bad; so I got up, opened the door, and hunted it out with a towel.

Verbes irréguliers : *to come*; *to put away*; *to keep*; *to go*; *to sleep*; *to hear*; *to creep*; *to make*; *to think*; *to drive away*; *to spring*; *to sit up*; *to get up*.

1. Après les verbes *to see*, *to hear*, *to feel*, on met en anglais le participe présent au lieu de l'infinitif, quand l'action est une et représentée comme ayant lieu au moment dont on parle. *I heard a mouse creeping up*, j'entendis une souris qui grimpait. Autrement on emploie l'infinitif sans *to* : j'ai souvent entendu chanter cet artiste, *I have often heard that artist sing*.

## VERSION 36.

*Le martin-pêcheur.*

One day I was travelling on a railway by the side of a river, when a kingfisher darted away from a bush and flew on<sup>1</sup> by the side of the carriage, keeping up with it for a minute or more. The sun was shining brightly, which made the beautiful blue and green feathers of the bird glitter like precious stones. I never saw one so well as I did then, though I have often watched one as it darted swiftly up or down a stream, like an arrow of coloured light. The kingfisher often perches on a twig overhanging a stream, where it rests perfectly still, watching for any little fish which may happen to come near the surface.<sup>2</sup> In it dashes after one, catches it in its large strong beak, the water running off<sup>3</sup> its feathers without wetting them, swallows it, and goes back to its resting-place again and again until it has caught as many as it wants. It makes its nest of old fishbones and rubbish, in a hole by the river's bank, where it lays five or six pinkish-white<sup>4</sup> eggs. One might think that the beak and mouth of the kingfisher were<sup>5</sup> too large for so small a bird; but how, pray<sup>5</sup>, could it

1. *To fly on*, continuer de voler. La préposition *on* ajoutée à un verbe marque la continuation de l'action exprimée par le verbe. Traduisez : *to read on*, *to laugh on*, *to speak on*, etc.

2. *The water running off*, pendant que l'eau dégoutte de.

3. *Pinkish-white*, d'un blanc rose. *Ish*, suffixe saxon, signifie un peu et répond à la terminaison française *âtre* : *blackish*, noirâtre; *greenish*, verdâtre. Voyez notre Cours de thèmes, formation des mots, p. 5.

4. *Were*, seraient. *Were*, imparfait du subjonctif anglais, employé comme abréviation du conditionnel *would be*. Voyez Grammaire n° 289.

5. *Pray*, ou *I pray you*, je vous prie. Ce n'est que dans cette seule locution qu'on emploie *to pray* pour exprimer l'idée d'une simple demande. Partout ailleurs *to pray* s'emploie dans le sens religieux de prier, ou tout au moins dans celui de supplier.

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catch and swallow fish if its bill were<sup>1</sup> no bigger<sup>2</sup> than a blackbird's<sup>3</sup>.

Verbes irréguliers : *to fly on; to keep up with; to shine; to make; to see; to do; to overhang; to come; to catch; to run off; to wet; to go back; to lay; to think.*

## VERSION 36.

*Le porc.*

I don't think there can be any food in that pig's trough<sup>4</sup> or he would surely have his snout in it and most likely one of his feet as well. A horse seems to enjoy a gallop; the lark, I am sure, enjoys singing; and a lamb enjoys playing : but a pig never seems to be happy unless when he is either eating or sleeping. When he grunts he seems to say, "Give me something to eat;" and when he squeaks he seems to say, "I am very hungry indeed; and if you don't give me something to eat this minute, I will break open the door of my sty and come out and eat you. So don't stop there looking at me, but run away as fast as you can, and bring me something to eat. I don't care much what it is — cabbage-leaves, turnip-parings, sour milk, barley-meal, plate scrapings, anything you like, but something I must and will have, and I won't leave off squeaking till I get it; and when it comes I will gobble it up as

1. *If its bill were no bigger*, si son bec n'était, s'il n'avait pas le bec plus gros. Voyez page 81, note 4.

2. *No bigger*, ne... pas plus gros. Avant un comparatif, on emploie assez souvent *no* au lieu de *not*, surtout devant les comparatifs d'un usage fréquent : *no more, no less, no larger, etc.*

3. *A blackbird's*, celui d'un merle. Celui de, celle de, etc., ne se traduisent pas ordinairement avant un nom de personne ou d'être animé, et l'on met ce nom au cas possessif. Voyez Grammaire, n° 238.

4. *Trough*, auge, prononcez *treuff*. Voyez exercices de prononciation, page 17.

fast as I can, for fear that some other pig as greedy as myself should want to taste. Squeak! squeak! squeak! give me something to eat this minute." Oh! who would be greedy like that pig?

Verbes irréguliers : *to think; to sing; to eat; to sleep; to say; to give; to break open; to come out; to run away; to bring; to leave off; to get.*

## VERSION 37.

*Un souhait pieux.*

George the Third, king of England, coming one day into the theatre, amidst the loud acclamations of a crowded audience<sup>1</sup>, a pistol was fired from the pit, and the ball, passing close by the king, entered the ceiling of his Majesty's box. The general confusion and uproar that succeeded is not to be described. The king, however, remained perfectly composed; and the same evening, at his usual hour of going to bed, he said to the queen, "I feel somewhat tired, and I believe I shall sleep soundly. May it please God, that he who<sup>2</sup> fired the pistol at me may enjoy as profound a rest as I shall have!"

*Petits proverbes, grande sagesse.*

God helps those that help themselves. The sleeping fox catches no poultry. Lost time is never found again, and time enough is ever little enough. One to-day is worth two to-morrows; never leave till to-morrow what you can do to-day. Early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

Verbes irréguliers : *to say; to feel; to sleep; to catch; to lose; to find; to leave; to do; to rise; to make.*

1. *A crowded audience*, une salle comble.

2. *He who*, celui qui. Voyez Grammaire, n° 235.



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## VERSION 38.

*Contentement, bon assaisonnement.*

Robinet, a peasant of Lorraine, after a hard day's work at the next market town, was returning home with a basket in his hand. What a delicious supper I shall have! said he to himself. This piece of kid well stewed down, with my onions sliced, thickened with my meal, and seasoned with my salt and pepper, will make a dish fit for the bishop of the diocese. Then I have a good piece of barley loaf at home to finish with. How I long to be at it!<sup>1</sup>

A noise in the hedge now attracted his notice, and he spied a squirrel nimbly running up<sup>2</sup> a tree, and popping into a hole between the branches. Ha! thought he, what a nice present a nest of young squirrels will be to my little master! I'll try if I can get it. Upon this, he set down his basket in the road, and began to climb up the tree. He had half ascended, when casting a look at his basket, he saw a dog with his nose in it, ferreting out the piece of kid's flesh. He made all possible speed down, but the dog was too quick for him, and ran off with the meat in his mouth. Robinet looked after him—Well, said he, then I must be content with soup meagre—and no bad thing either!

He travelled on, and came to a little public-house by the road side, where an acquaintance of his was sitting on a bench drinking. He invited Robinet to take a draught. Robinet seated himself by his friend, and set his basket on the bench close by him. A tame raven, which was kept at the house, came slyly behind him, and

1. *To be at it*, y être.

2. Voyez page 80, note 1.

perching on the basket stole away the bag in which the meal was tied up, and hopped off with it to his hole. Robinet did not perceive the theft till he had got on his way again. He returned to search for his bag, but could hear no tidings of it. Well, says he, my soup will be the thinner<sup>1</sup>, but I will boil a slice of bread with it, and that will do it some good at least.

He went on again, and arrived at a little brook, over which was laid a narrow plank. A young woman coming up to pass at the same time, Robinet politely offered her his hand. As soon as she had got to the middle, either through fear or sport, she shrieked out, and cried she was falling. Robinet, hastening to support her with his other hand, let his basket drop into the stream. As soon as she was safe over he jumped in and recovered it, but when he took it out, he perceived that all the salt was melted, and the pepper washed away. Nothing was now left but the onions. Well! says Robinet, then I must sup to-night upon roasted onions and barley bread. Last night I had the bread alone. To-morrow morning it will not signify what I had. So saying, he trudged on, singing as before.

## VERSION 39.

*Le père Morris et ses pêches.*

Mr Morris, an aged clergyman, settled<sup>2</sup> over an obscure village in New-England<sup>3</sup>, had on his farm a fine orchard<sup>4</sup> of peach-trees, from which some of the ten and twelve year old young gentlemen helped themselves

1. *The thinner*, d'autant plus clair ou n'est que plus clair.

2. *Settled over*, établi comme pasteur de.

3. *New England*, la Nouvelle Angleterre, un des États-Unis d'Amérique.

4. *Orchard*, verger; ici « plantation ».



more liberally than the old man's kindness thought expedient or allowable.

Accordingly he took occasion to introduce into his sermon one sunday an account of a journey he took<sup>1</sup>, and how he was very hot and very dry: and how he saw a fine orchard of peaches that made his mouth water to look at them. "So," said he, "I came up to the fence and looked all around, for I would not have touched one of them without leave, for all the world. At last I espied a man, and said, 'Sir, won't you give me some of your peaches?' So the man came and gave me nigh a hat full. And while I stood there eating, I said, 'Sir, how do you manage to keep your peaches?'—'Keep them?' said he, 'what do you mean?'—'Yes, sir,' said I, 'don't the boys steal them?'—'Boys steal them! no, indeed!'—'Why, sir,' said I, 'I have a whole garden full of peaches, and I cannot get half of them'—here the old man's voice grew tremulous—'because the boys in my parish steal them so.'—'Why, sir,' said he, 'don't their parents teach them not to steal?' At this I grew all over in a cold sweat<sup>2</sup>, and I told him, I feared they did not. 'Why, how you talk!' said the man; 'do tell me where you live.' "Then," said Father Morris, the tears running down his cheeks, "I was obliged to tell him I lived in the village of G—." After this Father Morris kept his peaches.

Verbes irréguliers: *to think; to take; to see; to make; to say; to come up; to give; to stand; to eat; to keep; to steal; to get; to grow; to teach; to tell; to run down.*

1. *Of a journey (which) he took. To take a journey, faire un voyage.*

2. *I grew all over in a cold sweat, une sueur froide me parcourut tout le corps.*

3. *Why, how you talk! que dites-vous donc là!*

## VERSION 40.

*La curiosité satisfaite.*

Dr Franklin<sup>1</sup>, in the early part of his life, when following<sup>2</sup> the business of a printer<sup>3</sup>, had occasion to travel from Philadelphia to Boston. In his journey he stopped at an inn, the landlord of which possessed all the impertinent curiosity of his countrymen. Franklin had scarcely sat himself down to supper, when his landlord began to tease him with his questions. He, well knowing the disposition of these people, and aware that answering one question, would only pave the way for twenty more, determined to stop the landlord at once, by requesting to see his wife, children and servants, in short the whole of his household. When they were summoned, Franklin, with arch solemnity, said: "My good friends, I sent for you here to give you an account of myself: my name is Benjamin Franklin; I am a printer, nineteen years of age; I reside at Philadelphia, and am now on my way to Boston; I sent for you all that if you wished for any further particulars,

1. Le docteur Franklin, une des gloires des États-Unis d'Amérique, né à Boston en 1706, commença la vie comme typographe dans les ateliers d'imprimerie de son frère aîné éditeur d'un journal. Pendant longtemps Franklin mettait dans la boîte du journal des articles anonymes qu'il écrivait lui-même; ces articles furent très-remarqués. Une fois connu, il fut bientôt nommé membre de l'Assemblée de Pensylvanie; c'est alors qu'il fit ses expériences sur l'électricité et qu'il inventa le paratonnerre. Dans la grande lutte pour l'indépendance que les colons anglais d'Amérique soutinrent contre la mère patrie, Franklin fut un des plus fermes soutiens de Washington, et ce fut surtout grâce à ses efforts comme ambassadeur des États-Unis à Paris, que la France fut entraînée dans l'alliance contre l'Angleterre.

2. When following, alors qu'il exerçait.

3. Of a printer, de typographe.

*sur la page*



you might ask, and I inform<sup>1</sup> you : which done<sup>2</sup>, I hope that you will permit me to eat my supper in peace."

Verbes irréguliers : *to sit down; to begin; to know; to see; to say; to send; to give; to do; to eat.*

## VERSION 41.

*Présence d'esprit de Shakspeare.*

Shakspeare was one day performing the part of a king in one of his own tragedies in the presence of Queen Elisabeth. The queen, wishing to know whether he would depart from the dignity of the sovereign, dropped her handkerchief on the stage as if by accident, on which the mimic monarch interrupting his speech, immediately exclaimed :

"But ere this be done,  
Take up our sister's handkerchief."

This presence of mind in the poet, and his attention to the business of the scene<sup>3</sup> is said to have been highly pleasing to the queen.

Verbes irréguliers : *to know; to take up; to say.*

## VERSION 42.

*Le Vent.*

What way does the wind come? What way does he go?  
He rides over the water, and over the snow,  
Through wood, and through vale; and o'er rocky height,

1. And I inform you pour *and I might inform you.*

2. Which done, et maintenant que c'est fait.

3. The business of the scene, ce qui se passait sur la scène.

Which the goat cannot climb, takes his sounding flight;  
He tosses about in every bare tree,

As, if you look up, you plainly may see;  
But how he will come, and whither he goes,  
There's never a scholar in England knows.

He will suddenly stop in a cunning nook,  
And ring a sharp larum; — but, if you should look,  
There's nothing to see but a cushion of snow,  
Round as a pillow, and whiter than milk,  
And softer than if it were<sup>1</sup> covered with silk.  
Sometimes he'll hide in the cave of a rock,  
Then whistle as shrill as the buzzard cock;  
Yet, seek him — and what shall you find in the place?  
Nothing but silence and empty space;  
Save, in a corner, a heap of dry leaves,  
That he's<sup>2</sup> left, for a bed, to beggars or thieves!

As soon as 'tis daylight, to-morrow, with me  
You shall go to the orchard and then you will see  
That he has been there, and made a great rout,  
And cracked the branches, and strewn them about;  
Heaven grant that he spare but that one upright twig,  
That looked up at the sky so proud and so big  
All last summer, as well you know,  
Studded with apples, a beautiful show!

Hark! Over the roof he makes a pause,  
And growls as if he would fix his claws  
Right in the slates, and with a huge rattle,  
Drive them down, like men in a battle :  
— But let him range round, he does us no harm,  
We build up the fire, we're all snug and warm;

1. Voyez page 81. note 4.

2. He's left pour *he has left.*



Untouched by his breath the candle glows bright,  
And burns with a clear and steady light;  
Books have we to read;—but that half-stifled knell?  
Alas! 'tis the sound of the eight o'clock bell.

Come, now we'll to bed, and when we are there  
He may work his own will, and what shall we care?  
He may knock at the door—we'll not let him in;  
May drive at the window—we'll laugh at his din;  
Let him seek his own home, wherever it be;  
Here's a cosy warm house for Edward and me.

Verbes irréguliers : *to come*; *to go*; *to ride*; *to take*; *to see*;  
*to know*; *to ring*; *to hide*; *to seek*; *to find*; *to leave*; *to make*;  
*to strew*; *to drive down*; *to do*; *to build up*; *to burn*; *to read*.

## VERSION 43.

*Le véritable héroïsme.*

In a certain Cornish<sup>2</sup> mine, two miners, deep down in the shaft, were engaged in putting in a shot<sup>3</sup> for blasting. They had finished their task and were about to give the signal for being hoisted up. One at a time was all the assistant at the top could manage, and the second was to kindle<sup>4</sup> the match, and then mount with all speed. Now it chanced, while they were still below, that one of them thought the match too long. He accordingly tried to break it shorter. Taking a couple of stones, a flat and a sharp, he succeeded in cutting it the required length; but, horrible to relate, he kindled it at the same time, while both were still below! Both shouted vehemently to the man at the windlass; both sprang at

1. *When we are there*, quand nous y serons. Voyez Grammaire, n° 278.

2. *Cornish*, du comté de Cornouailles.

3. *A shot*, une charge de poudre.

4. *Was to kindle*, devait allumer. Voyez Grammaire page 83.

the basket. The windlass man could not move it with both in it.

Here was a moment for poor miner Jack and miner Will! Instant horrible death hangs over them. Will generously resigns himself, "Go aloft, Jack; sit down; away! in one minute I shall be in heaven!"

Jack bounds aloft, the explosion instantly follows, bruising his face as he looks down into the pit, but he is safe above ground.

And what of poor Will? Descending eagerly they find him, as if by miracle, buried under rocks which had arched themselves over him. He is little injured. He too is brought up safe: Well done<sup>1</sup>, brave Will!

Verbes irréguliers : *to put*; *to give*; *to think*; *to break*; *to take*;  
*to spring*; *to hang*; *to go*; *to sit down*; *to find*; *to bring up*.

## VERSION 44.

*La légende de Charybde<sup>2</sup>.*

Once upon a time there was a bold young fisherman living on the coast of southern Italy. One night, stormy and dark, he found that his father and brothers would<sup>3</sup> not venture out in their light and strong smack; so he determined, in spite of every remonstrance, to go alone in the little cockle-shell attached to it. It blew a gale, but he rode it out in his tiny buoyant bark, till the sun rose, warm and bright, upon a placid, glassy sea. Overcome by fatigue and heat, he fell asleep, but, after

1. *Well done!* bravo!

2. Charybde, gouffre ou tourbillon situé au N. E. de la Sicile, en face des rochers de Scylla, non loin du port de Messine, était très-redouté des anciens navigateurs, ainsi que les rochers voisins. C'est de là que vient le proverbe, *tomber de Charybde en Scylla*.

3. Le mot *would* n'est pas ici le signe du conditionnel : il a le sens primitif de *vouloir*. L'idée de *vouloir* s'exprime par *will* au présent et par *would* au passé, toutes les fois qu'on veut exprimer la volonté absolue, et surtout avec la négation. Voyez Grammaire, n°s 159 et 160.