

LECTURES.

Première Partie.

1.

Le plus grand de tous les Maux.

Sâadi, the Përsian author of a work (wërk) called *Gülistan*, tells a story of thrëe sages, a Grëek, an Indian, and a Përsian, who, in the présence of a king of Përsia, debated on this quéstion: "Of all èvils, which is the grëatest?" The Grëek said (séd), "Old âge opprëssed with pöverty"; the Indian answered (ânsërd), "Pain with impatience"; the Përsian said, "Déath, without good works before it."

2.

Maximes de Franklin.

God helps them that help thëmsëlvës. The slëeping fox catches no pöultry. Löst time is néver found again (agén), and what we cäll time enough (inúf), always proves¹ little enough. One to-day is worth² two to-mórröws; néver léave that till to-morrow which you can do to-day. Éarly to bed, and éarly to rise, makes a man héalthy, wéalthy and wise.

3.

Le meilleur Pilote.

It is relatéd of a boy, who was on bôard of a ship during a störm, that he was frëe from all fear, when

¹ to prove (prüv), *se trouver être*. — ² to be worth (werth), *valoir*.

others were half (hâf) wild with térror. When asked the réason of this: "O", said (séd) he, "my father is at the helm!" — If we could mänifest the same simple cónfidence in our héavenly father, who is at the helm in évery störm, one half of the troubles which we endure would be done (dün) away¹.

4.

Prométhée.

Prométhëus, says (séz) the fâble, gave to man the cöurage of the lion (li-un), the subtilty of the fox, the próvidence of the ânt, and the industry of the bee. He tãught him to till the grôund, to build houses, to cure disëasës, and to construct ships. In a word (wërd), he endüed him with mémory, with sagácity, and with invéntion; and to crôwn all, gave to him an insight into futurity; but the knowledge (nóledj) and dréad of èvil réndëring man miserable, Prométhëus deprived him of this fáculity, and gave to him hope instéad.

5.

Énigme.

It is² a bird (bërd) which in swiftness compëtës with the èagle's flight (flit); it is a fish and divides the wàves, which néver bôre a grëater mónster; it is an élëphant, which cãrries tówers ón its mighty (miti) báck; it resëmbles a crëeping spider, when it moves (müvz) its fëet; and when it has firmly (fërmlì) grãppled with its póinted iron (i-èrn) tooth (tüth), it stands as (áz) if it were on firm (fërm) fëet, and dáres the ràging hürricane.

6.

Familiarité du Prince.

The émpëror Tràjan's fàvourites, taking nòtice that he entertained évery bódy with grëat familiárity, told him he forgót the dignítty of his stàtion: "I will take càre", ânsëred he, "that my pëople shall find in me

¹ serait écartée. — ² c'est.

such an emperor as I should wish to have myself, were I a private man."

7.

Solyman.

The haughty Solyman, emperor of the Turks, took (tük) the city of Belgrade, which was considered the bulwark of Christendom (kris'ndum). After this important conquest, a woman of low rank approached him, and complained bitterly that some of his soldiers had carried off her cattle, in which consisted her sole wealth. "You must have been in a deep sleep", said Solyman smiling, "if you did not hear the robbers." — "I did sleep soundly", replied the woman, "but it was because I felt confident that your Highness (hiness) watched (wóteht) for the public safety." — The emperor far from being offended by this freedom, made the poor woman ample amends for the loss she had sustained.

8.

Énigme.

Many (mèni) thousands of silver-white sheep are walking (wàking) on a large meadow; as (áz) we see them wandering (wóndering) in our day¹, the oldest of the old saw them in his². They never grow old, and draw³ life from an inexhaustible well; a shepherd (shéperd) is allotted to them with a beautiful arched silver horn. He drives them out through (thrū) golden gates, he counts them over every night, and has never lost one of the lambs, as often (ófn) as he has made that way; a faithful dog helps him to lead them, a merry ram frisks on before. Can you now point out to me the flock? and tell me too (tū) the shepherd?

9.

Danger d'une Place éminente.

The French Général Chérin was once conducting a detachment through a very difficult defile. He ex-

¹ aujourd'hui. — ² dans son temps. — ³ puiser.

horted his soldiers to endure patiently the fatigues (fatègz) of the march. "It is easy for you to talk (tāk)", said one of the soldiers near him, "you, who are mounted on a fine horse, but we poor devils." — On hearing these words, Chérin dismounted, and quickly proposed to the discontented soldier to take his place. The latter did so¹; but scarcely had he mounted, when a shot from the adjoining heights struck and killed him. "You see", said Chérin, calling to his troop, "that the most elevated place is not the least dangerous." After which² he remounted his horse, and continued his march.

10.

Alexandre le Grand.

Alexander the Great, being wounded in a battle by an arrow, said to those who were about him: "Every one calls me immortal and son of Jupiter; what do you think of it? Does not this wound give the lie to all those flatterers? This blood (blúd), that flows, is of the same colour (kúler) as that of my subjects, and reminds me that I am but a man."

11.

L'Évêque et le Duc.

A celebrated French bishop was the son of a tallow-chandler. A proud duke once (wúns) endeavoured to mortify the prelate, by saying that he smelt of tallow; to which³ the other replied: "My Lord, I am the son of a chandler, 'tis⁴ true, and if your Lordship had been the same, you would have remained a tallow-chandler all the days of your life."

12.

Les Clefs de St. Pierre.

Pope Sixtus the Fifth, while he was cardinal, feigned (fänd) himself broken with⁵ age and infirmities (infèrmitiz), and stooped to excess; looking (lúking)

¹ le fit. — ² ensuite. — ³ à quoi. — ⁴ 'tis = it is. — ⁵ de.

upón this as one próbable mèans of his exaltation to the pápal cháir. It being observed to him¹ soon áfter his eléction, that he carried himself much more eréct than he had lately done; "I was looking for the keys of St. (sáint) Pèter", said he, "but having found them, I have no longer any (éni) occasion to stoop."

13.

Énigme.

There is a bridge of pèarls, high above (ëbûv) a grey (grà) lake. It stánds there, the constrúction of a mòment, and rises to a giddy height (hit). The highest véssels pass únder its árch; the bridge itself never bère any (éni) burthen (bërthen), and appèars to fly when one appróches. It comes (cúmz) ònly with the tórrént and disappèars as soon (sûn) as the floods (flúdz) are dried úp. Now tell me, where is this bridge, and who has so ingènióusly constructed it?

14.

Le Meunier.

Two men riding from Shipton to Búrford, and obsèrving a miller riding sòftly before them on his áss, they resolved to jèer him; so one went² on one side of him, and the other on the other, saying: "Miller, now, tell us which thou art most of the two, whether knave or fool." — "Trüly", says (séz)³ he, "I do not knòw which I am most, but I guéss I am now betwèen bòth."

15.

Le Cheval et les Huitres.

A gentleman came into an inn, in Chélm'sford (fërd), on a very còld day, and could get no room near the fire; whereupón he cálls to the hostler (ósler) to fetch a peck of òysters, and give them immèdiately to his horse. "Will your horse èat òysters?" replied the hostler. —

¹ quand on lui dit. — ² went, *imparf. de to go*. — ³ Le prè-sent *says* s'emploie souvent pour l'imparfait *said*.

"Try him"¹, says the gentleman. — Immèdiately, the pèople rúnnng òut to see this pródigy, the fire-side was clèar, and the gentleman had his chòice of sèats. The hostler brings again (*agén*) the òysters, and cries out that the horse would not touch them; "why then", says the gentleman, "I must be forced to èat them myself."

16.

Le Filou et le Cordonnier.

A pickpocket, coming into an inn, sent for a shoemaker to bring some boots, and having tried on a pair which fitted him very well, he ásked him the price of them, and tòld him he could not pay him for them únder a week's time. The shoemaker hearing this, told him he must have his boots again (*agén*)²; when the shárper, finding there was no good to be done³, takes to his heels⁴, and runs through (thrû) the town; the shoemaker makes after him, crying òut, stop him! stop him! As some pèople were going⁵ to stop, the sharper cried: "Pray do not stop me, for we run for a wáger, I in boots and he in shoes." The pèople hearing this, cried out: "Boots will win the wáger, though (thò) it were for a hundred pounds."

17.

Bonheur et Malheur.

Two friènds, who had not seen èach other for a long while, met one day by áccident. — How do you do? says the one. "So so"⁶, replies the other; "and yet I was márried since you and I were together." — That is good news. — "Not very good; for it was my lot to choose a tèrmagant." — It is a pity. — "I hárdly think it so; for she brought me two thousand pounds." — Well, there is comfort (*cúmfert*)! — "Not so much; for with her fòrtune I púrchased a quantity (a=ó) of sheep, and they are all déad of the rot." —

¹ essayez-le. — ² to have again, *ravoir*. — ³ qu'il ne s'en trouverait pas bien. — ⁴ prendre la fuite; montrer les talons. — ⁵ to be going, aller, vouloir. — ⁶ passablement.

That is indèed distressing! — “Not so distressing as you may imàgine; for by the sale of their skins I got¹ more than the sheep cōst me.” — In that case you are indémnified. — “By no means; for my house and all my money have been destrōyed by fire.” — Alàs, this was a drèadful misfōrtune! — “Faith, not so drèadful — for my tērmagant wife and my house were burnt together.”

18.

Le Voyageur, le Tigre et le Crocodile.

A tráveller was wènding his wày² alóng a nárrow pàth, ón the right (rit) of which ròse a rànge of mōuntains, ón the left rúshed bý a mighty (miti) strèam. He súddenly óbsèrved a ferócious tiger descènding the mōuntain, and hastening (hàsning) towards (tòrdz) him. In òrder to escàpe him, he was àbout to plúnge into (intū) the strèam and endéavour to sàve himsèlf bý swimming, whén a crócodile stàrted úp from the river. “Oh unfōrtunate man that I am!” exclàimed the tráveller, “wheréver I look (lŭk) there is cèrtain death!” With³ these words (wèrdz) he sànk to the èarth, füll of unspèakable anguish (àngwish). The tiger which was alrèady close (s=ss) upon him, made a bōund and — féll into the jáws of the crócodile.

19.

Le Marchand et le Patron de Vaisseau.

A mërchant at sèa, àsked the skipper what déath his father died. — “My father”, says (séz) the skipper, “my grándfather, and my grèat grándfather were all drōwned⁴.” — “Well”, replies the mërchant, “and are you not afràid of being drōwned too?” — “Prày”, says the other, “what déath did your father, grándfather and grèat grándfather die?” — “All in their beds”, says the merchant. — “Very good”, says the skipper, “and why should I be afràid of gòing to sèa, more than you are of going to bed?”

¹ j'eus. — ² cheminait. — ³ à. — ⁴ to be drowned, se noyer.

20.

Le Criminel sincère.

When the dùke of Osuna was at Barcelòna, he wént on bōard of the gálleys, and hàving the privilège of relèasing (s=ss) any of the prisoners, who had been sent there for crimes and misdèmèanours, he begán to quèstion thém, in òrder to¹ discover (o=ú) who mòst desèrved his pity. All were ànxious to excùse themsélves, by attributing² their púnishment to the málíce of their énemies, òr to the injústice of the mágistrates, one excepted, who, when tne dùke àsked, what was the rèason of his being³ there, replied: “I was sent here, sir, very desèrvedly: I committed a róbbery upón the highway (hiwà) nèar Saragóssa. It is trūe, I was not ònly stàrving⁴ mysèlf, but had a wife and fàmy in the sàme condition. Howéver, I was guilty of the àct and desèrve my púnishment.” — “Why”, said the dùke; “here is an impudent féllow indèed! How dàre you intrúde into the society (soci-ety) of such hónest, worthy (wèrthi) men? Here, knock (nóck) òff this féllow's irons (i-èrnz). Gét away, you rásca! and do you hèar, néver more let mè find you in sùch innocent company (o=ú).” — “No, Gód blés: your Gràce”, said the poor féllow, “I will answer (ànsèr) for it,⁵ you néver shall.”

21.

L'Homme à bon Appétit.

A ship, with a grèat many pàssengers on bōard, being out at sea, there aròse such a violent stōrm, that they all expècted to sink to the bóttom; and one of the company (cúmpañi) having lōst all hopes of escàping, wént to his chest of provisions, and féll to èating⁶ very grèedily, while the rest of the company àbout him were fèrvently pràying, and shedding tèars⁷

¹ pour. — ² en attribuant. — ³ pourquoi il se trouvait. — ⁴ mourir de faim. — ⁵ j'en répons. — ⁶ se mit à manger. — ⁷ Il faut bien distinguer la prononciation de *tèar*, larme, et de *teàr*, déchirer.

and implòring the assistance of héaven, as is usual on such occasions. The mâster of the ship, observîng this man eat so héartily, said to him: "Friénd, what are you doing (dū-ing)? Are you so insénsible of the gréat dangér we are all in¹, that, instéad of recomméding your soul to the Almighty, or praying for deliverance, you are stúffing your guts?" — The eater âns wèred: "Master, I plainly see the dangér we are in², and am sâdly afrâid I shall be forced to drink very hârd, and therefore eat now in ôrdér to lay a good foundation; for I could néver in my life drink without èating."

22.

Le Pari.

An idler who had more wit than money went to an inn, and seeing a còuntry fârmér with a tánkard of wine before him, énteréd into conversâtion with him, and âfter enùmerating séveral extraôrdinary things which he could do, said he could drink the exâct quantity (kwóntiti) of a wine-glâss from the füll tánkard, and nèither more nôr less. The farmer expressed some doubts (dòuts), when to prove (prūv) it, the féllow said: "I do not like to lay héavy wâgers³, but I will just bet you a penny that I do it." The farmer agrèed, when the strânger took (tùk) the tánkard, and drinking the whole (hò) ôff at a draught (drâft), túrned to the farmer, and said: "I òwn, sir, I have lóst; there is my penny."

23.

Le Mendiant.

A poor féllow having with difficulty procùred an âudience of the late⁴ Duke of Newcastle (núcâsl), tòld his grâce, he ònly came to solícit him for somewhat towards (tòrdz) a support⁵, and as they were of the same fâmy, being bòth descénded from Adam, he hoped he should not be refuséd. "Surely (shūrlî) not", said

¹ we are all in = in which we are all. — ² in which (où) we are. — ³ je n'aime pas à faire de grands paris. — ⁴ feu, défunt. — ⁵ un petit secours.

the duke, "surely not, — there is a penny for you, and if all the rest of your relations will give you as much, you 'll¹ be a richer man than I am."

24.

La Montre morte.

After a succéssful attack upon the rôyal pârty in 1745, a Highlander received a watch (wòtch) as his shâre of the plúnder. Ignorant of its use (s=ss), he listened (lísnd) with as much admiration as pléasure to the ticking with which his new acquisition entertained him. After some hours (òurz), howéver, the watch had gone dôwn, the nôise céased, and the dispíritéd owner, who no longer regârded the toy with any pléasure, resolved to conceal the misfórtune which had befallen him, and to sell the watch to the first pèrson who would give him a trifle in exchânge. He soon found a cús-tomer; but at pârting he could not forbéar to exclâim: Yes, poor thing, it expired lâst night.

25.

L'Exception.

A géntleman súpping at an inn in a little borough-(bèrò) town, when the clòth was taken away, the lând-lord enquired how he liked² his fâre. "Extremely well", said the géntleman, "I have supped as well as any man in the kingdom." — "Excépt the mayor (mà-èr)", said the lândlord. "I excépt nòbody", said the géntleman. "You must", says (séz) the lândlord: "I wòn't³", says the géntleman. In shòrt, their dispùte grew (grū) so high (hî)⁴, that the lândlord took (tùk) the géntleman before the màyor. That màgistrate grâvely tòld the géntleman, that the cústom of excépting the màyor, had obtâined in that plâce, time òut of mind⁵, a right (rit) that évery one was obliged to conform to it, and that he fined⁶ him a shilling for refusing.⁷ — "Very well", âns wèred the géntleman; "here is the shilling;

¹ you will. — ² comment il trouvait. — ³ will not. — ⁴ s'échauffa tant. — ⁵ de temps immémorial. — ⁶ condamner à une amende. — ⁷ pour l'avoir refusé.

but may I be hánged, if that féllow who brought (brät) me here, is not the gréatest fool (fül) in christendom (crisndum), — excépt yourself, Mr. Mayor."

26.

Le Déserteur.

In the year 1766 four Austrian soldiers having desérted, were taken, and condemned (condémd) to drāw lots, for one of them to be shot¹. Three of them drew (drū)², but the fourth protésted he would not, as her Májesty had just before forbid, under sevère pénalties, all games of chānce; "And", added he, "I cannot give a gréater token of my repéntance, than obédience to her Májesty's lāws." — Úpon this, the execution was suspéded, and an accóunt of this odd transáction sent to Viénna; the result of which was an order to pārdon them all.

27.

Sage Décision.

A dispute having long subsisted in a gentleman's fá mily betwèen the maid and the còachman, abòut fetchng the crèam for bréakfast, the gentleman one mórning cälled them bòth before him, that he might hear what they had to say, and decide accòrdngly. The maid plèaded that the coachman was lóungng abòut the kitchen the best pàrt of the morning, yet he was so ill-natured, he would not fetch the cream for her; though (thò) he sàw she had so much to do, that she had not a mòmènt to spàre³. — The còachman said, it was none (nú) of his business (bíznes). — "Very well", said the māster: "But, pray, what do you cäll your business?" — "To take càre of the horses, and cleàn and drive the coach." — "You say right⁴", ànswered the master; "and I do not expéct you to do⁵ more than I hìred you for⁶: but this I insìst on that

¹ lequel d'entre eux serait fusillé. — ² drew, *imparf. de* to draw. — ³ un moment de loisir. — ⁴ vous avez raison. — ⁵ je ne prétends pas que vous fassiez. — ⁶ for which I hired you; — to hire, louer, prendre.

évèry morning, before bréakfast, you get the còach réady, and drive the maid to the farmer's¹ for the milk: and I hope you will allòw that to be pàrt² of your business."

28.

Miséricorde récompensée.

An old Austrian officer, who had but a smàll pén-sion that was insufficient for the demānds of his fá mily, came to the Émperor Jòseph, explàined his indigent condition and entrèated his compàssion, àddng that he had ten children alive. Jòseph, desirous to know the cèrtainty of this affàir, went to the officer's house in disguise, and instéad of ten, found élèven children. "Why³ élèven?" said he. "It is a poor òrphan", replèd the officer, "that I took (tük) into my house from mòtives of chàrity." The prince immédiate ly ordered a hùndred flòrins to be givèng⁴ to each of his children.

29.

Frédéric le Grand et le Soldat français.

It was cùstomary with⁵ Frédéric the Grèat, when-évèr a new soldier appèared in his guàrd, to àsk him the fòllowing three quèstions: How old are you? — How long have you been in my sèrvicè? — Are you sàtisfied with your pay and trèatment?

Now it hàppened that a young Frenchman quite ignorant of the Gèrman lānguage had enlisted⁶ into the Prussian sèrvicè; they⁷ therefore made him lèarn by hèàrt the three ànswers he was to give⁸ the king. A day or two àfter this, the king percèiving the new soldier in the ranks, came up to intèrrogate him; his Májesty happened howèver to begìng⁹ with the sécond quèstion, and said: "How long have you been in my service?" — "Twenty one years", ànswered the soldier. The king struck with¹⁰ his yóuth, which plàinly indicated

¹ chez le fermier. — ² vous conviendrez que c'est une partie. — ³ comment. — ⁴ ordered to be given, fit donner. — ⁵ chez. — ⁶ s'enrôler. — ⁷ on. — ⁸ qu'il devait donner. — ⁹ to happen to begin, commencer par hasard. — ¹⁰ frappé de.

he had not borne a musket so long as that, exclaimed much surprised: "How old are you?" — "One year, your Majesty", was the reply. Frédéric still more astonished, cried: "Either you, or I must certainly be bereft of our senses." — "Both, your Majesty." — "This is the first time¹ that I ever was treated as a madman", rejoined Frédéric; and when he again (agén) addressed the Frenchman, in order to penetrate this mystery, the soldier told him in French, that he did not understand a word of German. The king laughed (láft) heartily at the singular mistake.

30.

Franklin et l'Hôte curieux.

Dr. (dóctor) Fránklin, in the early part of his life, and when following the business (biznes) of a printer, had occasion to travel from Philadélphia to Bóston. In his journey, he stopped at an inn, the landlord of which possessed (pozést) all the inquisitive impertinence of his countrymen. Fránklin had scarcely sat himself down to supper, when his landlord began to torment him with questions. He, well knowing the disposition of these people, and aware that answering one question, would only pave² the way for twenty more, determined to stop the landlord at once (wíns), by requesting³ to see his wife, children and servants, in short, the whole of his household. When they were summoned, Fránklin with an arch solemnity, said: "My good friends, I sent for you here to give you an account of myself: my name is Benjamin Fránklin; I am a printer, nineteen years of age; reside at Philadélphia, and am now going to Bóston. I sent for you all, that if you wished for any further particulars, you might ask, and I inform you, which done (dún)⁴, I hope that you will permit me to eat my supper in peace.

31.

Le second Mois.

An Irishman attending the university of Edinburgh (éddinbero) waited upon one of the most celebrated

¹ la première fois. — ² frayer. — ³ en demandant. — ⁴ cela fait.

teachers of the flute, desiring to know on what terms¹ he would give him a few² lessons. The fluteplayer informed him that he generally charged³ two guineas (gíniz) for the first month (munth), and one guinea for the second. Then, by my soul! replied the Irishman, I will begin the second month.

32.

Le Voleur attrapé.

A thief took it into his head to cut off the diamond-buttons from a gentleman's coat in the theatre (thè-ater) at London. The gentleman observed it in time, drew⁴ a knife from his pocket and without ceremony cut off the thief's ear. "Hold!" cried the wounded man — "there are your buttons." — "Well", replied the gentleman, "and there is your ear."

33.

L'Élixir.

An emperor of China had devoted himself to the study of alchimy (ch=k). An impostor brought him an elixir, declaring that if he would drink it, he would become (bicúm) immortal. A mandarin (manderèn), who was present, having in vain tried to undeceive him, took (tük) the cup, and drank the liquor (líker). The emperor, enraged at his presumption, condemned (condém) him to death. "Sire, answered (anserd) the mandarin, if this liquor can bestow immortality, you cannot put me to death; if not, what harm have I done?" This speech appeased the emperor, who admired and praised the wisdom of his minister.

34.

Swift et son Domestique.

As the late Deán Swift was once (wíns) upon a journey, attended by a servant, they put up at an inn where they lodged all night. In the morning the deán

¹ à quels termes. — ² quelques. — ³ demander des honoraires. — ⁴ drew, imparf. de to drāw, tirer.

called for¹ his boots; the servant immediately took² them to him. When the dean saw them, "How is this, Tom", said he, "my boots are not cleaned?" — "No, sir", replied Tom, "as you are going to ride³, I thought (that) they would soon be dirty (dërti) again." — "Very well", said the dean, "go and get the horses réady⁴." — In the méan time the dean ordered the lándlord to let his servant have no⁵ bréakfast. When the servant returned, he asked if the horses were réady. "Yes, sir", says the servant. "Go, bring them out then", said the dean. "I have not had my bréakfast yet, sir", replied Tom. — "Oh, no mátter for that", says the dean; "if you had⁶, you would soon be húngry again."

35.

Leçon donnée à Swift.

A friend of Dëan Swift one day sent him a túrbot as a présent by a sërvant who had frèquently been on similar érrands, but had néver yet received the most trifling márk of the dëan's generósisy (s = ss). Having gáined admission⁷, he opened the dðor of the stúdy, and abruptly⁸ púttíng down⁹ the fish, cried very rudely: "My máster has sent you a túrbot!" — "Heyday!¹⁰ young man", said the dean, rising from his cháir, "is that the way you deliver¹¹ your méssage? Let me téach you better mánners; sit dðwn in my chair, we will chángé situátions, and I will shòw you hòw to behàve in future.¹²" — The boy sat down¹³, and the dean, going to the door, came up to the táble, with a respectfúlf pace, and making a lòw bòw, said: "Sir, my master présents his kind¹⁴ cómpliments, hopes your Révérence is well¹⁵ and begs your accéptance of¹⁶ a túrbot." — "Dæs he?" replied the boy, "here Jóhn (ringíng¹⁷) take this honest lad down¹⁸ into the kitchen,

¹ demander. — ² apporter. — ³ comme vous êtes sur le point de monter à cheval. — ⁴ to get réady, seller. — ⁵ to let have no, ne pas donner. — ⁶ supplééz it. — ⁷ Après avoir reçu la permission d'entrer. — ⁸ brusquement. — ⁹ mettant sur la table. — ¹⁰ hé! — ¹¹ est-ce de cette manière que vous apportez. — ¹² comment il faut vous comporter à l'avenir. — ¹³ s'assit. — ¹⁴ très-humbles. — ¹⁵ se porte bien. — ¹⁶ et vous prie d'accepter. — ¹⁷ pron. ring-ing, en sonnait. — ¹⁸ to take down, mener en bas, faire descendre.

and give him as much as he can eat and drink; then send him up to me, and I will give him a cròwn."

36.

Le Corrège.

Corréggio, a célebrated páinter, sòld at a very móderate price, some of those máster-pièces which now adðrn the gálleries of amateurs. His gréatest enjòyment consisted in relíevíng the unfórtunate, and the cónsequence was that he lived and died in a situátion bðrderíng on indígence.

The end of this great géníus commánds respect, and cláims our sincère regrét. Having gðne one day to Párma in òrder to¹ recéive the válué of a pícture, instead of being paid in gòld or silver, he was présenté with² an enòrmous bag contáining twelve hundred francs in copper. He dæred not refuse it: his fámy was in extrémé want (wónt) and his sick mother had been confíned to her bed³ dðring séveral weeks. "O my good mother", cried he, "this is for you." — In òrder to affòrd her immédiate assistance, he would cerry the money himsèlf; but the árdent zèal which ánimated him, and the búrden with which he was laden, overcáme him. — Arríving exháusted and covered (cúverd) with perspiration, he embráced his mother, took to his bed⁴, and died a few days after of an inflammátion of the chest⁵.

37.

Périclès.

Périclès was never known⁶ to give way to anger, let the provocation be what it would⁷. He was once, for a whole day, loaden with repròaches by a vile and abándoned féllow. Périclès bore it with páience and silence, continued in públic for the dispátch of some úrgent affáirs, and in the èveníng walked (wákt) slòwly home, the wretch (retch) fòllowing and insúltíng him all the way. When he came to his òwn dðor, it being

¹ pour. — ² on lui donna. — ³ attachée au lit. — ⁴ se coucher. — ⁵ inflammation du poumon. — ⁶ on n'a jamais su que Périclès. — ⁷ quelle que fût la provocation.