

evening, at his usual hour (ður) of going to bed, he said: "I am somewhat (súmwoť) fatigued (fatègd), and I believe I shall sleep soundly. May it please God, that he who fired the pistol at me, may enjoy as profound a rest¹ as I shall have!"

59.

Bajazet.

Támerlane the Great having made wār on Bájazet, Émperor of the Turks, overthrew (overthrū) him in a battle, and took him prisoner. The victor gave the captive monarch at first a very civil réception; and entering in familiar conversation with him, said: "Now, king, tell me frèely and trūly what thou wouldst have done with me, had I fallen into thy pōwer?" Bájazet, who was of a fièrce and hāughty spirit, is said² to have thus replied: "Had the gods given unto me the victory, I would have inclosed thee in an iron (i-ern) cage, and carried thee about with me as a spèctacle of derision to the world (wèrld)." Támerlane wrathfully (rāthfülli) replied: "Then, prōud man, as thou wouldst have done to me, even so shall I do unto thee." — A strong iron cage was made into which the fallen émperor was thrust; and thus expōsed like a wild bèast, he was carried along in the tràin of his cōnqueror (qu = k). — Nearly three years were pāssed by the once (wīns) mighty Bájazet in this cruel (erū-il) state of dūrance; and at last being told, that he must be carried into Tārtary, despāiring of obtaining his frèedom, he struck his héad with such violence against the bārs of the càge, as to put an end³ to his wretched life.

¹ reposit. — ² on dit que Bajazet. . . — ³ qu'il mit fin.

Seconde Partie.

60.

Alexandre en Afrique.

Alexānder the Great once arrived in a remote région of África, which was rich in gold. The inhābitants came to meet him, offering him cups full of golden apples and other fruit (frūt). "Do they eat this fruit with you?" said Alexander, "I am not come to see your riches, but to learn your cūstoms." — They then led him to the mārket-place, where their king held his tribunal.

At this moment a citizen stepping forward said: "Oh king, I have bought a pièce of ground from this man, and as I dug up the earth, I found a trésure. This is not mine, for I have only bought the piece of ground, not the trésure concealed therein; and notwithstanding, the seller will not take it back." And his adversary replied: "I am just as consciētious as my fellow-citizen; I have sold him the estate, and all that was concealed therein, and consequently the trésure too."

The king repeated their words, in order that they might see, if he had rightly (ritli) understood (understūd) them, and after some consideration, he said: "You have a son, my friend?" — "Yes." — "And you a daughter?" — "Yes." — "Your children love each other?" — "Oh very much!" — "Good then, marry your children, and give them the discovered (discuverd) trésure as a marriage-portion! — That is my decision." Alexānder was astonished, upon hearing this sentence: "Have I judged badly", said the king, "that you are so astonished?" — "Oh no", replied Alexānder; "but in our country, they would judge differently." — "And how then?" demanded the African king. — "To confess the truth", answered Alexānder, "we would have taken both men into custody¹, and taken possession (pozeshun) of the trésure for the king."

¹ to take in custody, arrêter; retenir prisonnier.

Thereupon the king clasped his hands, and said: "Does the sun then shine with¹ you? and does the sky still send rain upon you?" — "Yes", replied Alexander. "Then", continued he, it must be for the sake of² the innocent beasts that live in your country; for upon such men, no sun should shine, no rain should fall."

61.

L'Empereur et le Mandarin.

Kami, emperor of China, was always careful to have his table served with European wines. Having one day ordered a mandarin (mandarèn), his most faithful favourite, to drink with him, the prince got drunk³, and afterwards fell into a profound sleep. The mandarin, who dreaded the consequences of his intemperance, went to the other ministers, and told them, that the emperor was drunk; that it was to be feared, he might contract the habit of drinking to excess; that wine would still more irritate his temper, which was already too violent, and that in this state, he would not even spare his dearest favourites. "To remedy so great an evil", added the mandarin, "you must load me with chains, and put me into a dungeon, as if the order came from the emperor."

The ministers approved (apprüvd) of his scheme (skèm), for their own interest. The prince surprised to find himself alone at waking⁴, asked what had become of his table-companion? He was answered⁵, that having had the misfortune to displeasè his Majesty, he had been led by his orders into a close (s=ss) prison, where he was to be put to death.

The monarch⁶ appeared for some time lost in thought, and at length gave orders for the mandarin to be brought before him⁷. He appeared loaded with irons (i-ernz), and threw himself at his master's feet, as a criminal, waiting the sentence of his death.

"What brought thee into that condition?" said the prince to him. "What crime hast thou committed?" —

¹ chez. — ² en faveur de. — ³ to get drunk, s'enivrer. — ⁴ en s'éveillant. — ⁵ on lui répondit. — ⁶ pron. monerk. — ⁷ d'amener le mandarin devant lui.

"I am ignorant of my crime", answered the mandarin; "all I know is, that your Majesty has commanded me to be thrown¹ into a dark prison, and there to be delivered over to death."

The emperor becoming more thoughtful (thätful) than before, appeared to be surprised and troubled. At last, imputing to the fumes of drunkenness a violence, which he had not the least remembrance of², he had the mandarin's irons struck off³, and it was observed that he, ever after, avoided an excess in wine.

62.

Le Capitaine Cook.⁴

This distinguished, but unfortunate navigator, to whom we owe the greater part of the knowledge (nóledj) that we possess (pozéss) of the regions scattered throughout (thrū-òut) the immense Pacific Ocean, was the son of a farm-servant in the country of York, where he was born in the year seventeen hundred and twenty eight. Being one of a family of nine children, he experienced great hardships in his early years, and was only a common seaman⁵ at the age of thirty. His character⁶, however, and his extraordinary capacity, at that time becoming known, he was rapidly promoted; and was sent on a voyage round the globe⁷, in one thousand seven hundred and sixty eight. He returned successful from this and a succeeding voyage, shedding a lustre over the early part of the reign (ràn) of George the Third, by the discoveries (discüveriz) which he had made. But in his third voyage he fell a victim to the rage of un pitying savages. His ship had been for some time on the coast of the island (iland) of Owyhèe, and several disputes had taken place⁸ with the natives, when Captain Cook (kük), in order to compel them to restore some articles of which they had plundered the ship, imprudently went ashore with a very few men. At first, no signs (sinz) of hostility were observable among the natives; but they soon began to assemble in great

¹ a ordonné de me jeter. — ² dont il n'avait pas le moindre souvenir. — ³ il fit ôter. — ⁴ pron. kük. — ⁵ simple matelot. — ⁶ pron. kárakter. — ⁷ autour du monde. — ⁸ avaient eu lieu.

numbers, armed with long spears, clubs, and daggers, and gradually surrounded the little party. Captain Cook (kük) now determined on returning to his vessel, and had got¹ without opposition to the beach, when an Indian threw a stone at him. A scuffle ensued, and the sailors, after firing upon the natives, gained the boats, the captain alone being left behind. He soon fell under the daggers and clubs of the Indians, who dragged his body up the rocks, and mangled it in a dreadful manner. Some fragments of his remains were found a few days afterwards, and were solemnly (solemli) committed to the deep² on the twenty first of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy nine.

63.

L'Aide du Décrotteur.

A British officer passing when³ in Paris, one of the bridges across the Seine (sän), had his boots dirtied (dërtid) by a poodle dog rubbing against (agént) them. He in consequence went to a man who was stationed on the bridge, and had them cleaned⁴. The same circumstance (sërcumstance) having occurred more than once (wüns), his curiosity (s=ss) was excited, and he watched (wotcht) the dog. He saw him roll himself in the mud of the river, and then watch for⁵ a person with well polished boots, against which he contrived to rub himself. Finding that the shoe(shū)-black was the owner of the dog, he taxed him with⁶ the artifice; and after a little hesitation the man confessed that he had taught the dog the trick in order to⁷ procure customers for himself. The officer being much struck with⁸ the dog's sagacity, purchased (s=ss) him at a high price, and brought him to England. He kept him tied up⁹ in London for some time, and then released him. The dog remained with him a day or two and then made his escape¹⁰. A fortnight afterwards he was found again (agént) in Paris playing his old tricks on the bridge as before.

¹ arriver. — ² la mer. — ³ suppléez *he was*. — ⁴ les fit décroter. — ⁵ épier. — ⁶ reprocher. — ⁷ *in order to*, pour. — ⁸ frappé de. — ⁹ attacher, tenir renfermé. — ¹⁰ s'échapper.

64.

La Recette de l'Empereur.

"Ah good gentleman, give me a florin for God's sake!" with these words and full of anguish, a boy of ten years begged from the good Emperor Joseph, whom he did not know and whom he just now met. "A florin", demanded Joseph, somewhat (sümwot) astonished. "I have never before begged", stammered the boy and the burning tears started from his eyes. "But my mother is dangerously ill, and I want (wönt) to call in² a doctor." — Joseph then enquired his name and dwelling, handed him the florin, and the boy flew (flū) off³ like an arrow. The emperor immediately hastened (häsnd) to the designated house, ascended a dark small staircase (s=ss) and beheld, upon a miserable pallet a groaning sufferer⁴, who could scarcely rise to ask if that were the doctor. "I am he⁵", answered Joseph, and now enquired all about the sickness, and the whole (höl) history of the widow, and consoled her by telling her to hope in God, who often (öfn) sends help where it is least expected; who never forsakes his own⁶, and who will also take care of the poor sick widow. He then tore a piece of paper out of the boy's copy-book⁷ and wrote, as he said, a prescription⁸, and then went away with the words: "For the present farewell! I hope that what I have prescribed will have a good effect."

A few minutes (minits) later, the son came back, in great haste and delight (dilit), crying out at the door (dör): "I have brought a doctor, I have brought a doctor!" and the doctor immediately entered. The patient could not understand how it came that all at once⁹ two doctors visited her in her wretched (rétchid) little room, till her son related all that had happened, and they now supposed that the unknown (unnön) individual from whom the boy had implored assistance, accidentally happened to be a doctor too¹⁰. But now

¹ pour l'amour de Dieu. — ² aller chercher. — ³ s'envoler. — ⁴ une malade gémissante. — ⁵ c'est moi; je le suis. — ⁶ les siens. — ⁷ cahier. — ⁸ ordonnance. — ⁹ à la fois. — ¹⁰ aussi.

the second doctor was curious to know who the other had been, and what he had prescribed. He consequently asked to see the little bit of paper, and exclaimed in the greatest surprise: "We other physicians of Vienna¹ cannot write such prescriptions; this doctor was the emperor himself! He has here prescribed fifty ducats for the present, out of his private purse!" Who can describe the astonishment, emotion, joy, and gratitude of the widow and the son! In a short time, the physician restored her to health; the beneficent Joseph ordered her a yearly pension of a hundred and fifty florins, and had the promising² boy educated³, till he became a good man.

65.

Muley Moluc.

When Don Sébastian, king of Portugal, had invaded the territories of Mûly Moluc, emperor of Morocco, in order to dethrone him, and set his crown upon the head of his nephew (névù), Moluc was wearing away with⁴ a distemper which he himself knew was incurable. However he prepared for the reception of so formidable an enemy. He was indeed so far spent with his sickness⁵, that he did not expect to live out the whole day, when the last decisive battle was given; but knowing the fatal consequences to his children and people in case (s=ss) he should die before he put an end to the war, he commanded his principal officers, that if he died during the engagement, they should conceal his death from the army, and should ride up to the litter in which the corpse was carried, under pretence of receiving orders from him as usual. Before the battle began, he was carried through all the ranks of his army, in an open litter, as they stood drawn up in array⁶, encouraging them to fight valiantly in defence of their country. Finding afterwards the battle going against him, though he was very near his last moments, he threw himself out⁷ of his litter, rallied his army, and

¹ pron. vi-enna. — ² qui promettait, qui donnait des espérances. — ³ fit élever. — ⁴ être consumé de. — ⁵ si épuisé de sa maladie. — ⁶ rangé en ordre de bataille. — ⁷ il se précipita.

led them on to the charge, which afterwards ended in a complete victory on the side of the Moors. He had no sooner brought back his men to the combat (cumbut), than finding himself utterly spent¹, he was again placed in his litter, when laying his finger on his mouth, to enjoin secrecy to his officers standing about him, he died, a few moments after, in that posture.

66.

Guérison d'un Fou.

A wealthy farmer, much affected with² hypochondria (ch=k), came to Langenau, to consult Michael (mikel) Scuppach, better known by the appellation of the Mountain Doctor. "I have seven devils in my belly", said he, "no fewer³ (fü-er) than seven." "There are more than seven", replied the doctor, with the utmost gravity, "if you count them right (rit) you will find eight." After questioning the patient concerning his case (s=ss), he promised to cure him in eight days, during which time he would every morning rid him of one of his troublesome inmates, at the rate of a louisdor for each. "But", added he, "as the last will be more obstinate and difficult to expel than the others, I shall expect two louisdor for him." The farmer agreed to these terms: the bargain was struck⁴, and the doctor impressing upon all present the necessity of secrecy, promised to give the nine louisdor to the poor of the parish. Next morning the imaginary demoniac was brought to him, and placed near a kind of machine (mashèn) which he had never seen before, by which means⁵ he received an electric shock⁶. The farmer roared out lustily. "There goes one!" said the doctor, with the utmost gravity. Next day the same operation was repeated: The farmer bellowed as before, and the doctor coolly remarked, "Another is off!⁷" In this manner he proceeded to the seventh. When he was preparing to attack the last, Scuppach reminded his patient that he now had need of all his courage, for

¹ à l'extrémité. — ² affecté (souffrant) de. — ³ moins. — ⁴ le marché fut conclu. — ⁵ au moyen de laquelle. — ⁶ commotion électrique. — ⁷ to be off, s'en aller, partir.

this was the captain of the gang, who would make a more obstinate resistance than any of the others. The shock was at this time¹ so strong, as to extend² the demoniac on the floor (flôr). "Now they are all gone!" said the doctor, and ordered the farmer to be put to bed³. On recovering (ricüvering) himself, he paid the nine louis⁴ or, with abundance of thanks, and returned in the best spirits⁴ to the village. Crédible witnesses attest this extraordinary cure, which proves (prüvz) the acuteness of the doctor, as well as the truth of Sólon's proverb, that with the fool, we must sometimes (súmtimz) talk (tāk) like a fool.

67.

Le Pouvoir de la Vérité.

Abd-ool-Kâder, the Përsian, impresses us deeply with⁵ the love (lív) of truth, in a simple and beautiful story of his childhood (childhüd). After recóunting⁶ a vision, which made him entreat his mother to permit him to go to Bâgdad, and devote himself to God, he proceeds thus: — "I infórméd her of what I had seen, and she wept: then, taking out of a chest eighty piéces of gold, she told me that, as I had a brother, half (hâf) of that sum was all my inheritance. She made me swear, when she gave it to me never to tell a lie, and afterwards bade me farewell⁷, exclaiming, 'Go, my son, I consign (consin) thee to God, we shall not meet again till the day of judgement.'" "I went on well⁸", he adds, "till I came near to Hâmadan, when our caravan was plundered by sixty horsemen. One fellow asked me, 'what I had⁹.' 'Fórtý piéces of gold', said I, 'are sewed (sou) u¹⁰ garments.' The fellow laughed (lâft), thinking (dôut) that I was joking with him. 'What you got?' said another. I gave him the same sum when they were dividing the spóil, I was called to the eminence where the chief

¹ cette fois. — ² qu'il étendit. — ³ il fit mettre au lit. — ⁴ dans la meilleure humeur. — ⁵ nous pénétre profondément de. — ⁶ après avoir raconté. — ⁷ elle me dit adieu. — ⁸ je continuais de bien aller = je continuais mon voyage sans obstacle. — ⁹ ce que j'avais en possession.

stood: 'What property have you got¹, my little lad?' said he. 'I have told two of your people already', I replied; 'I have forty piéces of gold sewed (sòd) up² carefully in my clothes (clòz)!' He ordered them to be ripped open³, and found my money. 'And how came you', said he, with surprise, 'to declare so openly, what has been so carefully hidden?' 'Because', replied I, 'I will not be false to my mother, to whom I have promised that I will never tell a lie!' 'Child', said the robber, 'hast thou such a sense of thy duty to thy mother, at thy years, and am I insensible, at my age, of the duty that I owe to my God? Give me thy hand, poor innocent boy', he continued, 'that I may swear repentance upon it.' He did so. His followers were all alike struck with⁴ the scene. 'You have been our leader in guilt', said they to their chief, 'be the same in the path of virtue'; and they instantly, at his order, made restitution of their spóil, and vowed repentance on my hand."

68.

Le Paysan généreux.

A great inundation having taken place⁵ in the north of Italy, owing to⁶ an excessive fall of snow in the Alps, followed by a speedy thaw, the river Adige (adèdj) carried away a bridge near Verona, except the middle part, on which was the house of the toll-gatherer⁷; who, with his whole family, thus remained imprisoned by the waves, and in momentary expectation of certain destruction. They were discovered (discüverd) from the banks, stretching forth their hands, screeching and imploring succour, while fragments of the remaining arch were continually dropping into the impetuous torrent. In this extreme danger, an Italian, the count of Pulverini, who was a spectator, threw out⁸ a purse of one hundred sequins⁹ as a reward to any adventurer who would¹⁰ take a boat and save this unhappy family. But

¹ avez-vous (ici got ne se traduit pas). — ² cousu. — ³ il les fit ouvrir (déchirer, découdre). — ⁴ de. — ⁵ ayant eu lieu. — ⁶ provenant de. — ⁷ péager. — ⁸ offrir. — ⁹ sequin de Gènes (valant 12 francs). — ¹⁰ à quiconque voudrait hasarder.

the risk was so great of being dashed against (*agénst*) the fragment of the bridge, or of being crushed by the falling of the heavy stones, that not one of the vast number of lookers (*lúkerz*) - on had courage enough (*inúf*) to attempt (*atténrt*) such an exploit. A peasant passing along¹ was informed of the promised reward. Immediately jumping into a boat, he, by the amazing strength of the oars, gained the middle of the river, and brought his boat under the pile; when the whole terrified family safely descended by means of a rope, "Courage", cried he, "now you are safe!" By a still more strenuous effort, and great strength of arm, he brought the boat and family to shore. "Brave fellow!²" exclaimed the Count, presenting the purse to him, "here is your promised recompense." — "I will never expose my life for money", answered the peasant; "my labour affords me a sufficient livelihood (*livlihüd*) for myself, my wife and children; give the purse to this poor family, who have lost all."

69.

Les cinq cents Témoins.

A cause was tried³ before a young Cadi⁴ at Smyrna (*smërna*) the merits⁵ of which were as follows. A poor man claimed a house, which a rich man had usurped. The former held his deeds⁶ and documents to prove (*pruv*) his right (*rit*), but the latter had provided a number of witnesses to invalidate them; and to support their evidence⁷ effectually, he presented the Cadi with a bag containing five hundred ducats: the Cadi received it. When it came to a hearing⁸, the poor man told his story, produced his writings, but wanted (*wóntid*) that most essential and only valid proof, witnesses. The other provided with witnesses, relied entirely on them, and as his adversary could produce none (*nún*), he urged the Cadi, therefore, to give sentence⁹ in his favour. After the most pressing solicitations, the judge calmly

¹ passant par là. — ² homme. — ³ un procès était intenté. — ⁴ cadi, nom qu'on donne à un juge chez les Turcs. — ⁵ ici fondement. — ⁶ actes, titres. — ⁷ pour soutenir leur témoignage. — ⁸ audience. — ⁹ prononcer la sentence; porter le jugement.

(calmly) drew (*drū*) out from under his sofa the bag of five hundred ducats, which the rich man had given him as a bribe¹, saying to him very gravely, "You have been much mistaken² in the suit (*süt*)³, for if the poor man could bring no witnesses in confirmation of his right, I myself can produce at least five hundred"; he then threw down the bag with reproaches and indignation, and decreed⁴ the house to the poor plaintiff⁵.

70.

Le Géant et le Nain.

(Göldsmith.)

Once upon a time a giant (*dji-ant*) and a dwarf were friends, and kept together⁶. They made a bargain⁷ that they never would forsake each other, but go and seek adventures. The first battle they fought was with two Saracens; and the dwarf who was very courageous, dealt⁸ one of the champions a most angry⁹ blow. It did the Saracen but very little injury, who lifting up his sword (*sörd*), fairly¹⁰ struck off the poor dwarf's arm. He was now in a woful plight (*plít*); but the giant coming to his assistance, in a short time left the two Saracens dead on the plain, and the dwarf cut off the dead man's head out of spite¹¹.

They then travelled on¹² to another adventure. This was against three bloody (*blúdi*)-minded¹³ Satyrs¹⁴, who were carrying away a damsel (*dámzel*) in distress. The dwarf was not quite so fierce now as before, but for all that¹⁵, struck the first blow, which was returned by another, that knocked (*nókt*) out his eye: but the giant was soon up with them¹⁶, and, had they not fled, would certainly have killed them every one¹⁷. They were all very joyful for this victory, and the damsel

¹ pour le corrompre. — ² vous vous êtes fort trompé. — ³ procès. — ⁴ décréter; adjuger. — ⁵ demandeur. — ⁶ vivaient ensemble. — ⁷ ils firent un traité; ils se promirent. — ⁸ porter à. — ⁹ violent. — ¹⁰ net. — ¹¹ de rage. — ¹² ils continuèrent à voyager. — ¹³ sanguinaire. — ¹⁴ satyre, sorte de demi-dieu qui, selon la Fable, habitait les bois, et qui avait des jambes et des pieds de bouc. — ¹⁵ malgré cela; cependant. — ¹⁶ sur eux. — ¹⁷ tous.

who was relieved fell in love (lúv) with¹ the giant, and married him.

They now travelled far, and farther than I can tell, till they met with a company (cúmpani) of robbers. The giant, for the first time, was foremost now, but the dwarf was not far behind. The battle was stout² and long. Wherever the giant came, all fell before him; but the dwarf had like to have been killed more than once³. At last the victory declared for the two adventurers; but the dwarf lost his leg. The dwarf had now lost an arm, a leg, and an eye, while the giant was without a single wound. Upon which he cried out to his little companion (compányon): "My little hero, this is glorious sport⁴; let us get one victory more, and then we shall have honour (ónér) for ever." — "No", cries the dwarf, who by this time was grown wiser, "no, I declare off⁵; I'll⁶ fight no more: for I find in every battle, that you get all the honour and rewards, but all the blows fall upon me."

71.

De quelle manière on communique de mauvaises Nouvelles.

Scene: The rooms of Mr. G., at Oxford (óxford).

(Enter to him his father's steward [stù-erd]⁷)

Mr. G. Há, Jervas, how are you⁸, my old boy? How do things go on⁹ at home?

Steward. Bad enough (inúf), your Honour (ónér)¹⁰, the magpie's¹¹ déad.

Mr. G. Poor Mag¹²! So he is gone¹³. How came he to die¹⁴?

Steward. Over-ate (ét) himself, Sir.

Mr. G. Did he, faith! A greedy dog¹⁵! Why, what did he get, that he liked so well?

¹ devint amoureux de. — ² opiniâtre. — ³ faillit être tué; fut plus d'une fois sur le point d'être tué. — ⁴ jeu; plaisir, — chasse. — ⁵ to declare off, ne plus en être, ne plus prendre part. — ⁶ I will. — ⁷ maître d'hôtel. — ⁸ comment vous portez-vous? — ⁹ comment les affaires vont-elles? — ¹⁰ titre: Votre Honneur. — ¹¹ the magpie is, la pie est. — ¹² abrég. de magpie. — ¹³ morte. — ¹⁴ comment est-elle morte? — ¹⁵ par plaisanterie: coquin, gaillard, farceur.

Steward. Horse-flesh, Sir! He died of eating horse-flesh.

Mr. G. How came he to get¹ so much horse-flesh?

Steward. All your father's horses, Sir.

Mr. G. What, are they déad too?

Steward. Aye, Sir, they died of overwork (óver-wérk)².

Mr. G. And why were they overworked³, pray?

Steward. To carry wáter, Sir.

Mr. G. To carry water? And what were they carrying water for⁴?

Steward. Sure (shūr), Sir, to put out⁵ the fire.

Mr. G. Fire! What fire?

Steward. Oh, Sir, your father's house is burnt down to the gróund.

Mr. G. My father's house burnt down! And how came it set on fire⁶?

Steward. I think, Sir, it must have been the tórches.

Mr. G. Tórches! What torches?

Steward. At your mother's funeral.

Mr. G. My mother déad!

Steward. Ah, poor lady! She never looked (lúkt) up⁷ after it.

Mr. G. After what?

Steward. The lóss of your father.

Mr. G. My father góne⁸ too!

Steward. Yes, poor gentleman! He took (túk) to his bed⁹ as soon as he heard of it.

Mr. G. Heard of what?

Steward. The bad news (núz), Sir, an¹⁰ plèase your Honour.

Mr. G. What, more miseries! More bad news!

Steward. Yes, Sir, your bank has failed¹¹, and you are not worth¹² a shilling in the world. I made bold¹³, Sir, to come to wait on you¹⁴ to tell you about it, for I thought, you would like to hear¹⁵ the news.

¹ comment a-t-elle pu avoir. — ² excès de travail. — ³ surmené. — ⁴ for what were they etc. — ⁵ éteindre. — ⁶ comment le feu prit-il à la maison? — ⁷ elle n'a pu se remettre. — ⁸ mort. — ⁹ il s'alita. — ¹⁰ an = if. — ¹¹ faillir. — ¹² vous ne valez pas, ne possédez pas. — ¹³ j'ai pris la liberté. — ¹⁴ vous rendre mes devoirs. — ¹⁵ vous aimeriez à apprendre.

Un Héritage.

A. Ah, Sir, you will be very much afflicted. I have most lamentable tidings to communicate to you.

B. What is it? Can one of my creditors have presumed to threaten me?

A. Not that. The misfortune, that I have to announce to you, is far greater. Our heavenly Father alas, we are all mortal! do not be terrified¹.

B. What's the meaning² of your miserable whining and sighing (si-ing)?

A. Your uncle has been struck with an apoplectic fit³.

B. How, my uncle is dead?

A. He has only just given up the ghost⁴; he expired in my arms.

B. What a lamentable event!

A. He loved you much, as it appears. An hour (our) before his death he was still speaking of you.

B. Ah, the good venerable man, the excellent pious man! He has probably appointed me his universal legatee⁵! — But tell me, is he, indeed, dead?

A. I have received his last sigh (si); I have closed his eyes.

B. May God have him in his holy keeping⁶! it is well for him! let us not envy him his repose. Do you think he has left a handsome (hansum) property?

A. His strong-box is piled up high with money-bags.

B. Oh cruel fate! thou snatchest from me him whom I held dearest upon earth. I shall never be consoled for this loss; throughout my whole life I shall bewail the untimely demise⁷ of my dear late⁸ uncle. He was the most deserving, the most virtuous of men; ah, woe is me⁹!

A. I know, he was worth (werth)¹⁰ more than a hundred thousand pounds.

B. Go quick, and make the necessary preparations for the interment. Let the large hearse with six horses

¹ ne vous effrayez pas. — ² que signifie. — ³ a été frappé d'apoplexie. — ⁴ il vient de rendre l'âme. — ⁵ légataire universel. —

⁶ Dieu lui fasse miséricorde. — ⁷ décès. — ⁸ feu, défunt. —

⁹ que je suis malheureux. — ¹⁰ il possédait.

be kept in readiness¹. I wish the funeral obsequies to take place² with all imaginable pomp. Over his grave a marble-monument shall be erected with a magnificent epitaph, that may hand down³ to posterity the excellent qualities (kwólítiz) of my dear uncle. The whole house from the top to the bottom⁴ shall be hung with black: Every one shall put on crape and mourning, and the whole town shall be invited, to pay⁵ the last honours (ónérz) to the defunct.

A. By the bye⁶, I had nearly forgotten it; I found these papers in his pocket, and laid hold of them⁷, lest⁸ they might fall into strange hands; perhaps you will find some notices of his past life in them, which will surprise you.

B. Let us see! Hum, doctors' bills⁹, apothecaries' bills! a list of his debts (dets)! it is very considerable. — Hah, here comes the chief thing: the will¹⁰. Let us read it: "I bequeath to God my poor soul." — Good! — "I bequeath to my neighbour (nàber) N. for the friendship which he has constantly had for me, my house, goods (gudz) and chattels¹¹; to my coachman my carriage (cárridj) and horses; to my man-servant my whole wardrobe¹² etc."

A. But you, Sir, should he have forgotten you?

B. Strange! I see here a quantity (kwóntiti) of legacies, and my name not amongst (amungst) them. — But here it comes. "As for¹³ my nephew (névù), who has never shewn (shòn) me the slightest (slttest) affection, who is a spendthrift¹⁴, a Tow libertine¹⁵" — Oh, the old dotard!

A. Read further, Sir!

B. "And who would never hearken to my good counsel, I ought to entirely disinherit him" What malignancy! — "Yet, as he most probably has not a farthing¹⁶ in the world, I give him voluntarily one shilling, that he may be enabled to pay hangman's fee¹⁷. He may content himself with that!"

¹ to keep in readiness, préparer; mettre tout prêt. — ² se faire. — ³ transmettre. — ⁴ de haut en bas. — ⁵ rendre. — ⁶ à propos. — ⁷ je m'en suis emparé. — ⁸ de peur que. — ⁹ mémoire. — ¹⁰ testament. — ¹¹ goods and chattels, biens et effets (meubles et immeubles). — ¹² garde-robe. — ¹³ quant à. — ¹⁴ prodigue. — ¹⁵ libertin. — ¹⁶ liard. — ¹⁷ le salaire du bourreau.

A. How many mourning coaches¹ shall I bespeak for the funeral procession, Sir?

B. Pack yourself off², Sirrah³!

73.

L'Ermite.

As Zàdig was travelling along, he met with a hermit, whose grey (grà) and venerable beard descended to his girdle (gêrd'l), and whose attention seemed fixed on a little book he held in his hand. Zàdig threw (thrū) himself⁴ in his way, and made him a profound bow. The hermit returned the compliment with such an air of majesty and benevolence, that Zàdig's curiosity (s = ss) prompted him to converse with him.

"Pray, Sir", said he, "what may be the contents of the book you are reading with such attention?" — "It is the Book of Fate", said the hermit, "will you please⁵ to look (lük) at it?" — He put the book into the hands of Zàdig, who, though (thò) a perfect master of languages, could not decipher a single character⁶. — "You seem dejected", said the good father to him: — "Alas, I have sufficient cause", said Zàdig. — "If you will permit me to accompany (accòmpani) you", said the hermit, "perhaps I may be of service⁷ to you." — Zàdig felt a secret regard for the air, the beard, and the book of this venerable old man, who discoursed on destiny, justice, morality, the frailty of nature, on virtue and vice in such a flow of words, that Zàdig begged, he would favour him with his company (còmpani) to Bâbylon. — "Swear by Orosma⁸", said the hermit, "that whatever I do, you will not leave me, for some days at least." — Zàdig took the oath⁹, and both pursued their journey.

The two travellers arrived that evening at a superb castle (càs'l). The hermit begged for an hospitable reception. The porter who might have been mistaken¹⁰

¹ carrosse drapé. — ² allez-vous-en. — ³ coquin. — ⁴ se mettre. — ⁵ vous plaît-il. — ⁶ pron. kârkter. — ⁷ être utile; rendre service. — ⁸ Orosma (Ormuzd) selon les dogmes des anciens Perses, le dieu bon, opposé à Ahriman, le dieu maléfisant. — ⁹ prêta le serment. — ¹⁰ qu'on aurait pu prendre (par méprise).

for a lord, admitted them with a kind of coldness and contempt (contém't). At supper the two travellers were seated at the lower end of the table, where they were served with as much delicacy and profusion as any of the other guests (gêsts), but received no marks of attention from the host. When they arose from the table, they washed (wôsht) their hands in a golden basin (bàs'n), and were conducted into a bed-chamber richly furnished; and the next morning, two pieces of gold being presented to them, they were dismissed.

74.

Continuation.

"The proprietor (i-e) of this castle", said Zàdig, as they were upon the road, "seems to be a very hospitable gentleman, though (thò) a little haughty (hâty) and imperious." — At the same time he perceived the pockets of his comrade's (còmradz) garments swelled and greatly distended: and discovered (discúverd), he had taken away the golden laver¹; he was ready to sink at the very thought (thât)² of it, but feared to mention the fact.

At noon the hermit rapped at a petty cottage with his staff, the beggarly residence of an old rich miser. He desired that he and his companion might refresh themselves there for a few hours (ôurz). An old servant let them in, and showed³ them into the stable, where all their fare⁴ was a few musty olives, and a draught (drâft) of sour beer. — Before he left the house, the hermit paid his compliments⁵ to the master, and gave him in return⁶ the golden basin. The miser started at⁷ the sight (sit) of so valuable a present; but the hermit giving him no time to recover (ricúver), departed with his young comrade. — "Father", said Zàdig, "what have I seen? You seem to act in a manner different from other people. You take from him who entertained us with profusion, and give to a covetous (cúvitus) wretch, who treated us with indignity!" —

¹ bassin. — ² à la seule pensée. — ³ introduire. — ⁴ chère; traitement. — ⁵ faire ses compliments (ses remerciements). — ⁶ en échange. — ⁷ s'étonner de.