"Son", replied the old man, "this vain lord, who receives strangers, with no other view (vu) than to gratify his pride, will learn to be wiser; and the miser in future, will show the traveller more hospitality: be not surprised, but follow me." — Zadig was at a loss what to think[1] of his fellow-traveller, but followed him.

75.

Continuation.

At night they came to a house very commodiously built, but neat and plain, where there was no appearance of either want or profusion. The master was a philosopher (s=ss), that had retired from the busy (bizi) world, to live in peace. He built this little house for the reception of strangers; he came in person to the door (dor), and bid them be welcome[2]. In a short time he invited them to a frugal yet elegant repast, during which he talked (takt) very intelligently about the late revolutions in Babylon. The hermit replied, "The ways of Providence are intricate and obscure, and mortals err in judging of the whole by the bare inspection[3] of the parts." — Their next topic was the passions. — "Alas!" said Zadig, "how fatal are their consequences!" — "They are the winds, that swell the sails of the vessel", replied the hermit; "sometimes (sumtimz), it is true, they oversét[4] it, but there is no sailing[5] without them. The bile makes us peevish and sick; but there is no living[6] without it."

Zadig was astonished, that a man, who had committed such vile actions, could argue[7] so well on morality At last, after a pleasing and instructive conversation, the host conducted them to their béd-chamber, thanking heaven for directing two strangers of so much wisdom and virtue to his house. The next morning he offered them money to defray[8] their expenses on the road; the hermit however refused it, and took his leave; their parting[9] was affectionate. In going away, he said

[1] était en embarras = ne savait que penser. — [2] souhaiter le bien-venu. — [3] simple vue. — [4] renverser. — [5] on ne saurait naviguer. — [6] on ne saurait vivre. — [7] argumenter; raisonner. — [8] payer. — [9] séparation.

to Zadig, that he would leave a token[1] behind him of his respect for the master of the house. No sooner had he uttered these words, than he set the building in a flame[2]. Zadig in the utmost consternation shrieked, and would have prevented him; the hermit however dragged him away by a superior power; the house was soon in a blaze. Being come to a certain distance, the hermit turned back, and with great composure surveyed (servad) the destructive flames. — "Behold", said he, "our fortunate friend! in the ruins (rū-inz) he will find an immense treasure, that will enable him to exert the better[3] his beneficence, and render his virtues more and more conspicuous[4]."

76.

Conclusion.

Zadig, though (tho) astonished to the last degree[5], attended[6] him to their next stage, which was the cottage of a virtuous (vertuous) widow, who had a nephew (nevu) about fourteen years of age. This youth was the darling of her heart. She entertained her two guests in the best manner[7] her little house afforded.

In the morning she ordered her nephew to attend them to an adjacent bridge, which, having been lately broken, rendered the passage dangerous to strangers. As soon as they were on the middle of the bridge, "Come hither, my little boy", said the hermit, "I must show my gratitude to your aunt for her last night's favours[8]." He then seized him by the hair, and threw him into the river. The youth sunk, arose again to the surface, but was soon lost in the stream. "O monster, o villain[9]!" cried Zadig. — "Did not you promise", said the hermit, "to view my conduct with patience? Know then, had that youth lived another[10] year, he would have been the murderer of his aunt." — "Who told you so[11], barbarian", said Zadig; "and when did

[1] souvenir. — [2] *to set in a flame*, mettre le feu à. — [3] d'autant mieux. — [4] *to render conspicuous*, mettre en évidence. — [5] au dernier degré. — [6] accompagner. — [7] suppléez *that*. — [8] la bonté qu'elle nous a témoignée le soir passé. — [9] scélérat. — [10] encore une année. — [11] cela.

you rèad that inhùman evént in your black book of fate?"

While Zadig was thus exclàiming, he obsĕrved the bèard vánish from the old man's face, and his côuntenance assûmed the appèarance of youth; his mántle disappèared, and on his shòulders were discover'd (discúverd) two angélic wings, refúlgent[1] as the sun.

"O thou méssenger of héaven", cried Zadig and fell próstrate[2] at his feet; "thou art descénded from the Empyrèan[3] to instrúct a poor fràil mŏrtal how to submít to the mýsteries of fate." — "Man[4]", said the àngel Jésrad, "judges of the whole, ònly viewing (vù-ing) a part. Thou of all the hùman ràce most desĕrvedst to have thy mind[5] enlightened." — "Is it nécessary then, vénerable guìde", said Zadig, "that there should be wíckedness and misfŏrtune in the world, and that those misfŏrtunes should fall with weight (wàt) on the héads of the rìghteous (gh *muet*)?" — "The wicked", replied Jésrad, "are ālways unháppy. Misfŏrtunes are inténded ònly as a toûchstone, to try a small number of the just thinly scáttered abôut the ĕarth, noı is there any[6] èvil withôut some good procèeding from it."

77.

Richard Cœur-de-Lion et Blondel.

Of all the kings who went to the third crusàde (s = ss)[7] none was more pôwerful, brave and magnífícent than King Richard the lion-heârted, and his ârmy was one of the finest that éver was seen. He attácked the Ínfidels and conquered[8] them in a great many[9] glòrious battles, and his fame spréad far and wide[10] throughôut all Eùrope. But it háppened befòre this wār was quite ended, that it became nécessary for King Richard to retúrn to England (ingland), so he left his army

[1] brillant. — [2] *to fall próstrate*, se prosterner. — [3] empyrée (la partie du ciel la plus élevée, que les anciens regardaient comme le séjour des divinités célestes, et où les théologiens placent celui des bienheureux). — [4] *man* s'emploie sans article quand il signifie l'espèce humaine (non l'individu). — [5] esprit. — [6] aussi n'y a-t-il aucun. — [7] la troisième croisade commença en 1189. — [8] *pron.* cóng-kerd. — [9] beaucoup (un grand nombre). — [10] bien au loin.

in the holy land and began his joúrney back to England with ònly a few sĕrvants and fóllowers. But as he was pâssing throūgh Austria, the dùke of that coúntry sèized upón King Richard and pŭt him into príson, in hopes that the pèople of England would *g*ive a great sum of money for his relèase (s = ss). It is said that this duke at first hid the king in a dark dúngeon in a castle (câsl), which was buílt in the midst of a great fórest, and that no one knew what was become of him.

But Richard had a fàithful page, named Blóndel, who loved him excèedingly, and this page wandered (wónderd) throūgh all Gĕrmany to find out the place where his mâster was confíned, and whenéver he came to a castle where he thought the king might be, he began to sing a song under the wíndows of the castle. And he ālways sang the same song, which was one that the king himsélf used to sing, and the page knew, that if the king should hèar this song, he would know who sang it and would, perháps, make himself known by singing the same song in retúrn. Many was the castle, and many the tôwer, under the walls of which the faithful page sang his song: but he never hëard any voice in ânswer, till, at last, by good fortune, he arrìved at the very castle[1] where the king was confíned. Then he had no sooner sung the first verse of his song, but[2] Richard hëard him and, just as the page expécted, he answered by singing the sécond verse, and so the page knew that he had at last found where his master was confíned. When the people of England hëard that the duke would not *g*ive him his líberty without a large ránsom, they immèdiately collécted their jewels (djū-ilz) and money and made up[3] the great sum which the duke demânded, and sent it over to him, so that he had no lon*g*er any excùse (s = ss) for keeping Richard; he accŏrdingly let him go.

The mòment[4] the king was at líberty, he, with his faithful page and other atténdants, mounted their horses and gálloped away and trávelled day and night without stopping on the ròad to England. He landed sáfely in England and was recèived by all the people with the

[1] au château même. — [2] que. — [3] rassembler. — [4] suppléez *when*.

greatest joy, and they seemed to love him the better[1] for all the toils and misfŏrtunes[2] he had súffered.

78.

Macbéth.

(Wālter Scott.)

In the eléventh céntury, there was a king of Scótland, called Dúncan, a very good old man. He had two sons; one was called Malcolm[3], and the other Dónaldbane. At this time Scotland, and indeed Frânce and England, and all the other coúntries of Eùrope were much hárassed by the Danes. These were a very fièrce, wārlike pèople, who sailed from one place to another, and landed their armies on the còast, burning and destrôying évery thing wherever they came. They were hèathens, and thought of nothing but battle and slaughter (slāter), and making plunder. When they came to countries where the inhábitants were côwardly, they took possession of the land. At other times, they landed with their sòldiers, took what spôil they could find, burned the houses, and then got on bòard[4], hôisted[5] sails, and awày again[6]. They did so much mischief (mís-chif), that people pŭt up[7] pràyers to God in the churches to delíver them from the rage of the Danes.

Now, it happened in King Duncan's time, that a greàt flèet of these Danes came to Scotland, and landed their men in Fife, and threatened to take possession of that próvince. So, a nùmerous Scottish army was lévied to go to fight (fìt) with them. The good king Duncan was too old to commând his army, and his sons were too young. So he sent out one of his near relàtions, who was called Macbéth; he was son of the thane of Glàmis. The governors (gúvernerz) of próvinces were at that time in Scotland called thanes; they were âfterwards tĕrmed ĕarls[8].

This Macbéth, who was a brave sòldier, pŭt himsélf at the héad of the Scottish army, and marched

[1] d'autant plus. — [2] suppléez *which*. — [3] *pron.* málcum. — [4] aller à bord. — [5] hisser. — [6] ils disparurent. — [7] on adressait. — [8] comte.

against the Danes. And he carried with him a relàtion of his òwn[1], called Banquo[2], who was thane of Lochaber[3], and was also a very brave man. So there was a greàt battle fought (fāt) betwèen the Danes and the Scots, and Macbéth and Banquo defèated the Danes, and drove them back to their ships, lèaving a great many[4] of their soldiers both killed and wounded. Then Macbéth and his army marched back to a town in the Nōrth of Scotland, called Fórres, rejòicing on accòunt of their víctory.

79.

Continuation.

Now there líved, at this time, three old women in the town of Forres, whom people thought were witches[5], and supposed they could tell what was to come to pâss[6]. These women went and stood by the wàyside, in a greàt moor or hèath near Forres, and waited till Macbéth came up. And then, stepping before him as he was marching at the héad of his soldiers, the first woman said: "All hail, Macbeth — hail to thee, thane of Glamis!" — The second said: "All hail, Macbeth — hail to thee, thane of Cāwdor!" — Then the third said: "All hail, Macbeth, that shall be king of Scotland!" Macbeth was very much surprised to hear them *give* him these tìtles; and while he was wondering (wúndring) what they could mean, Banquo stepped fōrward, and âsked them whether they had nothing to tell abòut him, as well as about Macbeth. And they said that he should not be so great as Macbeth; but that, thòugh (thò) he himself should never be a king, yet his children should succèed to the throne of Scotland, and be kings for a great number of years.

Before Macbeth was recovered (ricúverd) from his surprise, there came a méssenger to tell him, that his father was déad, so that he was become thane of Glamis by inhéritance. And there came a second méssenger

[1] *own* s'emploie souvent en pléonasme: un de ses (propres) parents. — [2] *pron.* Bánko. — [3] *pron.* lokáber. — [4] un grand nombre. — [5] qu'on croyait être sorcières. — [6] ce qui devait arriver (à l'avenir).

from the king, to thank Macbeth for the great víctory over the Danes, and tell him that the thane of Cāwdor had rebélled against the king, and that the king had taken his ōffice from him, and had sent to make Macbeth thane of Cāwdor as well as of Glamis. Thus the first two old women seemed to be right (rìt)[1] in *g*iving him those two tìtles.

Howéver, Macbeth, seeing a part of their words (wërdz) come[2] to be true, began to think how he was to bring the rest to pâss[3], and make himself king, as well as thane of Glamis and Cāwdor. And Macbeth had a wife, who was a very ambítious wicked woman, and when she found out that her húsband thought of ràising himself up to be king of Scotland, she encoúraged him by all the means in her pôwer, and persuàded him that the ònly way to *g*et posséssion of the crôwn was to kill the good old king Duncan. Macbeth was very unwílling to commít so great a crime, for he knew what a good king Duncan had been; and he recollécted how he was his relàtion, and had been ālways very kìnd to him, and had intrústed him with the commând of his army, and had bestòwed on him the government (gúvernment) of Cāwdor.

80.

Continuation.

But his wife contínued telling him what a foolish, côwardly thing it was in him not to take the opportùnity of making himself king, when it was in his power to gain what the witches prómised him. So the wicked advìce of his wife, and the próphecy of these wretched old women, at last brought Macbeth to think of murdering his king and friënd. The way in which he accómplished this crime, made it still more abóminable.

Macbeth invìted Duncan to come to vísit him, at a great castle (câsl) near Invernéss; and the good king, who had no suspícions of his kínsman, accépted the invitàtion very wíllingly. Macbeth and his lady recèived the king and all his rétinue with much appèarance of joy,

[1] *I am right*, j'ai raison. — [2] *to come to be*, devenir. — [3] comment il réaliserait le reste.

and made a greàt fèast, as a súbject would do to make his king wélcome. About the middle of the night, the king desìred to go to his apârtment, and Macbeth condúcted him to a fine room, which had been prepäred for him. Now, it was the cústom in those bârbarous times, that wherèver the king slept, two armed men slept in the same chàmber, in order to defénd his përson, in càse (s = ss) he should be attácked by any (éni) one dùring the night. But the wicked lady Macbeth had made these two watchmen (wótchmen) drink a greàt dèal[1] of wine, and had besìdes pŭt some drugs[2] into the liquor (líker), so that when they went to the king's apârtment they bòth fell aslèep, and slept so sôundly, that nothing could awàken them.

Then the cruel (crū-il) Macbeth came into king Duncan's bédroom, about two[3] in the mōrning. It was a térrible stōrmy night; but the nôise of the wínd and of the thunder could not awàken the king, as he was old, and wèary with his joúrney; nèither could it awaken the two séntinels. They all slept sôundly. So Macbeth having come into the room, and stept gently over the floor (flòr), he took the two dirks[4] (dërks), which belonged to the séntinels, and stabbed poor old king Duncan to the heârt, and that so effèctually, that he dìed without *g*iving èven a gròan. Then Macbeth pŭt the bloody (blúdi) dá*gg*ers into the hands of the sentinels, and he dāubed their fàces over with blood (blúd), that it might appèar, as if they had commítted the murder. Macbeth was frightened (frìtend) at what he had done, but his wife made him wash (wósh) his hands and go to bed.

Ėarly in the morning, the nòbles and gentlemen, who atténded on the king, assémbled in the great hāll of the castle, and there they began to talk (tāk) of what a dréadful stōrm it had been the night before.

81.

Continuation.

But Macbeth could scărcely understánd what they said, for he was thinking of something much worse (wërs)

[1] beaucoup. — [2] drogues (soporatives). — [3] à deux heures environ. — [4] poignard.

and more frightful (frìtfŭl) than the storm, and was wondering[1] (wúndring) what would be said, when they hëard of the murder. They waited for some time, but finding the king did not come from his apârtment, one of the nòblemen went to see whether he was well or not. But when he came into the room, he found poor king Duncan lỳing stiff, and còld and bloody (blúdi), and the two sentinels, with their dirks covered with blood, bòth fâst aslèep. As soon as the Scottish nòbles saw this térrible sight (sìt), they were greàtly astónished and enràged: and Macbeth made beliève as if he were more enràged than any one of them, and, drāwing his sword (sòrd), before any one could prevént him, he killed the two atténdants of the king, who slept in the bed-chàmber, preténding to think they had been guílty of murdering king Duncan.

When Malcolm and Dónaldbane, the two sons of the king, saw their father slàin in this stràngе manner, withín Macbeth's castle, they became afràid that they might be pŭt to déath lìkewïse, and fled away out of Scotland; for, notwithsténding all the excùses[2], which he could make, they still belièved that Macbeth had killed their father. Dónaldbane fled into some dístant islands (ìlandz), but Malcolm, the eldest son of Duncan, went to the còurt of England, where he begged for assístance from the English king, to place him on the throne of Scotland as his father's succéssor.

In the mèantime Macbeth took possession of the kíngdom of Scotland, and thus all his wicked[3] wishes seemed to be fúlfilled. But he was not happy. He began to reflèct how wicked he had been in killing his friend and benefáctor, and how some other përson, as ambítious as he was himself, might do the same thing to him. He remémbered, too, that the old women had said, that the children of Banquo should succèed to the throne after his déath, and therefore he conclūded that Banquo might be tempted (témted) to conspìre against him, as

[1] *I am wondering*, je suis curieux de savoir. — [2] Quand *excuse* est substantif, *s* a le son fort; quand ce mot est verbe, *s* a le son doux (*z*). — [3] *e* est muet dans la terminaison de l'imparfait, p. e. *loved;* mais il se prononce dans la finale des adjectifs, p. e. *wicked,* impie; *naked,* nu.

he had himself done against king Duncan. The wicked always think other people as bad as themselves. In order to[1] prevént this suppòsed dànger, he hìred rúffians to watch (wótch) in a wood (wŭd), where Banquo and his son Flèance sometimes (sùmtìmz) used to walk (wāk) in the èvening, with instrúctions to attáck them, and kill bòth father and son

82.

Continuation.

The villains did as they were ōrdered by Macbeth; but while they were killing Banquo, the boy Flèance made his escàpe[2] from their wicked hands, and fled from Scotland ínto Wàles. And it is said that long âfterwards, his children came to possèss the Scottish crown.

Macbeth was not the more happy that he had slain his brave friend and coúsin. He knew (nù) that men began to suspéct the wicked deeds which he had done, and he was cónstantly afràid that some one would pŭt him to déath as he had done his old sovereign (súvrin), or that Malcolm would obtàin assístance from the king of England, and come to make wār against him, and take from him the Scottish kíngdom. So, in this great perpléxity of mìnd, he thought he would go to the old women, whose words had first pŭt into his mìnd the desìre of becoming a king. They answered (ânserd) that he should not be conquered (cóngkerd), or lose (lūz) the crown of Scotland, untíl a great fórest, called Birnam Wood (bërnum wŭd), should come to attáck him in a strong castle, sítuated on a high hill called Dúnsinane. Now, the hill of Dúnsinane is upon the one side of a válley, and the fórest of Birnam is upon the other. There are twelve miles dístance betwíxt them, and besìdes that, Macbeth thought it was impóssible that the trees could éver come to the assāult of the castle. He therefore resólved to fōrtify his castle on the hill of Dúnsinane very strongly, as being a place in which he would always be sure (shūr) to be safe. For this purpose (përpus), he cāused all his great nobílity and thanes

[1] pour. — [2] *I made my escàpe*, je m'échappai.

to send in stones, and wood and other things wanted (wóntid) in búilding[1], and to drag them with oxen up to the top of the steep hill where he was búilding the castle.

Now, among (amúng) other nòbles who were obliged to send oxen, and horses, and matèrials, to this labòrious work, was one called Macdúff, the thane of Fife. Macbeth was afràid of this thane, for he was very pôwerful, and was accôunted[2] bòth brave and wise: and Macbeth thought he would most próbably jôin with prince Malcolm, if éver he should come from England with an army. The king, therefore, had a prìvate hàtred against the thane of Fife, which he kept concèaled from all men, untíl he should have some opportùnity of pŭtting him to déath as he had done Duncan and Banquo.

83.

Continuation.

Macdúff, on his part, kept upon his guârd, and went to the king's còurt as séldom as he could, thinking himself néver safe unléss while[3] in his òwn castle of Kénnoway, which is on the còast of Fife, near to the môuth of the Frith[4] of Fòrth. It happened, however, that the king had súmmoned séveral of his nòbles, and Macduff, the thane of Fife, among (amúng) others to atténd him at his new castle of Dúnsinane; and they were all obliged to come, none (nún) dared stay behìnd. Now the king was to *gi*ve[5] the nòbles a great entertàinment, and preparàtions were made for it. In the mèantime, Macbeth rode out with a few atténdants, to see the oxen drag the wood and the stones up the hill for enlârging and stréngthening the castle. So they saw most of the oxen trudging up the hill with great díffículty, for the ascént is very steep, and the burdens were héavy, and the wéather was extrèmely hot. At length Macbeth saw a päir of oxen so tìred that they could go no further up the hill, but fell down under their lòad. Then the king was very angry, and demânded to know who it was among (amúng) his thanes

[1] qu'il fallait pour bâtir. — [2] considéré comme. — [3] *suppléez* he was. — [4] embouchure du golfe. — [5] I was to give, *je devais donner.*

that had sent oxen so wèak and so unfít for làbour, when he had so much work (wĕrk) for them to do. Some one replied that the oxen belonged to Macduff, the thane of Fife. "Then", said the king in great anger, "since the thane of Fife sends such worthless (wĕrthless) cattle as these to do my làbour, I will pŭt his òwn neck into the yoke, and make him drag the burdens himself."

There was a friend of Macduff's who heard these angry expréssions of the king, and hastened (hàs'nd) to commùnicate them to the thane of Fife, who was walking (wāking) in the hāll of the king's castle while dinner was prepäring[1]. The instant that Macduff heard what the king had said, he knew he had no time to lose (lūz) in making his escàpe; for whenéver Macbeth thréatened to do míschief to any one, he was sure (shūr) to keep his word.

So Macduff snatched up from the tàble a lòaf of bréad, called for his horses and his sĕrvants, and was gálloping back to his own próvince of Fife before Macbeth and the rest of the nobílity were returned to the castle. The first question which the king âsked, was, what had become Macduff? and being infōrmed, that he had fled from Dúnsinane, he ōrdered a bódy of his guârds to atténd him, and môunted on hōrseback himself to pursùe the thane, with the purpose (pĕrpus) of putting him to death.

84.

Continuation.

Macduff, in the mèantime, fled as fâst as horses' feet could carry him; but he was so ill provìded with money for his expénces, that, when he came to the great ferry over the ríver Tay, he had nothing to *gi*ve to the bòatmen who took him acrōss, excépting the loaf of bread which he had taken from the king's table. The place was called, for a long time âfterwards, the Ferry of the loaf.

When Macduff got ínto his próvince of Fife, which is on the other side of the Tay, he rode on fâster than before, towards (tòrdz) his òwn castle of Kénnoway,

[1] pendant qu'on préparait le dîner.

which stands close (s = ss) by the sea-side; and when he rèached it, the king and his guards were not far behìnd him. Macduff ordered his wife to shut the gates of the castle, drāw up the drāw-bridge, and on no account[1] permít the king or any (éni) of his soldiers to enter. In the meantime, he went to the smāll hârbour belonging to the castle, and cāused a ship which was lỳing there to be fitted out[2] for sea in all hàste, and got on board himself, in order to escàpe from Macbeth.

In the meantime, Macbeth súmmoned the làdy to surrénder the castle, and to delíver up her húsband. But lady Macduff who was a wise and brave woman, made many excùses and delàys, untíl she knew that her husband was sàfely on board the ship[3], and had sailed from the hârbour. Then she spoke bòldly from the wāll of the castle to the king, who was standing before the gate still demânding éntrance, with many thréats of what he would do, if Macduff was not given up to him. "Do you see", she said, "yon white sail upon the sea? Yonder goes Macduff to the còurt of England. You will néver see him again, till he comes back with young prince Malcolm to pŭll you dôwn from the throne, and to pŭt you to death. You will never be àble to pŭt your yoke, as you thréatened, on the thane of Fife's neck."

Some say that Macbeth was so much incénsed at this bòld answer (ânser), that he and his guards attácked the castle and took it, killing the brave lady and all whom they found there. But others say that the king seeing that the castle of Kénnoway was very strong and that Macduff had escàped from him, and was embârked for England, depârted back to Dúnsinane without attempting (attémting) to take Macduff's castle. The ruins (rū-inz) of Kénnoway are still to be seen.

85.

Conclusion.

There reigned (ràind) at that time in England a very good king, called Édward the Conféssor. We know that

[1] en aucune manière. — [2] *he caused a ship to be fitted out*, il fit armer un vaisseau. — [3] *on board* of *the ship*; le mot *of* s'omet toujours dans cette expression.

prince Malcolm, the son of Dúncan, was at his còurt soliciting assístance to recover (ricúver) the Scottish throne. The arrìval of Macduff greàtly aided the succéss of his petítion; for the English king knew that Macduff was a brave and wise man. As he assured (ashūrd) Édward that the Scotts were tìred of the cruel (crū-il) Macbeth, and would jôin prince Malcolm, if he were to enter Scotland at the héad of an army, the king ordered a great wārrior, called Sìward, ëarl of Northúmberland, to enter Scotland with an army, and assíst prince Malcolm, in the recovery of his father's crown.

Then it happened just as Macduff had said; for the Scottish thanes and nòbles would not fight for Macbeth, but jôined prince Malcolm and Macduff against him; so that at length, he shut himself up in his castle of Dúnsinane, where he thought himself safe, accōrding to the old women's próphecy, untíl Birnam wood should come against him. He bòasted of this to his fóllowers[1], and encoúraged them to make a váliant defénce, assuring (ashūring) them of cërtain víctory.

At this time Malcolm and Macduff were come as far as[2] Birnam wood, and lay encámped[3] there with their army. The next morning, when they were to march acrōss the brōad válley to attáck the castle of Dúnsinane, Macduff advìsed that évery soldier should cut dôwn a bôugh of a tree and carry it in his hand, that the énemy might not be àble to see how many men were coming against them. Now, the séntinel who stood on Macbeth's castle-wāll, when he saw all these brânches which the soldiers of prince Malcolm carried, ran to the king and infōrmed him that the wood of Birnam was moving (mūving) towards (tòrdz) the castle of Dúnsinane. The king at first called him a liar (lì-er), and thréatened to pŭt him to déath; but when he looked (lŭkt) from the walls himself, and saw the appèarance of a fórest appròaching from Birnam, he knew the hour of his destrúction was come. His fóllowers too began to be disheârtened, and to fly from the castle, seeing their màster had lōst all hopes. Macbeth, however, recollécted his own bràvery, and sállied désperately out at the héad

[1] partisan. — [2] jusqu'à. — [3] *to lie encamped*, camper.

of the few fóllowers who remàined fàithfŭl to him. He was killed after a fùrious resístance, fighting hand to hand[1] with Macduff in the thick[2] of the battle.

Prince Malcolm mounted the throne of Scotland and reigned (rànd) long and prósperously. He rewārded Macduff by decläring that his descéndants should lead the vánguard of the Scottish army in the battle, and place the crown on the king's head at the céremony of coronàtion.

86.

Le Rapt des Princes saxons.[3]

The Eléctor Fréderic, jústly[4] surnàmed the Gentle[5], then reigned (rànd) in Sáxony. He had, cóntrary to his inclinàtion, carried on a wār with[6] his brother William, who had rebélled against him. An ârcher óffering himself to kill his brother, Fréderic replied: "Shoot whom you will, ònly not my brother."

After pèace being conclūded, Conrad of Kaufungen, a nòbleman, who had served the Eléctor, thought himself not sufficiently rewārded; and the Eléctor not wishing to *g*ive him more, Conrad thréatened to revénge himself on his master's flesh and blood (blúd); whereupón Frederic smiling said to him: "Conrad, at least dòn't[7] burn the fish in the pond!" But for all that[8], Conrad kept his word. The Eléctor had two sons, Ërnest and Albert. Conrad formed the audàcious próject to carry them ōff from the castle of Áltenburg, where Frederic then resìded. A kitchen-boy, Jack Schwalbe, acted as a spỳ[9] and gave Conrad évery informàtion. In this way[10] he lëarned that on a cërtain day the Eléctor had gone to Leípzig, and that the persons belónging to the còurt would all be at a féstival in the town. At mídnight Conrad with William of Mosen, and some other accómplices, éntered the castle by mèans of ròpeladders, which Schwalbe had fastened (fàsnd) to the kitchen wíndow. The room in which the Eléctress with some of her

[1] corps à corps. — [2] la mêlée. — [3] le 7 juillet 1455. — [4] à juste titre. — [5] le Débonnaire. — [6] faire la guerre à. — [7] do not. — [8] malgré cela. — [9] fit l'espion. — [10] de cette manière.

waiting women[1] slept, was bòlted, and the few sòldiers on guard[2] tied and locked up. The princes were surprised in their room aslèep[3]. Conrad took (tŭk) the elder Prince Ërnest, and led him awày throūgh the castle-yard, thréatening him with[4] déath if he scrèamed. His accómplice had taken away[5] instéad of Albert, a young Count Barby, who was being éducated[6] with the Princes. But Conrad returned and took the Prince, who had crept under the bed. The mother awòke from the nôise, and saw from the window what was pâssing; she, to*g*éther with the children, beg*g*ed and implòred Conrad to bring them back, but in vain.

Conrad took charge[7] of Albert himself, and his accómplices and other compánions of Ërnest. They took in all hàste two different diréctions to Bohèmia, where Conrad had a castle. Towards (tòrdz) morning he was in the wood (wŭd) of Wièsenthal nèar Bohèmia, and thinking himself tólerably secùre, he allôwed Albert to alight (alìt) from his horse, and gáther some strāwberries to refrésh himself; he pŭlled[8] some himself for him too; and his compánions went on before[9].

87.

Conclusion.

At this mòment, there happened to be close (s=ss) by, a còal-burner, named Geórge Schmidt, who, wondering at this cortege[10] in the wood, went up to Conrad and spoke to him. It is very póssible that the latter (as often [ōf'n] happens with a bad cónscience) did not answer pertinently, so that the man concèived suspícions. Schmidt then went to the young géntleman, to inquìre who they were; and before Conrad could prevént this, the Prince had discovered (discúverd) himself to the coal-burner, and had said to him: "Save me, my father will rewārd you!" Conrad, a clúmsy[11] rider, had fallen and become entángled[12] in the spur. The coal-burner fell upón him with his pòker[13], set[14] his dog at Conrad's

[1] femme de chambre. — [2] qui étaient de garde. — [3] pendant le sommeil. — [4] de. — [5] emmené. — [6] qu'on élevait. — [7] se charger. — [8] cueillir. — [9] prendre les devants. — [10] *pron.* cortàdj. — [11] lourd. — [12] rester accroché. — [13] fourgon. — [14] haler.

sërvant, and attrácted by the cries, the coal-burner's wife came too, who immèdiately gave the ùsual sígnal, by cërtain knocks (nóks)[1], to the coal-burners, that robbers were there. Then came coal-burners from all sides to the spot, armed with pokers. Conrad begged to be set at líberty, but the coal-burners took him prísoner; and he was brought to Zwíckau, whìlst Albert with his delíverer arrìved in trìumph at Altenburg, and was recèived with tèars of joy by his pärents.

But Ernest, who was in the hands of the other robbers, was still missing[2]. They soon, hôwéver, learned Conrad's fate, and as évery means were taken to save the prince, they did not vénture to go fârther, but hid themsélves in a cávern. After some days they wrote to the shériff[3] in Zwickau, and prómised to delíver up the prince, safe and sôund[4], if they were not púnished; in the other càse (s = ss) they would first kill the prince and then themsélves. Their condítions were accépted. The Eléctor soon after went to fetch Ernest from Chémnitz in the Erzgebirge[5] of Sáxony. He to*g*éther with his wife, óffered th*a*nks*g*ívings[6] to God for the delíverance of his sons in the church at Ebersdorf, nèar Chemnitz, where the clothes (clòz) of the princes and the còal-burner's jácket[7] are still presërved.

The chârcoal-burner received permíssion to burn coal gràtis[8] in the wood (wŭd) where he had saved the princes; besìdes which[9] the Eléctor made him a présent of a frèehold estàte[10] near Zwickau, some bŭshels of corn yèarly, for him and his descéndants; and from that time he was cālled driller[11], because he had drilled Conrad well[12].

Conrad was behéaded the 14th of Jūlỳ 1455, on the mârket-plàce at Freỳberg, in the Erzgebirge. The mìld Eléctor inténded to pârdon him, but the pardon came too late. Jack Schwalbe was ālso éxecuted. They[13] still show in the castle (câsl) of Altenburg, the place

[1] coup. — [2] manquait encore. — [3] grand-bailli. — [4] sain et sauf. — [5] montagne de ce nom. — [6] rendre des actions de grâces. — [7] la souquenille. — [8] sans redevance. — [9] outre cela. — [10] terre franche. — [11] frotteur (*to drill*, exercer les soldats). — [12] *to drill well*, frotter d'importance. — [13] on.

of the rape[1], ālthòugh this part has been chànged by búilding[2].

From these princes all the Sovereigns (súvrinz) of Sáxony are descénded, from Albert, the Eléctoral, now kingly house, and from Ernest, the Saxon dùcal fámilies: Weimar, Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen-Hildburghausen and Altenburg; thence[3] one says: the Albertínian and Ernestínian line or descént[4].

88.

L'Aventure du Maçon.

(Washington Irving[5].)

There was once upon a time a poor mason[6], in Granàda, who kept[7] all the sàints'-days and hólydays, and Saint Monday ínto the bârgain[8], and yet, with all his devòtion, he grew poorer and poorer, and could scărcely ëarn bréad for his nùmerous fámily. One night he was rôused from his first sleep by the knocking (nóking) at his dòor. He òpened it, and behéld before him a tāll, mèagre, cadáverous-looking prièst.

"Hark ye, honest (ónest) friend!" said the stràngər; "I have obsërved that you are a good Christian, and one to be trusted[9]; will you undertàke a job this very night?"

"With all my heârt, Sennor Pâdre, on condítion that I am paid accōrdingly."

"That you shall be; but you must súffer[10] yoursélf to be blìndfòlded[11]."

To this the mason made no objéction; so being hoodwinked (hŭdwinkt)[12], he was led by the priest throūgh vàrious rough (rúf)[13] lanes and wìnding[14] pássages, untíl they stopped before the pòrtal of a house. The priest then applied a kèy, turned a crèaking lock, and òpened what sôunded like a pónderous door. They éntered, the door was closed and bòlted, and the mason was condúcted throūgh an échoing (ch = k) córridor,

[1] rapt. — [2] par des bâtisses. — [3] voilà pourquoi. — [4] descendance. — [5] *pron.* wóshingt'n ërving. — [6] *pron.* màs'n. — [7] célébrer. — [8] par-dessus le marché. — [9] auquel on peut se fier. — [10] *to suffer*, laisser; p. e. *he suffered himself to be beaten*, il se laissa battre. — [11] & [12] bander les yeux. — [13] raboteux. — [14] tortueux.