



~~117~~

(14)

ORDENES DE ADUANAS PENINSULA E ISLAS BALEARES

O/R 291

AL ALCAIDE DE MADRID

AL COMERCIO

En virtud de las disposiciones de la Real Cédula de 27 de noviembre de 1789 en consecuencia de los artículos que han resultado de ella de 17 de febrero de 1804, comparendo el artículo que refiere á la materia de los aduaneros y á los cobradores de la Aduana, en que anulando á la letra las precedentes reales, se mandó que se publicasen en la Gaceta de Madrid tal real, para desde luego ser cumplido.

En la orden especial de un edicto de tal importancia, el asunto también muy importante, en la que se han establecido á la vez la nomenclatura ordinaria y el sistema regular para el pago de derechos aduaneros sobre toda mercancía que por el resultado de su clasificación, figuraban en las listas que se presentaban á la Aduana para ser pagadas, y muy especialmente de las mercancías que por el resultado de su clasificación figuran en las listas que se presentaban á la Aduana para ser pagadas, y han establecido de imprimir y no simple reproducción de las mismas.

En la orden especial, y de que se ha publicado en el número de esta Gaceta de 17 de febrero de 1804, se ha publicado que en consecuencia de la Real Cédula de 17 de noviembre de 1789, se mandó que se publicasen en la Gaceta de Madrid tal real, para desde luego ser cumplido. En consecuencia de lo dispuesto en el artículo 1.º de esta orden, se mandó que se publicasen en la Gaceta de Madrid tal real, para desde luego ser cumplido.

En consecuencia de lo dispuesto en el artículo 1.º de esta orden, se mandó que se publicasen en la Gaceta de Madrid tal real, para desde luego ser cumplido. En consecuencia de lo dispuesto en el artículo 1.º de esta orden, se mandó que se publicasen en la Gaceta de Madrid tal real, para desde luego ser cumplido.

En consecuencia de lo dispuesto en el artículo 1.º de esta orden, se mandó que se publicasen en la Gaceta de Madrid tal real, para desde luego ser cumplido. En consecuencia de lo dispuesto en el artículo 1.º de esta orden, se mandó que se publicasen en la Gaceta de Madrid tal real, para desde luego ser cumplido.

En consecuencia de lo dispuesto en el artículo 1.º de esta orden, se mandó que se publicasen en la Gaceta de Madrid tal real, para desde luego ser cumplido. En consecuencia de lo dispuesto en el artículo 1.º de esta orden, se mandó que se publicasen en la Gaceta de Madrid tal real, para desde luego ser cumplido.

En consecuencia de lo dispuesto en el artículo 1.º de esta orden, se mandó que se publicasen en la Gaceta de Madrid tal real, para desde luego ser cumplido. En consecuencia de lo dispuesto en el artículo 1.º de esta orden, se mandó que se publicasen en la Gaceta de Madrid tal real, para desde luego ser cumplido.





UNED

L.T. 3259

K. 1189798

THE BRITISH CLASS BOOK

Ó

LECCIONES

DE LITERATURA INGLESA,

PRECEDIDAS

DE UN COMPENDIO GRAMÁTICAL, CON REGLAS Y CLAVE DE PRONUNCIACION,

Y ACOMPAÑADAS DE UN VOCABULARIO AL PIÉ DE CADA PÁGINA.

Por el profesor H. Mac Veigh.



FLORIFERIS UT APES IN SALTIBUS OMNIA LIBANT.

(Lucr. . III)

MADRID: 1857.

IMPRESA DE DON ALEJANDRO GOMEZ FUENTENEbro,
calle de la Colegiata, núm. 6.

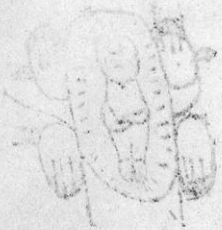
THE BRITISH CLASS ROOM

LECCIONES

OF LITERATURE

Es propiedad del Editor, y se declararán falsos todos los ejemplares que no lleven el sello de su Academia.

Por el profesor D. Juan José...



PROPIEDAD DE LA ACADEMIA DE LAS CIENCIAS

Se vende en Madrid, librerías de Hurtado, Villaverde, Bailly-Baillièrre, Durán, Cuesta y Leocadio Lopez.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The selections in this volume embody a series of specimens peculiarly adapted to facilitate improvement in reading and translating English. Elegance and propriety of thought vie herein with eloquence and beauty of expression. Both ancient and modern authors have supplied these gems, which the youth of Spain may make their own, at no other cost than that of perusing the short Introductory Outline of English Grammar and Pronunciation; and learning the vocabulary at the bottom of each page, which will give them the meaning and pronunciation of every word *not previously explained*. By this means the expense and laborious plodding occasioned by dictionaries are eschewed, and Industry is supplied with a key to unlock, by her own unaided efforts, the vast literary trea-

ADVERTENCIA.

Los trozos que contiene este tomo forman una serie de modelos los mas á propósito para que el discípulo adelante en la lectura y traducción del idioma inglés. A la mayor elegancia y propiedad en los pensamientos, reúnen las formas mas bellas y mas elocuentes en el decir. Tanto los autores antiguos como los modernos han proporcionado estas joyas, que podrán ser propiedad del discípulo español, con solo atender á la breve reseña gramatical y al sistema de pronunciaci3n que preceden á la obra; lo mismo que al vocabulario que se encuentra al pié de cada página, y que contiene el significado y pronunciaci3n de toda palabra que no se halle en las páginas anteriores. De este modo se excusa el gasto y el trabajo ímprobo de un Diccionario, y al estudioso se le facilita una llave con la cual podrá por sí solo abrir la puer-

sures of the British empire.

The work is being subjected to the inspection of the Rev. A. Ducrós, appointed by the very Rev. the Vicar Ecclesiastic, to see that nothing contrary to faith or morals be inserted therein. In the last Part will appear the authoritative *imprimatur*.

Madrid 20 de Octubre de 1857.

ta de los tesoros literarios del imperio Británico.

El Ilmo. Sr. Vicario Eclesiástico de Madrid se ha servido encargar la censura al respetable presbítero Sr. Don A. Ducrós. En la última parte de la obra se estampará el imprimatur de la autoridad Eclesiástica.

H. Mac Veigh.

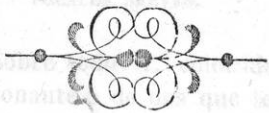
INTRODUCCION

DE LA PRONUNCIACION

Y DE LA **á la lectura y traduccion**

DE LA LENGUA INGLESA,

POR H. MAC VEIGH.



MADRID: 1857.

IMPRENTA DE D. ALEJANDRO GOMEZ FUENTENEbro,
calle de la Colegiata, núm. 6.

INTRODUCCION

A la lección y traducción

DE LA LENGUA INGLESA

POR H. MAC VEIGH.



MADRID, 1887

IMPRESA DE D. ALEJANDRO GOMEZ Fuentetaja
Calle de la Columna, núm. 0.

BREVE RESEÑA

DE LA PRONUNCIACION

Y DE LA ANALOGIA INGLESA.

HAY seis vocales en el inglés, á saber:

a = éi.

e = i.

i = ái.

o = óu.

u = iu.

y = ái.

Así pronunciadas se llaman vocales *largas*, y esto sucede principalmente, 1.º al terminar una sílaba: 2.º formando la misma sílaba solas ó sin consonante: 3.º colocadas delante de una sola consonante seguida de una vocal, sobre todo de una *e* muda en la misma sílaba. La *e*

es muda al final de dición si la palabra pasa de tres letras. Estas reglas encuentran pocas excepciones en las palabras que *no* se parecen al castellano.

VOCALES BREVES.

a = a en *fat*.

e = e en *met*.

i = i en *fin*.

o = o en *not*.

u = u en *tub*.

y = y en *Styx*.

Sobre todo: 1.º colocadas delante de una consonante ó de dos que terminan la sílaba: 2.º al término de la sílaba (especialmente si no tiene acento) en las palabras parecidas al castellano.

OBSERVACIONES.

La *a* es larga antes de *the*, *ste*, *nge* y *nci* en la misma sílaba.

La *i* es larga antes de *gh*, *gn*, *ld*, *nd*, *ght*, *dle*, *fle*, *tle* y *ple*.

La *o* es larga antes de *ld*, *lt* y *st*.

La *a* es como *a* española antes de *r*, *lm*, *lf*, *lv*, *th*, *nt*, *nce*, *s*, *ss* y *st*.

La *a* se pronuncia casi como *o* antes de *ll*, *lk*, *ls*, *ld*, *lt* y *l*; y despues de *w* ó *q*.

La *u* se pronuncia *u* española antes de *ll* ó *l* y despues de *r*, ó precediendo *a* ó *i* en la misma sílaba.

La *o* = *u* española en *prove*, *move*, sus compuestos y en *behave* y *lose*.

La *o* = *u* breve inglesa antes de *ve* y *nk*.

La *e* se pronuncia antes de la *r* y la *l* en las terminaciones *re* y *le*.

La *e* é *i* se pronuncian como *u* breve inglesa antes de *r* en la misma sílaba.

En *medicine*, *evil*, *devil*, *Salisbury* y *venison*, la *i* apenas se oye.

DIPTONGOS Y TRIPTONGOS.

ai, *ay* = *é* ó *á* larga inglesa.

au, *aw* como en *saw* (viva voz).

ea = *i* española las mas veces: = *e* muchas veces.

ee = *i* siempre.

ei, *ey* = *e* casi siempre: á veces = *i*.

eo = *i*.

eau, *eou*, *eu*, *ew* = *iu* lo mismo que los siguientes

ieu, *iew*. Esceptúanse *beau*, *flambeau*.

ie = *i*, *ai* ó *e*; comunmente el primero.

io = *aio* cuando se halla en la primera sílaba.

iou, *eou* y *ou* seguidas de *r* ó *s* = *u* breve inglesa.

oa = *o* muchas veces.

oi, *oy* como en castellano.

oo = *u*. Esceptúanse *blood*, *flood*, *door* y *floor*.

ou, *ow* = *au* español.

CONSONANTES.

La *b* no debe confundirse con la *v*. Se pronuncia con ambos labios fuertemente.

La *c* = *s* en los casos en que equivale á *z* en castellano.

La *d* es mas fuerte y palatal que en castellano. Al pronunciarla se separa la punta de la lengua del nacimiento del paladar, sin tocar con ella los dientes.

La *g* = *g* en *general* en los casos que equivale á *j* en castellano. En los demás casos, y aun en las palabras que no se parecen al castellano, colocada delante de *e*, *i* ó *y*, suele pronunciarse como *g* en *gamo*.

La *h* suele aspirarse suavemente en la mayor parte de las voces.

La *j* = *j* en *jar* (viva voz).

La *m* no se confunde con *n* al fin de diccion.

La *r* ó *rr* son mas suaves que en castellano.

La *s* = *s* en *season* especialmente entre dos vocales: en los demás casos la *s* ó *ss* equivale á la *s* española.

La *t* es mas fuerte y palatal que en español. Véase lo que se ha dicho sobre la *d*.

La *v* no se confunde con la *b*. Es *dental* y *labial*.

La *w* equivale á una *u* pronunciada con los labios un poco contraídos y sacados hácia afuera.

La *x* = *cs* (1) casi siempre.

La *y* es semiconsonante al principio de diccion; pero no palatal como en castellano, sino dental.

La *z* = *z* en *zeal* (viva voz).

La *s* antes de *io* y antes de *ure*, así como la *z* en igual caso, se pronuncian como la *j* francesa (2).

ALGUNAS CONSONANTES DOBLES.

ch = *ch* castellana: equivale á *c* cuando en español se escribe con *c* ó *q*.

gn = *n* si están en la misma sílaba.

gh, generalmente muda: á veces equivale á *f*.

kn = *n* (al principio de diccion).

ph = *f* cuando están en la misma sílaba.

rh = *r*.

sh = *sh* en *shall*.

th = *z*.

(3) *th* = *th* en *the*, *than*, en los artículos, pronombres, adverbios y conjunciones, y entre dos vocales.

(1) La *x* es equivalente á *cs* fuerte delante de una consonante.

(2) La *j* francesa se escribirá con letra bastardilla.

(3) Esta *th* llevará un *·* encima, siendo suave por excepcion.

- wh* = *hu*, aspirándose la *h*.
wr = *r* (estando en la misma sílaba).
pht = *t* (estando en la misma sílaba).
sch = *sc* comunmente : á veces *s*.

Hay veintiseis letras en el alfabeto, y se llaman :

A = é.	N = en.
B = bi.	O = o.
C = si.	P = pi.
D = di.	Q = kiu.
E = i.	R = ar.
F = ef.	S = ess.
G = (viva voz).	T = ti.
H = ech.	U = iu.
I = ai.	V = vi.
J = (viva voz).	W = debliu.
K = que.	X = ecs.
L = el.	Y = uai.
M = em.	Z = (viva voz).

ACENTO SILÁBICO.

Este no se marca en inglés, pero se deja oír como en todas las lenguas. La sílaba *mas radical* de una palabra es la que casi siempre lleva el acento. Para conocer esa sílaba es preciso privar á la palabra de sus partículas *iniciativas* y *terminativas comunes al castellano y al inglés*, y de las siguientes *propias solo del inglés*.

Iniciativas.

Be—	With—
Un—	Out—
Mis—	Over—
Fore—	En—
For—	Under—

Terminativas.

— Er, eer, ar.	— Ed.
— Ee.	— ing.
— Es.	— less.
— Est.	— ful.
— Eth.	— y.

— Ish.

— Some.

— Ness.

— Th.

— Ly.

— Ling.

— Let, et, ock.

— Ward, wards.

— En.

— Ment.

Si despues de esto quedan dos silabas á la palabra descompuesta, la silaba que lleva el acento se marca como se dirá mas abajo; si queda una, debe ser la enfática. Las palabras parecidas al castellano que han perdido una silaba al final, siguen siendo esdrújulas, si lo han sido en castellano, y el acento está en la *preantepenúltima* si ha estado en la penúltima en español. En las polisilabas se evita el acento final colocándose dos, tres ó cuatro silabas antes del fin.

NOTA. Todas estas reglas tienen muchas excepciones, por cuya razon se aplicará á estas la siguiente pronunciacion convencional tomada de Walker:

¹a = a en *fate*.²a = a en *fat*.³a = a en *far*.⁴a = a en *fall*.¹e = e en *me*.²e = e en *met*.¹i = i en *fine*.²i = i en *fin*.¹o = o en *no*.²o = o en *not*.³o = o en *nor*.¹u = u en *tube*.²u = u en *tub*.³u = u en *bull*.oi = oi en *oil*.ou = ou en *pound*.

La silaba acentuada llevará encima un acento agudo español. La consonante suave llevará un [·] encima.

PARTES DE LA ORACION.

Las que varían en sus terminaciones son:

1.º El nombre cuyo plural termina en *s*, *es*, *ies* y *ves*.

El singular de los que terminan en *es*, *es* ó bien *ch*, *sh*, *x*, *s*, *ss*, *o*, *ce*, *ge* ó *se*: el de los terminados en *ies* es *y* comunemente, y finalmente el de los que terminan en *ves* es *f* ó *fe*. La terminacion *ves* no aumenta las silabas de la palabra original. Hay plurales irregulares que se anotarán.

2.º El adjetivo y adverbio, cuyos grados comparativo y su-

perlativo á veces terminan en *er* ó *ier* el primero, y *est* ó *iest* el segundo. Para hallar el positivo se quita generalmente el *er* y *est* (á veces solo la *r* y *st*), y si queda *i* latina se convierte en *y*. Los adjetivos numerales terminan generalmente en *th* cuando son ordinales, de modo que se quitará esta terminacion para hallar el cardinal, convirtiendolo en *ve* la *f* que podrá quedar, y en *y* la *ie*.

3.º Los pronombres *this* y *that*, este y aquel, cuyos plurales son *thesé* y *those*: el pronombre (1) *who* y compuestos = quien (sugeto ó nominativo), *whose* (dueño ó posesivo), y *whom* (objeto ó acusativo). Se encuentra una *'s* ó bien una *s* agregada á un nombre, adjetivo ó á veces pronombre posesivo para indicar la idea y el caso de posesion, que se expresa por la preposicion *de* en español colocada delante del nombre, etc. La *'s* es para el singular y la *s* generalmente para el plural del poseedor.

Varian además los pronombres posesivos siguientes:

my en <i>mine</i> .	our en <i>ours</i> .
thy en <i>thine</i> .	your en <i>yours</i> .
her en <i>hers</i> .	their en <i>theirs</i> .

Los segundos se encuentran siempre sin nombres.

4.º Varian los verbos como se ve en los siguientes modelos. Los pronombres necesarios para su conjugacion son los siguientes:

Nominativos.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1.º I = yo. | |
| 2.º Thou = tú. | |
| 3.º He = él (para seres racionales masculinos). | } Terceras personas. |
| 4.º She = ella (seres racionales femeninos). | |
| 5.º It = él, ella, ello (los demás seres). | |
| 6.º We = nosotros, -as. | |
| 7.º You (ú) = vos, vosotros, -as, V. VV. | |
| 8.º They = ellos, -as. | |

(1) *Who*, *whose*, *whom* = hū, hus, hum, *Our* = aúr: *your* = iúr en letras españolas.

Acusativos.

- 1.° Me = me ó á mi.
 2.° Thee = té ó á tí.
 3.° Him = le ó á él. .
 4.° Her = la ó á ella. } Terceras.
 5.° It = lo, la, le.)
 6.° Us = nos ó á nosotros, -as.
 7.° You = vos, os ó á vosotros, le, les, á V. ó á VV.
 8.° Them = los, las, les.

CONJUGACION-MODELO.

Infinitivo. To call (tu ³ cá⁴l) = llamar.

Gerundio. Calling = llamando.

Participio pasado. Called (cá⁴ld) = llamado.

Presente de indicativo.

I call = yo llamo.

Thou callest.

He calls.

We

You } Call.

They }

Pasado de indicativo y de subjuntivo.

I called (cá⁴ld) = yo llamaba, llamé ó llamára.

Thou calledst.

He

We

You } Called.

They }

Imperativo.

Segundas personas. = Call = llama ó llamad.

Subjuntivo presente.

I call = yo llame.

Thou	} Call.
He	
We	
You	
They	

Los demás tiempos se forman por medio de los auxiliares siguientes, colocados delante del infinitivo sin *to* del verbo que se quiere conjugar.

SHALL = (SHAL)²: WILL.

I shall ó will = yo debo ó quiero.

Thou shalt ó wilt.

He	} Forman el futuro de indicativo y subjuntivo.
We	
You	
They	
They	

Shall ó will.

SHOULD, WOULD (SHUD, WUD)³.

I should ó would = yo debía ó queria.

Thou shouldst ó wouldst (shudst, wudst) ³	} Forman el condicional, indicativo y subjuntivo.
He	
We	
You	
They	

Should ó would.

MAY.

I may = yo puedo (acaso ó con permiso).

Thou mayest.	} Forma á veces el presente del subjuntivo.
He	
We	
You	
They	

May.

MIGHT.

I might = yo podía.	} Forma á veces el pasado del subjuntivo.
Thou mightest.	
He	
We	
You	
They	Might.

LET.

Let = deja, permite. (1).	}	Me 1. ^a persona.	} Singular.	} Forma estas personas del imperativo.
		Him 3. ^a persona.		
		Us 1. ^a persona.		
		Them 3. ^a persona.		

HABER Ó TENER.

Infinitivo. *To have* = haber ó tener.
 Gerundio. *Having* = habiendo ó teniendo.
 Participio pasado. *Had* = habido ó tenido.
Indicativo presente.

I have = he ó tengo.
 Thou hast.
 He has.
 We }
 You } Have.
 They }

Pasado, indicativo y subjuntivo.

I had = habia, tenia, hube, tuve, hubiera ó tuviera.
 Thou hadst.
 He }
 We } Had.
 You }
 They }

(1) Las terminaciones en bastardilla son comunes á todos los verbos, exceptuando las primeras personas del pasado de indicativo de los verbos irregulares, así como de su participio pasado.

Los demás tiempos se forman como los de *to call*, con solo quitar *call* y poner *have* en su lugar. Colocado este verbo delante de un participio pasado, sirve para conjugar los *tiempos compuestos*.

Forma a veces el pasado del subjuntivo. SER Ó ESTAR.

Infinitivo. To be = ser ó estar.

Gerundio. Being = siendo ó estando.

Participio pasado. Been = sido ó estado.

Presente de indicativo.

I am = soy ó estoy.

Thou art.

He is.

We

You } Are (ar).

They }

Pasado de indicativo.

I was = era, fui, estaba ó estuve.

Thou wast.

He was.

We

You } Were (wer).

They }

Pasado de subjuntivo.

I were = fuera ó estuviera.

Thou wert.

He

We

You } Were.

They }

Los demás tiempos se forman según *to call* quitando *call* y poniendo *be*. Colocado delante de un participio pasado este verbo sirve para formar los tiempos de la *voz pasiva*.

HACER.

Infinitivo. To do (du)³ = hacer.

Gerundio. Doing (duing)³ = haciendo.

Participio pasado. Done (dun)² = hecho.

Presente de indicativo.

I do (du)³ = yo hago.

Thou dost.

He does (dus)².

We

You } Do (du)³.

They

Pasado, indicativo y subjuntivo.

I did = yo hacia, hice ó hiciera.

Thou didst.

He

We

You } Did.

They

Los demás tiempos siguen la regla de poner *do* en lugar de *call*. Este verbo en el presente y pasado de indicativo y (1) subjuntivo, se necesita casi siempre para la conjugacion *negativa* é *interrogativa*, é *interrogativo-negativa* de todo verbo que no sea auxiliar ó defectivo.

Se conjuga negativamente poniendo *not* = no, delante del infinitivo, gerundio y participio pasado y despues de los demás tiempos. Se conjuga interrogativamente anteponiendo el verbo al pronombre ó sugeto: finalmente se hace la conjugacion interrogativo-negativa poniendo primero el verbo, luego el pronombre y entonces la negacion *not*. En el caso de conjugar con auxiliares, á estos y no al verbo principal se les aplica todas

(1) Y en las segundas personas negativas del imperativo.

las reglas anteriores; quedándose dicho verbo siempre en el infinitivo sin *to*, excepto cuando los auxiliares son *to have* y *to be*, en cuyo caso el verbo va en el participio pasado.

VERBOS DEFECTIVOS.

I can = puedo. I could (³cud) = podía, pude.

I must. } Es menester que yo, etc.
I need (á veces) }

I ought (⁴at) = yo debo.

Después de dichos verbos se suprime el *to* del infinitivo siguiente (1). *Can*, *could* y *ought* toman *st* y *est* en la segunda persona singular, única variación suya.

HAY.

Indicativo presente.

Singular. There is } Hay.
Plural. There are }

Pasado indicativo.

Singular. There was.

Plural. There were.

En los demás tiempos se pone *be* en lugar de *call*, empleándose *there* como nominativo, y aplicándosele las reglas para la conjugación interrogativa, etc.

Infinitivo. There to be = haber.

Gerundio. There being = habiendo.

Participio pasado. There been = habido.

Este verbo, conjugado con auxiliares, requiere que *there* sea el nominativo de los auxiliares.

NUMERALES.

Cardinales.

Ordinales.

1 one.

1.º first.

2 two (³tu), en composición *twen*.

2.º second.

(1) Se exceptua el último.

3 three, en composicion <i>thir</i> .	3.º third.	
4 four (foar), en composicion <i>four y for</i> .	4.º four. . .	
5 five, en composicion <i>fif</i> .	5.º fif. . .	
6 six.	6.º six. . .	
7 seven.	7.º seven. . .	
8 eight, en composicion <i>eigh</i> .	8.º eigh. . .	
9 nine, en composicion <i>nine y nin</i> .	9.º nin. . .	
10 ten, como terminacion <i>teen ó ty</i> .	10.º ten. . .	
11 eleven.	11.º eleven.	
12 twelve, en composicion <i>twelf</i> .	12.º twelf. . .	
13 thir. . .	} Th.	
14 four. . .		
15 fif. . .		
16 six. . .		
17 seven. . .		
18 eigh. . .		
19 nine. . .		
20 twen. . .		
30 thir. . .		
40 for. . .		
50 fif. . .	} Ty. Cámbiese la <i>y</i> en <i>ieth</i> para formar el ordinal.	
60 six. . .		
70 seven. . .		
80 eigh. . .		
90 nine. . .	} dinal.	
100 <i>one hundred</i> .		100.º <i>one hundredth</i> .
1000 <i>one thousand</i> .		1000.º <i>one thousandth</i> .
1000000 <i>one million</i> .	1000000.º <i>one millionth</i> .	

Se pone *and* = y, delante de la unidad que acaba un número complejo. Se puede contar con centenares hasta dos mil, y con centenares de miles hasta dos millones. Solo el último número de un ordinal lleva *th* ó la forma de ordinal.

NOTA. 1.ª En la página de significados no se traducirán aquellos que en ortografía y sentido son casi parecidos al castellano. Se dará el sentido primitivo de la palabra, y en seguida el sentido adecuado á la página en que se encuentre. En inglés los verbos irregulares lo son solo en el participio pasado y en la

primera persona del pasado de indicativo, en donde en lugar de terminar en *ed* como *called*, terminan con otras letras. Se marcarán los formas irregulares.

El mejor modo de aprovechar estas traducciones es el siguiente:

1.° Léase bien de un día para otro la página de significados, y luego el texto.

2.° Al día siguiente recitarlos de memoria. Léase el texto.

3.° Leer la traducción *literal escrita* de la página que se ha de llevar traducida, haciéndose la traducción mas libre según se vaya progresando.

4.° Contestar á las preguntas que haga el profesor sobre la etimología y sintáxis gramatical.

5.° Repasar de tiempo en tiempo los significados de las páginas anteriores, y aprender los mejores trozos literarios de memoria.

NOTA 2.ª Según se vaya adelantando se eliminarán de los significados aquellos que sean mas conocidos. = Convendría que el discípulo formase un pequeño diccionario de las voces y modismos que encuentre en las traducciones.

NOTA 3.ª Cada trozo de literatura llevará al final el nombre y apellido del autor, la época de su nacimiento y de su muerte, y se señalará el género literario en que sobresalió.

HISTORICAL VIEW

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

ITS INDETERMINATE ACCOUNTED FOR; ITS COPIOUSNESS; AND
COMPARISON WITH THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

LESSONS

OF

The language which is, at present, spoken throughout Great Britain, is neither the ancient primitive speech of the island, nor derived from it; but is altogether of foreign origin. The

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

VIEW = vista, vista, s.

OF = de (dehors & pardehors), prep.

THE = le, la, les, les, etc. s.

ENGLISH (language) = anglais, adj.

ITS = et, ses, (possessor irrational).

ACCOUNTED, p. p. = juger, } etaler.

FOR = par, pr. (d'après de).

COPIOUSNESS = copiosidad, riqueza, s.

COMPARISON = comparacion, s.

WITH = con, prep.

FRENCH = francés.

WHICH = que, pron. rel. (irracional).

AT = à, prep. (determined).

SPOKEN, p. p. de s. lever, le parler.

speak, spoken = hablar.

THROUGHOUT (through) = de travers

partir, par toute, etc.

ORIGIN (local) = grande, adj.

BRITAIN (Britain) = Bretagne, s.

NEITHER (neither) = ni, conj.

ANCIENT (antient) = antique, adj.

SPEECH = parole, s.

ISLAND (island) = île, s.

AND = et, conj.

DERIVED = dérivé, p. p. (derivo).

FROM = de (separation), prep.

BUT = mais, mais que, conj.

ALTOGETHER = de tout, adv. (all together) = tout (tout).

FOREIGN (foreign) = étranger, adj.

ORIGIN = origine, s.

... donde en lugar
... otras letras. Se

... estas traducciones en el se-

... para otro la prima de significados.

... de memoria. Léase el texto.

... la página que se ha
... la traducción más libre según

LESSONS

... la

... las pá-
... de

ENGLISH LITERATURE

... el nombre y
... de su muerte.
... en que

HISTORICAL VIEW

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

ITS IRREGULARITIES ACCOUNTED FOR; ITS COPIOUSNESS; ITS
COMPARISON WITH THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THE language which is, at present, spoken throughout Great Britain, is neither the ancient primitive speech of the island, nor derived from it; but is altogether of foreign origin. The

VIEW = vista, ojeada, s.
OF = de (*union ó posesion*), prep.
THE = el, la, los, las, art. d.
ENGLISH (²*inglish*) = inglés, adj.
ITS = su, sus, (*poseedor irracional*).
ACCOUNTED, p. p. = juzgar. } explicar.
FOR = por, pr. (*á causa de*). }
CÓPIOUSNESS = copiosidad, riqueza, s.
COMPÁRISON = comparacion, s.
WITH = con, prep.
FRENCH = francés.
WHICH = que, pron. rel. (*irracio-
nales*).
AT = á ó en, al, prep. (*descanso*).
SPOKEN, p. p. del v. irreg. to speak,
spoke, spoken = hablar.

THROUGHOUT (thru³out) = de parte á
parte, por todo, prep.
GREAT (grat¹) = grande, adj.
BRITAIN (brittin²) = Bretaña, s.
NEITHER (nether¹) = ni, conj.
ANCIENT (enshent¹) = antiguo, adj.
SPEECH = habla, s.
ISLAND (iland¹) = isla, s.
NOR = ni, conj.
DERIVED = derivar, p. p. (derive¹).
FROM = de (*separacion*), prep.
BUT = pero, sino que, conj.
ALTOGÉTHER = del todo, adv. (*all to
gather* = reunir todo).
FOREIGN (fórin²) = extranjero, adj.
ÓRIGIN = origen, s.

:

language of the first inhabitants of our island, beyond doubt, was the Celtic, or Gaëlic, common to them with Gaul; from which country it appears, by many circumstances, that Great Britain was peopled. This Celtic tongue, which is said to be very expressive and copious, and is, probably, one of the most ancient languages in the world, obtained once in most of the western regions of Europe. It was the language of Gaul, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and, very probably, of Spain also; till, in the course of those revolutions, which, by means of the conquests, first, of the Romans, and afterwards, of the

FIRST = primero, adj. num.

INHÁBITANTS = habitante, s.

OUR = nuestro, pron. pos.

BEYÓND = mas allá de, fuera de, prep.

DOUBT (dout) = duda, s.

OR = ó, conj.

GÆLIC (gêlic) = gálico, adj.

COUNTRY (cúntry) = comarca, país, s.

APPEARS (appêrs) = parecer, v.

BY = por, (por medio de), prep.

MANY, pl., much., sing. = mucho,
pron. indef.

CÍRCUMSTANCES.

THAT = que, conj.

PEOPLED (pépeld) = poblar, v.

THIS = este, esta, pron. demos.

TONGUE = lengua (en ambos senti-
dos), s.

SAID (sed), p. p. del v. irreg. to say,
said, said = decir (enunciando).

IS SAID TO BE, fr. = se dice que es.

VÊRY = muy, adv.

AND = y, conj.

PRÓBABLY = probablemente, adv.

ONE (wun) = uno, adj. num.

MOST = mas, sup. adv.

IN = en (dentro), prep.

WORLD (wurd) = mundo, s.

OBTAINED = obtener, predominar, v.

ONCE (wuns) = una vez, adv.

WESTERN = occidental (west), adj.

REGIONS (réjuns).

GAUL = Galia, s.

IRELAND (írland) = Irlanda.

SPAIN = España, s.

ALSO = tambien, conj.

TILL = hasta, hasta que, prep. y con-
juncion.

COURSE (cors) = curso, trascurso, s.

THOSE, pl.; that., sing. = ese, esa,
aquel, etc., pron. demos.

REVOLUTIONS (revolúshuns). La *ti y ci*
se pronuncian como *sh* delante de
otra vocal.

MEANS (mens) = medio, medios, s.

CONQUEST (cónquist) = conquistas, s.

RÓMANS.

ÁFTERWARDS = despues, adv.

northern nations, changed the government, speech, and, in a manner, the whole face of Europe, this tongue was gradually obliterated, and now subsists only in the mountains of Wales, in the highlands of Scotland, and among the wild Irish. For the Irish, the Welsh, and the Erse, are no other than different dialects of the same tongue, the ancient Celtic.

This, then, was the language of the primitive Britons, the first inhabitants, that we know of, in our island; and continued so till the arrival of the Saxons in England, in the year of our Lord 450; who, having conquered the Britons, did not intermix

NÓRTHERN=septentrional, adj.

CHANGED=cambiar, v.

GOVERNMENT (²góvernment)=gobierno, s.

A (*an* antes de vocal ó *h* muda)=un, una, art. indef.

WHOLE (¹hol)=total, toda la, pron. indef.

FACE=cara, faz, s.

GRÁDUALLY=gradualmente adv., la *ly* final=*mente* final en español.

OBLÍTERATED=borrar, v.

NOW (*nou*)=ahora, adv.

ÓNLY=único, solamente, adj. y adv.

MÓUNTAINS=montañas, s.

WALEs (¹wáls)=Gales, s.

HIGHLANDs (¹híland)s=altas tierras, (high, lands) montañas.

SCÓTLAND=Escocia, s.

AMÓNG=entre (*varios*), prep.

WILD=nómada; bravío, adj.

ÍRISH=irlandés, adj. y s.

FOR=pues, porque, conj.

WELSH=de Gales, adj. y s.

ERSE=Erso, adj. y s.

NO=no, ninguno, adv. y pron. indef.

ÓTHER=otro, pron. indef.

THAN=que, conj. (para después de comparativos).

DÍFFERENT.

DÍALECTS.

SAME=mismo, pron. indef.

THEN=entonces, adv.

BRÍTONS=Bretones, s.

KNOW (*no*)=conocer, v. } tener noticia

OF=de. } de, fr.

CONTINUED (²continud), continuar, v.

SO=así, adv.

ARRÍVAL=llegada, s.

SÁXONS=Sajones, s.

ENGLAND (²ingland)=Inglaterra, s.

YEAR (*iar*)=año, s.

LORD=amo, señor, s.

WHO (*hu*)=quien, pron. rel.

CONQUERED (*cónkerd*)=conquistar, v.

INTERMÍX=mezclar, mezclarse, v. act. é intrans.

with them, but expelled them from their habitations, and drove them, together with their language, into the mountains of Wales. The Saxons were one of those northern nations that overran Europe; and their tongue, a dialect of the Gothic, or Teutonic, altogether distinct from the Celtic, laid the foundation of the present English tongue. With some intermixture of Danish, a language, probably, from the same root with the Saxon, it continued to be spoken throughout the southern part of the island, till the time of William the Conqueror. He introduced his Norman or French as the language of the court, which made a considerable change in the speech of the nation; and the English, which was spoken afterwards, and continues to be spoken now, is a mixture of the ancient Saxon and this Norman-French, together with such new and foreign words

EXPÉLLED = expulsar, v.

THEIR (thair) = su, sus (de muchos),
pron. pos.

DROVE, v. irreg., pr. ind., to drive,
drove, driven = obligar á andar, ar-
rojar.

TOGÉTHER = juntamente. } á la par que,
WITH } así como.

INTO (¹intu) = dentro (movimiento), prep.

OVERRAN, p. p. del v. irreg. to over-
run, overran, overrun, de over y
run = correr sobre, recorrer ven-
ciendo.

GÓTHIC = Godo, adj.

DISTÍNCT.

LAID, pr. ind. del v. irreg. to lay, laid,
laid = poner, echar.

SOME (²sum) = algun, pron. indef.

INTERMÍXTURE (intermíxchuar) =
mezcla, s.

DÁNISH = Danés, adj.

ROOT = raiz, s.

CONTINUED to be spoken, fr. = siguió
hablándose.

SOUTHERN (²súthern) = meridional,
adj.

TIME = tiempo, s.

WILLIAM = Guillermo.

CÓNQUEROR = conquistador.

HIS = su, sus (de él), pron. pos.

NORMAN = normando, adj.

AS = como, segun, adv. y conj.

COURT (³cort) = corte, s.

MADE, pr. ind. del v. irreg. to make,
made, made = hacer.

CHANGE = cambio, s.

MIXTÚRE (míxchuar) = mezcla, s.

SUCH = tal, pron. indef.

NEW = nuevo, adj.

WORDS (²wurds) = palabras, s.

as commerce and learning have, in progress of time, gradually introduced.

The history of the English language can, in this manner, be clearly traced. The language spoken in the low countries of Scotland, is now, and has been for many centuries, no other than a dialect of the English. How, indeed, or by what steps the ancient Celtic tongue came to be banished from the low countries in Scotland, and to make its retreat into the highlands and islands, cannot be so well pointed out, as how the like revolution was brought about in England. Whether the southernmost part of Scotland was once subject to the Saxons, and formed a part of the kingdom of Northumberland; or, whether the great number of English exiles that retreated into Scotland, upon the Norman conquest, and upon other occasions, introduced into that country their own language,

LEARNING (lérning) = sabiduría, ciencia, s.

PRÓGRESS.

HISTORY.

CAN, could, v. defect. = puedo, podía (por mí mismo).

CLEARLY (clérly) = claramente, adv.

TRACED = trazar, averiguar, v.

LOW (l^o), bajo, adj.

CÉNTÚRIES = siglos, s.

HOW (hou) = como (*de qué modo*), adv.

INDÉED = en hecho, á la verdad, adv.

WHAT = qué, pron. interrog. y rel.

STEPS = pasos, s.

CAME, pr. indic. del v. irreg. to come, came, come = venir.

BÁNISHED = desterrar, v.

RETREAT (retrét) = retiro, asilo, s.

CANNOT por *can not* = no puede.

SO = así, tan, adv.

WELL = bien, adv.

POINTED = apuntar, v. } indicar.

OUT = fuera, prep. . . }

LIKE = parecido, igual, adj.

BROUGHT, p. p. del v. irreg. to bring, brought, brought = traer. } realizar.

ABOUT = alrededor, adv. . . }

WHETHER = sea que, conj.

SOUTHERNMOST (súthernmost) = mas meridional, adj.

SÚBJECT = sujeto, gobernado, adj.

FORMED = formar, v.

KINGDOM = reino, s.

NORTHÚMBERLAND.

NÚMBER = número, s.

EXÍLES = refugiados.

RETREATED (retrét) = retirarse.

ÚPÓN = sobre, en, al tiempo de, prep.

OCCASIONS ockéjuns (j francesa).

OWN (oun) = propio, adj.



which afterwards, by the mutual intercourse of the two nations, prevailed over the Celtic, are uncertain and contested points; the discussion of which would lead us too far from our subject.

From what has been said, it appears, that the Teutonic dialect is the basis of our present speech. It has been imported among us in three different forms, the Saxon, the Danish, and the Norman; all which have mingled together in our language. A very great number of our words too, are plainly derived from the Latin. These we had not directly from the Latin, but most of them, it is probable, entered into our tongue through the channel of that Norman-French, which William the Conqueror introduced. For as the Romans had long been in full possession of Gaul, the language spoken in that country, when it was invaded by the Franks and Normans, was a sort of corrupted Latin, mingled with Celtic, to which was

MÚTUAL.

INTERCOURSE (intercours) = comunicacion, trato, s.

TWO (tu) = dos, adj. num.

PREVAILED = predominar, llevar la supremacia.

ÓVER = sobre (dominio), prep.

UNCÉRTAIN = incierto, adj.

CONTÉSTED = disputado, p. p.

POINTS = puntos, s.

DISCÚSSION.

LEAD (led) = acaudillar, llevar.

TOO = demás, adv.

FAR = lejos, adv.

SÚBJECT = sujeto, asunto, s.

WHAT = lo que, pron. rel.

BÁSIS = base, s.

ALL = todo, adj. indef.

MÍNGLED = mezclar.

TOO = además, tambien, conj y adv.

PLAINLY = claramente.

THESE, pl.; this, sing. = este.

DIRÉCTLY = directamente.

MOST OF = los ó las mas de.

ÉNTERED INTO = entrar en.

THROUGH (thru) = á través, por medio.

CHÁNNEL = canal, conducto.

LONG = largo, largo tiempo, adv.

FULL = lleno, completo.

THAT = aquel.

WHEN = cuando, adv.

INVÁDED.

SORT = clase, especie.

CORRÚPTED = corrompido.

TO (tu) = á, prep.

given the name of Romansh: and as the Franks and Normans did not, like the Saxons in England, expel the inhabitants, but, after their victories, mingled with them; the language of the country became a compound of the Teutonic dialect imported by these conquerors, and of the former corrupted Latin. Hence, the French language has always continued to have a very considerable affinity with the Latin; and hence, a great number of words of Latin origin, which were in use among the Normans in France, were introduced, into our tongue at the conquest; to which, indeed, many have since been added, directly from the Latin, in consequence of the great diffusion of Roman literature throughout all Europe.

From the influx of so many streams, from the junction of so many dissimilar parts, it naturally follows, that the English, like every compounded language, must needs be somewhat irregular. We cannot expect from it that correspondence of parts, that complete analogy in structure, which may be found in those simpler languages, which have been formed in a manner

GIVEN (gúiven), p. p. del v. irreg. to give, gave, given = dar.

LIKE = como, á manera de, prep.

ÁFTER = despues de, prep.

BECÁME, pr. indic. del v. irreg. to become, became, become = llegar á ser.

CÓMPOUND = compuesto, s.

FÓRMER = anterior, primero (de dos).

HENCE = de aquí, adv.

ÁLWAYS = siempre, adv.

AFFÍNITY = afinidad, s.

USE = uso, s.

AT = á, cuando.

SINCE = desde entonces, adv.

ADDED = añadir.

INFLUX = influjo, ingreso, s.

SO MANY = tantas, adj. indef.

JUNCTION = union.

DISSÍMILAR = desemejante, adj.

NÁTURALLY = naturalmente.

FOLLOWS (²fólos) = seguir.

MUST = ha menester.

NEEDS = necesariamente, adv.

SOMEWHAT = un tanto, adv.

EXPÉCT = esperar (creyéndolo).

FOUND, p. p. del v. irreg. to find,

found, found = hallar.

SIMPLER = mas sencillo.

within themselves, and built on one foundation. Hence it has but small remains of conjugation or declension; and its syntax is narrow, as there are few marks in the words themselves that can show their relation to each other, or, in the grammatical style, point out either their concordance, or their government, in the sentence. Our words having been brought to us from several different regions, struggle, if we may so speak, asunder from each other; and do not coalesce so naturally in the structure of a sentence, as the words in the Greek and Roman tongues.

But these disadvantages, if they be such, of a compound language, are balanced by other advantages that attend it; particularly, by the number and variety of words with which such a language is likely to be enriched. Few languages are, in fact, more copious than the English. In all grave subjects especially,

WITHÍN = dentro, al interior de, pre-
posicion.

THEMSELVES = ellos mismos, ellas
mismas, pron. refl.

BUILT, p. p., del v. irreg. to build, built,
built = construir, edificar. =

FOUNDATION = fundacion.

BUT = pero, solo, ó no mas que, con-
juncion.

SMALL = chico, pequeño.

REMÁINS = restos.

DECLENSION = declinacion.

NARROW (náro) = estrecho, reducido.

FEW = pocos, -as, adj.

MARKS = señales.

SHOW, inf., del v. irreg. to show,
showed, shown = mostrar.

EACH (ech) = cada. } el uno al otro, etc.,

OTHER. } pron. recip.

STYLE = estilo.

EITHER (éther) = ó, ó bien.

SÉVERAL = varios, diversos.

STRUGGLE = luchar. } porfiar por des-
ASUNDER = en partes } encajarse.

COALESCE (coalés) = entrelazarse, cua-
jarse.

DISADVÁNTAGES = desventaja, s.

CÓMPOUND = compuesto, adj.

BÁLANCED = equilibrar, compensar.

ATTÉND = servir, acompañar.

VÁRIETY = variedad (todos los vocablos
acabados en *iety* se pronuncian del
mismo modo).

LIKELY (líkli) = verosimil, probable.

IS LIKELY TO BE = tiene probabilidad
de ser.

ENRÍCHED = enriquecer.

IN FACT = en hecho, efectivamente.

historical, critical, political and moral, no writer has the least reason to complain of the barrenness of our tongue. The studious reflecting genius of the people, has brought together a great store of expressions, on such subjects, from every quarter. We are rich too in the language of poetry. Our poetical style differs widely from prose, not in point of numbers only, but in the very words themselves; which shows what a stock and compass of words we have it in our power to select and employ, suited to those different occasions. Herein we are infinitely superior to the French, whose poetical language, if it were not distinguished by rhyme, would not be known to differ from their ordinary prose.

WRITER (¹riter) = escritor.

LEAST (¹lest) = menor (sup.).

REASON (¹résun) = razon, motivo.

COMPLAIN = quejarse.

BÁRRENNESS = esterilidad.

REFLECTING = pensador, adj.

GENIUS (¹génus) = genio.

PEOPLE (¹pépel) = pueblo.

BROUGHT TOGETHER = traído junto,
reunir ó hacinar.

GREAT (¹grát) = grande.

STORE (stor) = copia, caudal.

EVERY = cada uno, todo.

QUÁRTER = cuarto ó barrio, parte.

RICH = rico.

TOO = además.

PÓETRY = poesía.

DIFFERS = diferenciarse.

WIDELY (¹widly) = anchamente, enormemente, adv.

IN POINT OF = en cuanto á.

VERY = verdadero, mismo, adj.

STOCK = surtido, copia.

WHAT A STOCK = qué copia.

CÓMPASS = alcance, campo.

POWER (¹póuer) = poder, s.

SELÉCT = escoger.

EMPLÓY = emplear.

SUITED (¹súted) = adecuado.

HEREIN (¹herín) = en esto, adv.

INFINITELY (²infinítli) = infinitamente

SUPERIOR (¹súperior).

WHOSE (³hus) = cuyo, pron. rel.

IF = sí, conj. (part. cond.).

DISTÍNGÜISHED = distinguido.

RHYME = rima.

KNOWN (¹nón), p. p., del v. irreg. to
know, knew, known, = saber.

WOULD NOT BE KNOWN TO DIFFER = no se sabría que se diferenciaba.

ÓRDINARY.

It is chiefly, indeed, on grave subjects, and with respect to the stronger emotions of the mind, that our language displays its power of expression. We are said to have thirty words, at least, for denoting all the varieties of the passion of anger (1). But in describing the more delicate sentiments and emotions, our tongue is not so fertile. It must be confessed, that the

(1) Anger, wrath, passion, rage, fury, outrage, fierceness, sharpness, animosity, cholera, resentment, heat, heartburning; to fume, storm, inflame, be incensed, to vex, kindle, irritate, enrage, exasperate, provoke, fret; to be sullen, hasty, hot, rough, sour, peevish, etc.

CHIEFLY (chéll¹) = principalmente.

ON = sobre (tocando), prep.

RESPÉCT = respeto.

STRÓNGER = mas fuerte.

EMÓTIÓNS.

MIND = mente.

DISPLÁYS = desplegar, revelar.

WE ARE SAID TO HAVE = se dice que tenemos.

AT LEAST = al menos, adv.

FOR = para, prep.

DENÓTING = denotar.

ANGER (ánguer) = ira, cólera.

WRATH (roth) = ira.

RAGE = rabia.

FÓRY = furia.

OÚTRAGE = ultraje.

FIERCENESS, férnsness = fiera.za.

SHÁRPNES = acritud.

HEAT (hét) = calor, furor.

HEARTBURNING (hartburning) = ardor del corazon, rencillas.

TO FUME = humear, bufar.

TO STORM = hablar ú obrar tempestuosamente.

TO BE INCÉNSED = estar encendido en cólera.

TO VEX = tragar bilis.

KINDLE = subirse los humos.

ÍRRITATE = irritar.

ENRAGE = hacer rabiar.

EXÁSPERATE = exasperar.

PRÓVÓKE = provocar.

FRET = consumirse de rabia.

TO BE SÚLLEN = estar discolo.

HÁSTY = violento.

HOT = cálido, arrebatado.

ROUGH (rúf) = áspero.

SOUR = acre.

PEEVISH = displicente.

ETC, et cætera = and so forth.

DESCRÍBING = describir.

FÉRTILE.

French language surpasses ours, by far, in expressing the nicer shades of character; especially those varieties of manner, temper, and behaviour, which are displayed in our social intercourse with one another. Let any one attempt to translate, into English, only a few pages of one of Marivaux's novels, and he will soon be sensible of our deficiency of expression on these subjects. Indeed, no language is so copious as the French for whatever is delicate, gay and amusing. It is, perhaps, the happiest language for conversation in the known world; but, on the higher subjects of composition, the English may be justly esteemed to excel it considerably.

BLAIR. *Lectures on Rhet.* Lect. ix.

HUGH BLAIR (Scotland, 1718-1800), Sermons, etc.

SURPÁSES = sobrepujar.

OURS = la nuestra, pos. abs.

BY FAR = con mucho.

NÍCER = mas exacto, mas fino.

SHADES = sombra.

CHÁRACTER.

TEMPER = temperamento, genio.

BEHAVIOUR (behávyur) = conducta.

ANÓTHER = otro.

ONE ANÓTHER = el uno al otro.

ANY ONE = algun, -o, cualquiera.

TRANSLÁTE = traducir.

PAGES = páginas.

NÓVELS = novelas.

SOON = pronto, adv.

SENSIBLE = sensible, convencido.

DEFÍCIENCY (deféshensi) = defecto, carencia.

WHÁTEVER = cualquiera, todo cuanto, pron. indef.

GAY = alegre.

AMÚSING = divertido.

PERHÁPS = acaso, adv.

HÁPPIEST (de happy) = el mas feliz.

HIGHER (hier) = mas alto.

COMPOSÍTION.

JÚSTLY = justamente.

ESTÉEMED = estimado, tenido por.

EXCÉL.

LÉCTURES = discursos.

FABLES.

I. THE BEAR.

A Bear, who was bred in the savage deserts of Siberia, had an inclination to see the world. He travelled from forest to forest, and from one kingdom to another, making many profound observations in his way. Among the rest of his excursions, he came by accident into a farmer's yard, where he saw a number of poultry standing to drink by the side of a pool. Observing that at every sip they turned up their heads

FABLES = fábulas.

BEAR = oso.

WHO (hu) = quien.

BRED, p. p. del v. irreg. to breed,

bred, bred = criar.

SÁVAGE = salvaje, adj.

DÉSERTS = desiertos.

SÍBERIA.

SEE, inf., to see, saw, seen = ver.

WORLD (wúrd) = mundo.

TRÁVELLED (to travel) = viajar.

FÓREST = floresta, bosque.

KÍNGDOM = reino.

PROFOÚND = profundo.

WAY = camino.

REST = lo demás, s.

BY ÁCCIDENT = por casualidad.

FÁRMER'S = de labrador (genitivo).

YARD = patio, corral.

WHÉRE = donde.

POULTRY (póltri) = aves.

STANDING (stand, stood, stood), estar

vertical ó de pié.

TO DRINK (drink, drank, drunk) =

beber.

SIDE = lado.

POOL = charco.

ÉVÉRY = cada.

SIP = sorbo.

TURNED = volver.

UP = arriba. } levantar.

HEADS (heds) = cabezas.

towards the sky, he could not forbear enquiring the reason of so peculiar a ceremony. They told him, that it was by way of returning thanks to Heaven for the benefits they received; and was indeed an ancient and religious custom, which they could not, with a safe conscience or without impiety, omit. Here the bear burst into a fit of laughter, at once mimicking their gestures, and ridiculing their superstition, in the most contemptuous manner. On this, the cock, with a spirit suitable to the boldness of his character, addressed him in the following words: «As you are a stranger, Sir, you perhaps may be excused the indecency of this behaviour; yet give me leave to tell

TOWARDS = hácia.

SKY = firmamento, cielo.

FORBEAR = contenerse, evitar.

ENQUIRING = inquirir, preguntar.

REASON (résun) = razon.

CÉRÉMONY.

TÓLD (tell, told, told) = decir.

RETÚRNING = volver.

THANKS = gracias.

HEAVEN (héven) = el cielo.

BÉNÉFITS.

RECEIVED (résevd) = recibir.

RELIGIOUS.

CUSTOM = costumbre.

SAFE = seguro, tranquilo.

WITHOUT = sin, prep.

IMPIETY = impiedad.

ÓMÍT = omitir.

HÉRE = aquí.

BURST = reventar, prorumpir.

FIT = acceso.

LAUGHTER (láfter) = risa.

MÍMICKING = remedar.

GESTURES = gestos.

RÍDICULING = poner en ridículo.

SUPERSTITION.

CONTÉMPTUOUS = despreciador, insolente.

ON = sobre, en, prep.

COCK = gallo.

SPIRIT = espíritu, valor.

SUITABLE (sútable) = adecuado.

BÓLDNESS = osadía, arrojo.

ADDRÉSSÉD = dirigirse á, hablar á ó increpar.

STRÁNGER = extraño.

SIR = señor.

PERHÁPS = acaso.

EXCÚSED = excusar, perdonar.

INDÉCENCY = indecencia, lo indecoroso, s.

BEHAVIOUR (behávýur) = conducta.

YET = con todo, como quiera.

GIVE (guiv), imperat. del v. irreg. give, gave, given = dar.

LEAVE (lev) = licencia, permiso.

you, that none but a bear would ridicule any religious ceremonies whatsoever, in the presence of those who believe them of importance.»

returning thanks to Heaven for the benefits they could receive, which they could not, with a safe conscience or without impiety omit. Here the

ROBERT DODSLEY, 1703-1764. Plays, miscellany.

bear burst into a fit of laughing and ridiculing their superstitions, and ridiculing their superstitions, in the most contemptuous manner. On this the cock, with a spirit suitable to the boldness of the following

II. THE TWO TRAVELLERS.

As two men were travelling on the road, one of them espied a bag of money lying on the ground; and picking it up, «I am in luck this morning,» said he, «I have found a bag of money.» «Yes,» returned the other; «though, methinks, you should not say I, but We have found it; for when two friends are travelling together, they ought equally to share in any accidental good fortune that may happen to attend them.» «No,»

³NONE = ninguno, nadie.

⁴WHATSOEVER = cualquiera, sean las que fuesen.

²PRÉSENCE.

¹THOSE = aquellos.

¹BELIEVE (bélév) = creer.

IMPÓRTANCE.

²TRÁVELLERS = viajeros.

MEN, pl.; man, sing. = hombres.

¹ROAD (ród) = camino.

¹ESPIED (esp) = espíar, divisar.

BAG = saco.

²MONEY (muni) = dinero.

¹LYING (líing) (to lie, lay, lain) = yacer, estar echado.

GROUND = terreno, suelo ó tierra.

PICKING = picar, *pick up* = recoger.

LUCK = suerte.

MÓRNING = mañana.

SAID (say, said, said) = decir.

FOUND (find, found, found) = hallar.

YES = sí (afirmativo), adv.

RETURNED = volver, contestar.

¹THOUGH (thó) = aunque.

¹MÉTHÍNKs, methought (methót) = *me* = me me figura.

³SHOULD (shüd) = deber, defect.

WHEN = cuando.

FRIENDS (frends) = amigo, -a.

¹OUGHT (ót) = deber (defect).

¹ÉQUÁLLY = igualmente.

²SHARE = dividir, partir.

ACCIDÉNTAL = casual.

GOOD = bueno.

²HÁPPEN = suceder, acaecer.

ATTEND = acompañar, salirle á uno.

rejoined the former, «it was I that found it, and I must insist upon keeping it.» He had no sooner spoken these words, than they were alarmed with a hue and cry after a thief, who had that morning taken a purse upon the road: «Lord,» says the finder, «this is extremely unfortunate, we shall certainly be seized.» — «Good Sir» replied the other, be pleased not to say We, but I: as you would not allow me a share in the prize, you have no right to make me a partner in the punishment.»

DODSLEY.

III. THE COURT OF DEATH.

Death, the king of terrors, was determined to choose a prime minister; and his pale courtiers, the ghastly train of

REJOINED = reponer.

KEEPING (keep, kept, kept) = guardar.

NO SOONER = no mas pronto, apenas.

THAN = que, cuando.

HÜE (grito al lobo, etc.) } gritería al la-
CRY = gritería. } dron.

THIEF (théf) = ladron, ratero.

TAKEN, p. p., del v. take, took, taken = tomar, pillar.

PURSE = bolsa.

FINDER = hallador.

EXTREMELY (extrémli) = extremadamente, sobre manera.

UNFÓRTUNATE = desgraciado.

CERTAINLY (cértinli) = ciertamente.

SEIZED (sezd) = aprehender, cogerle á uno preso.

REPLIED (réplid), reply = replicar, contestar.

PLEASED (plesd) = complacer.

BE PLEASED = sirvase V.

ALLOW (alów) = permitir.

SHARE = cupo, parte.

PRIZE = presa.

RIGHT = derecho, s.

PÁRTNER = participe, compañero.

PÚNISHMENT = castigo.

DEATH (deth) = muerte.

KING = rey.

TÉRRORS = terrores.

DÉTÉRMINED = determinar.

CHOOSE, chose, chosen = escoger.

PRIME = primero. . . { privado ó presi-
dente del Con-
MINISTER = ministro. } sejo.

PALE = pálido.

COURTIERS (cortyers) = cortesanos, s.

GHAŠTLY (gástli) = fantasmagórico.

TRAIN = comitiva, comparsa.

diseases, were all summoned to attend; when each preferred his claim to the honour of this illustrious office. Fever urged the numbers he destroyed; cold Palsy set forth his pretensions, by shaking all his limbs; and Dropsy, by his swelled unwieldy carcass. Gout hobbled up, and alledged his great power in racking every joint; and Asthma's inability to speak was a strong, though silent, argument in favour of his claim. Stone and Colic pleaded their violence; Plague, his rapid progress in destruction; and Consumption, though slow, insisted that he was

DISEASES (diséses)¹ = enfermedades.

SUMMONED = convocar, citar.

ATTEND = asistir.

PREFERRED (prefer) = preferir, anunciar.

CLAIM = clamor, pretension ó derecho.

HONOUR (hónur)² = honor.

ILLÚSTRIOUS = ilustre.

OFFICE (ófis)² = oficio, empleo.

FÉVER¹ = fiebre.

ÚRGED = instar, mostrar con empeño.

DESTRÓYED = destruir.

COLD = frio.

PÁLSY⁴ = parálisis.

SET (set, set) = colocar.

FORTH = fuera.

SET FORTH = poner en evidencia.

SHAKING (shake, shook, shaken) = temblar, hacer temblar.

DROPSY = hidropesía.

SWELLED, reg. é irreg. (swole, swoln), hinchar.

UNWIELDY (unwéldi)^{1 2} = que no se puede mover por el peso ó bulto, enorme.

CÁRCASS³ = cadáver (de animal).

GOUT = gota (enfermedad).

HOBBLED = cojear.

UP } llegó con su cojera.

ALLÉDGED² = alegar.

RÁCKING² = atormentar (dislocando).

JOINT = coyuntura, articulaciones.

ASTHMA'S (asma's)^{3 2} = del asma.

INHÁBILITY² = incapacidad.

STRONG = fuerte.

SÍLENT¹ = silencioso, pacífico.

ÁRGUMENT³.

FAVOUR (fávur)^{1 2} = favor.

STONE = piedra.

CÓLIC² = cólico.

PLEADED (pléded)¹ = defender como abogado, abogar ó sostener.

PLAGUE (plág)¹ = plaga, peste.

RÁPID².

PRÓGRESS¹.

DESTRÚCTION².

CONSÚMPTION² = consuncion, tisis.

THOUGH (thó)¹ = aunque, conj.

SLÓW = lento.

sure. In the midst of this contention, the court was disturbed with the noise of music, dancing, feasting, and revelry; when immediately entered a lady, with a bold lascivious air, and a flushed and jovial countenance: she was attended on one hand by a troop of cooks and bacchanals, and on the other, by a train of wanton youths and damsels, who merrily danced to the softest musical instruments: her name was Intemperance. She waved her hand, and thus addressed the crowd of diseases: «Give way, ye sickly band of pretenders, nor dare to vie with my superior merits in the service of this great monarch. Am

SURE (³shúar) = seguro.

MIDST = medio (parte central).

CONTÉNTION = contienda.

DISTÚRBED = turbar.

MÚSIC.

DÁNCING = baile.

FEASTING (⁴fésting) = festines.

RÉVELRY = francachela ruidosa.

IMMEDIATELY (⁴imédeatly) = inmediatamente.

ÉNTERED.

LÁDY = señora.

BÓLD = osado, descarado.

LASCIVIOUS (²lasévius) = lascivo.

AIR (er) = aire, aspecto.

FLÚSHED = sonrosado, colorado.

JÓVIAL = jovial, de buena vida.

CÓUNTENANCE = rostro.

ATTENDED = seguir (como séquito).

HAND = mano, parte ó lado.

TROOP = tropa, comparsa.

COOKS = cocineros.

BÁCCHANALS = bacantes.

WÁNTON = errante ó suelto, libre ó impúdico.

YOUTHs (³yuths) = jóvenes (masc.).

DÁMSELS = jóvenes (mozas).

MÉRRILY = con algazara, adv.

DÁNCED = bailar.

SÓFTTEST = mas dulce ó voluptuoso.

HER = su, sus (de ella).

NAME = nombre.

WÁVED = ondear, mover ó agitar.

THUS = así, de este modo, adv.

CROWD = tropel, turba.

GIVE WAY = dad camino, plaza.

YÉ = vosotros.

SICKLY = enfermizo, enclenque.

BAND = banda, turba.

NOR = ni.

DARE (der), durst, dared = osar.

VIE = emular, luchar.

MÉRITS.

SÉRVICE.

MONARCH (²mónark).

not I your parent? the author of your beings? Do ye not derive your power of shortening human life almost wholly from me? Who then so fit as myself for this important office?» The grisly monarch grinned a smile of approbation, placed her at his right hand, and she immediately became his prime favourite and principal minister.

DODSLEY.

IV. THE TWO BEES.

On a fine morning in May, two bees set forward in quest of honey; the one wise and temperate, the other careless and extravagant. They soon arrived at a garden enriched with aromatic herbs, the most fragrant flowers, and the most delicious

PARENT = madre ó padre.
AUTHOR = autor.
BEINGS = existencia, ser, s.
DERIVE.
POWER.
SHORTENING = acortar.
HUMAN.
LIFE = vida.
ALMOST = casi, adv.
WHOLLY (hóll) = enteramente.
THEN = entonces.
FIT = á propósito, adecuado, adj.
MYSELF = yo mismo, etc., pron. reflex.
GRISLY = espantable, horrible.
GRINNED (to grin) = reir mostrando los dientes.
SMILE = sonrisa.
GRINNED A SMILE = puso un gesto risueño.

PLACED = colocar.
RIGHT = derecho, adj.
FAVOURITE (fávurit) = favorito.
BEES = abejas.
FINE = fino, hermoso.
MAY = mayo.
FÓRWARD = adelante, adv.
SET FORWARD = ponerse en marcha.
QUEST = busca.
HONEY (húni) = miel.
WISE = cuerdo.
TÉMPERATE = templado, sóbrio.
CARELESS (kérless) = negligente.
GÁRDEN = jardín.
AROMÁTIC.
HERBS = yerbas.
FRÁGANT.
FLÓWERS = flores.
DELÍCIUS.

fruits. They regaled themselves for a time, on the various dainties that were spread before them; the one loading himself at intervals, with provisions for the hive against the distant winter; the other revelling in sweets, without regard to any thing but his present gratification. At length they found a wide-mouthed phial, that hung beneath the bough of a peach-tree, filled with honey ready tempered, and exposed to their taste in the most alluring manner. The thoughtless epicure, in spite of all his friend's remonstrances, plunged headlong into the vessel, resolving to indulge himself in all the pleasures of sensuality. The philosopher, on the other hand, sipped a little with

FRUITS (fruts).³

REGÁLED = darse buena vida, regalar.¹

DAÍNTIES = delicadezas, manjares.¹

SPREAD (spred) = esparcir, colocar (v. irreg.).¹

LÓADING, v. reg. & irreg., lade, laden = cargar.¹

HIMSELF = el mismo, se.¹

PROVISIONS (provéjuns).^{1,2}

HIVE = colmena.¹

AGAINST = contra, para.¹

WÍNTER = invierno.¹

RÉVELLING = entregarse á la crápula.²

SWEETS = dulzuras.¹

REGÁRD = consideracion.¹

ANY = alguno, ninguno.¹

THING = cosa.¹

GRÁTIFICATION = goce.²

WIDE-MOUTHED = de ancha boca.¹

PHÍAL = frasquito, redoma ó pomo.¹

HUNG, v. irreg. (hang, hung, hung) = colgar, suspender.¹

BOUGH (bou) = ramo.¹

PEACH-TREE (péchtre) = melocotonero.¹

FILLED = llenar.¹

READY (rédi) = pronto.²

TÉMPERED = templar, atemperar.¹

EXPÓSED = exponer.¹

TÁSTE = gusto.¹

ALLÚRING = atractivo, adj.¹

THOUGHTLESS (thótless) = inconside- rado.¹

SPITE = despecho.¹

REMÓNSTRANCES = reconvenciones.¹

PLUNGED = zambullirse, precipitarse.¹

HEADLONG (hédlong) = cabeza abajo, adv.¹

VÉssel = vasija.¹

RESÓLVING = resolver.¹

INDÚLGE = solazarse.¹

PLEASURES (pléjurs).²

SIPPED (to sip) = sorber.¹

caution; but, being suspicious of danger, flew off to fruits and flowers; where, by the moderation of his meals, he improved his relish for the true enjoyment of them. In the evening, however, he called upon his friend, to inquire whether he would return to the hive, but he found him surfeited in sweets, which he was as unable to leave as to enjoy, Clogged in his wings, enfeebled in his feet, and his whole frame totally enervated, he was but just able to bid his friend adieu, and to lament, with his latest breath, that though a taste of pleasure might quicken the relish of life, an unrestrained indulgence is inevitable destruction.

DODSLEY.

CAUTION = precaucion.

SUSPICIOUS = sospechoso.

DANGER = peligro.

FLEW, pr. indic. (to

fly, flew, flown) = } huyó volando.
volar.

OFF = afuera, adv. . . .

WHERE = donde.

MODERATION.

MEALS (mels) = comidas.

IMPROVED (imprúvd) = mejorar, acrecentar.

RELISH = gusto ó sabor.

TRUE = verdadero.

ENJOYMENT = goce.

EVENING = tarde, el anochecer.

HOWEVER = sin embargo.

CALLED = llamar. }
UPÓN = sobre. } ir á visitar.

INQUIRE = preguntar.

WHETHER = si (dudando), conj.

SURFEITED (²súrfited) = empachar.

UNABLE = incapaz.

LEAVE (⁴lev) = dejar.

ENJOY = gozar.

CLOGGED = impedir (v. to clog).

WINGS = alas.

ENFEEBLED = debilitado.

FEET pl., foot sing. = pié.

FRAME = armazon, cuerpo.

ENERVATED = enervar.

JUST = justamente, solo.

ABLE = capaz.

BID, bade, bidden = mandar, decir.

ADIÉU.

LAMÉNT = lamentar.

LATEST = mas tardío, último.

BREATH = aliento, hálito.

QUICKEN = avivar.

UNRESTRAINED = no contenido, sin freno ó completo.

INDULGENCE = licencia.

V. THE MISER.

A Miser being dead, and fairly interred, came to the banks of the Styx, desiring to be ferried over along with the other ghosts. Charon demands his fare, and is surprised to see the miser, rather than pay it, throw himself into the river, and swim over to the other side, notwithstanding all the clamour and opposition that could be made to him. All hell was in an uproar, and each of the judges was meditating some punishment suitable to a crime of such dangerous consequences to the infernal revenue. Shall he be chained to the rock along with

MISER = avaro.

DEAD (ded) (to die, died, died ó dead) = morir.

FAIRLY = limpiamente, completamente.

INTÉRRED = enterrar.

CAME (come, came, come) = venir.

BANKS = orillas.

STYX = laguna Estigia.

DESÍRING = desear, solicitar.

FÉRRIED (ferry) = llevar en barca. } transportado en barca.

OVER = sobre. }

ALÓNG = á lo largo. } á la vez que

WITH }

GHOSTS = manes.

CHARON = Caronte.

DEMANDS = pedir, exigir.

FARE = dinero de conduccion.

SURPRÍSED = sorprender.

SEE (saw, seen) = ver.

RÁTHER = mas bien.

PAY (paid, paid) = pagar.

THROW (threw, thrown) = tirar.

RÍVER = rio, lago.

SWIM (swam, swum) = nadar. } pasar á nado.

OVER }

NOTWITHSTÁNDING = no obstante, preposicion.

ALL = todo.

CLÁMOUR = clamoreo.

HELL = infierno.

UPRÓAR = tumulto.

JUDGES = jueces.

SOME = alguno.

CRIME = crimen.

SUCH = tal, tan.

DÁNGÉROUS = peligroso.

RÉVENUE = rentas.

CHAINED = encadenar.

ROCK = roca.

Prometheus? or tremble below the precipice in company with the Danaids? or assist Sisyphus in rolling his stone? «No,» says Minos, «none of these; we must invent some severer punishment. Let him be sent back to the earth, to see the use his heirs are making of his riches.»

HUME.

DAVID HUME, 1711-1776, History, metaphysics, essays. — Scotland.

VI. THE CARAVANSARY.

A Dervise, travelling through Tartary, being arrived at the town of Balk, went into the king's palace by mistake, as thinking it to be a public inn or caravansary. Having looked about him for some time, he entered into a long gallery, where he laid down his wallet, and spread his carpet, in order to repose

PROMÉTHEUS.

BELOW (beló) = debajo.

PRÉCÍPICE.

CÓMPANY.

ASSÍST = asistir.

SÍSYPHUS = Sisifo.

RÓLLING = rodar.

STONE = piedra.

SEVÉRER = mas severo.

SENT (send, sent) = enviar. } devolver.

BACK = atrás. }

EARTH (erth) = tierra.

HEIRS (ers) = herederos.

RICHES = riquezas.

CARAVÁNSARY = caravanera.

DÉRVISE = dervis.

THROUGH (thru).

TOWN = ciudad.

BÁLK.

WENT (go, went, gone = ir.) } entrar.

INTO = dentro. }

PÁLACE.

MISTAKE = equivocacion.

THINK (thought, thought) = pensar, creer.

INN = posada.

LOOKED = mirar.

ABOUT = al rededor de.

GÁLLERY = galería.

LAI (lay, laid, lain) = echar. } tender.

DOWN = abajo, prep. }

WÁLLET = alforjas.

SPREAD, spread, spread (*spred*) = extender.

CÁRPET = alfombra.

ÓRDER = órden.

himself upon it after the manner of the eastern nations. He had not been long in this posture before he was discovered by some of the guards, who asked him what was his business in that place? The dervise told them he intended to take up his night's lodging in that caravansary. The guards let him know, in a very angry manner, that the house he was in was not a caravansary, but the king's palace. It happened that the king himself passed through the gallery during this debate, and smiling at the mistake of the dervise, asked him how he could possibly be so dull as not to distinguish a palace from a caravansary? Sir, says the dervise, give me leave to ask your Majesty a question or two. Who were the persons that lodged in this house when it was first built? The king replied, his ancestors. And who says the dervise, was the last person that lodged here? The king replied, his father. And who is it, says the dervise, that lodges here at present? The king told him, that it was he himself. And who, says the dervise, will be here after you? The king answered, the young prince his son. «Ah, Sir,» said the dervise, «a house that changes its inhabitants so often, and

AFTER THE MANNER = á la manera de.

EASTERN (ésterne) = oriental.

LONG = largo tiempo, adv.

BEFORE = antes, antes que, prep. y conj.

DISCOVERED (discúverd) = descubrir.

GUARDS (gards) = guardia.

LET = dejar (permitir).

LET HIM KNOW = le dieron á conocer.

ANGRY = colérico.

HOUSE (hous) = casa.

PASSED (past) = pasar.

DURING = durante.

SMILING = sonreirse.

ASKED = preguntar.

PÓSSIBLY = posiblemente.

DULL = oscuro y triste, torpe.

DISTINGUISH = distinguir.

YOUR (yúar) = vuestro, etc.

MÁJESTY = majestad.

QUÉSTION = cuestion, pregunta.

LODGED = alojar, alojarse.

FIRST = primeramente.

ÁNCESTORS = antepasados.

LAST = último.

HERE = aquí.

FÁTHER = padre.

ANSWERED (ánserd) = contestar.

YOUNG (yung) = jóven, adj.

SON (sun) = hijo.

CHANGES = cambiar.

OFTEN (ófen) = á menudo.

receives such a perpetual succession of guests, is not a palace but a caravansary.»

ADDISON.

JOSEPH ADDISON, 1672-1719. Elegant essays, tragedy, etc.

VII. THE DROP OF WATER.

A Drop of water fell out of a cloud into the sea, and finding itself lost in such an immensity of fluid matter, broke out into the following reflexion: «Alas! what an insignificant creature am I in this prodigious ocean of waters; my existence is of no concern to the universe, I am reduced to a kind of nothing, and am less than the least of the works of God.» It so happened that an oyster, which lay in the neighbourhood of this drop, chanced to gape and swallow it up in the midst of

RECEIVES (resévs) = recibir.	CÓNCERN = negocio, interés.
GUESTS = convidados, huéspedes.	UNIVERSE.
DROP = gota.	KIND = género, especie.
WÁTER = agua.	NÓTHING = nada.
FELL (fall, fell, fallen) = caer.	LESS = menos, adv. comp.
OUT = fuera, prep.	LEAST (lést) = menor (sup.).
CLOUD = nube.	WORKS (wurks) = obras.
SEA (sé) = mar.	GOD = Dios.
ITSELF = él mismo, ella misma.	OÝSTER = ostra.
LOST, de lose (lus), lost, lost = perder.	WHICH = que.
BROKE, de break. broke, } broken = romper. } prorumpir.	LAY (lie, lay, lain) = yacer, estar.
OUT. }	NEIGHBOURHOOD (néburhud) = vecindad.
ALÁS =; ay de mí!	CHANCED = acaecer.
CREATURE (crétyuar) = criatura.	GÁPE = abrir la boca.
PRODIGIOUS (prodégius).	SWALLOW = tragar. } UP. } tragárselo.
OCEAN (óshan).	

this its humble soliloquy. The drop lay a great while hardening in the shell, till by degrees it was ripened into a pearl, which falling into the hands of a diver, after a long series of adventures, is at present that famous pearl which is fixed on the top of the persian diadem.

ADDISON.

VIII) THE VULTURE'S LESSONS.

An old vulture was sitting on a naked prominence, with her young about her, whom she was instructing in the arts of a vulture's life, and preparing, by the last lecture, for their final dismission to the mountains and the skies.

My children, said the old vulture, you will the less want my instructions, because you have had my practice before your

HUMBLE = humilde.

SOLILOQUÏ = monólogo.

WHILE = rato.

HÁRDENING = endurecer.

SHELL = concha.

DEGREÉS = grados.

BY DEGREES = poco á poco.

RÍPENED = madurar.

PEARL (perl) = perla.

RIPENED INTO A PEARL = ya madura se cambió en perla.

DÍVER = buzo.

SERIES (sérées) = serie.

FAMOUS (fámus) = famoso.

FIXED = fijar, engastar.

TOP = cima.

DÍADEM.

VULTURE'S = del buitrec.

LESSONS (lésuns) = lecciones.

ÓLD = viejo.

SITTING (sit, sat, sitten) = estar sentado.

NÁKED = desnudo.

YOUNG = hijuelos.

ABÓUT = al rededor.

WHOM (hum) = á quienes.

PRÉPÁRING.

LÉCTURE = discurso.

FÍNAL.

DISMÍSSION = despedida.

CHÍLDREN, pl.; child. sing. = niños, hijos ó hijas.

THE LESS = tanto menos.

BECAÚSE = porque, conj.

PRÁCTICE.

eyes; you have seen me snatch from the farm the household-fowls; you have seen me seize the leveret in the bush, and the kid in the pasture; you know how to fix your talons, and how to balance your flight when you are laden with your prey. But you remember the taste of more delicious food. I have often regaled you with the flesh of man. Tell us, said the young vultures, where man may be found, and how he may be known; his flesh is surely the natural food of a vulture: Why have you never brought a man in your talons to the nest? He is too bulky, said the mother; when we find a man we can only tear away his flesh, and leave his bones upon the ground. Since man is so big, said the young ones, how do you kill him? You are

EYES (is) = ojos.	FOOD = alimento.
SNATCH = arrebatár.	REGALE = nutrir ó alimentar espléndidamente.
FARM = tierras de labranza arrendadas, granja ó cortijo.	FLESH = carne.
HOUSEHOLD (hóushold) = casa (con respecto á su gobierno), doméstico.	NÁTURAL.
FOWLS = aves.	WHY = ¿ por qué?
SEIZE (sez) = apoderarse.	NÉVER = nunca.
LÉVÉRET = liebre (en su primer año).	NEST = nido.
BUSH = mata.	BÚLKY = abultado.
KID = cabrito.	MOTHER (múther) = madre.
PÁSTURE = pastos.	WHEN = cuando.
KNOW HOW = saber el modo.	TEAR (ter) = arrancar (despedazando)
TÁLONS = garras.	AWAY = andando, adv.
FLIGHT = vuelo.	LEAVE (lev, left, left) = dejar.
LADEN (load, lade ó loaded, laden = cargar.	BONES = huesos.
PREY = presa.	SINCE = ya que.
REMEMBER = acordarse.	BIG = grandote.
TÁSTE = gusto.	YOUNG ONES = jóvenes.
	KILL = matar.

afraid of the wolf and of the bear, by what power are vultures superior to man? Is man more defenceless than a sheep? We have not the strength of man, returned the mother, and I am sometimes in doubt whether we have the subtility; and the vultures would seldom feast upon his flesh, had not nature that devoted him to our uses, infused into him a strange ferocity, which I have never observed in any other being that feeds upon the earth. Two herds of men will often meet and shake the earth with noise, and fill the air with fire. When your hear noise, and see fire, which flashes along the ground, hasten to the place with your swiftest wing, for men are surely destroying one another; you will then find the ground smoking with blood, and covered with carcasses, of which many are dismembered and mangled for the convenience of the vulture. But when men have killed their prey, said the pupil, why do

AFRAÍD = temeroso.
 WOLF (wulf) = lobo.
 DEFENCELESS (defénsless) = indefenso.
 SHEEP = oveja.
 STRENGTH = fuerza.
 SOMETIMES (súmtims) = algunas veces.
 DOUBT (dout) = duda.
 SUBTILITY ó sùtilty = sutileza.
 SÉLDOM = pocas veces, adv.
 FEAST (fest) = festejar, regalar.
 DEVÓTED = dedicar.
 INFÚSED = infundir.
 STRANGE = extraño, adj.
 FERÓCITY = ferocidad.
 FEEDS (fed, fed) = pacer, comer.
 HERDS = manadas.
 MEET (met, met) = encontrar, encontrarse.

SHAKE (shook, shaken) = estremecer, conmover.
 FIRE = fuego.
 HEAR (hér), heard, heard, pronunc. herd = oír.
 NOISE = ruido.
 FLASHES = relampaguear.
 HASTEN (hásen) = apresurarse.
 PLACE = lugar.
 SWIFTEST = mas veloz.
 WING = ala.
 DESTRÓYING = destruir.
 SMÓKING = fumar, humear.
 BLOOD (blud) = sangre.
 COVERED (cúverd) = cubrir.
 MANGLED = magullar, destrozar.
 CONVÉNIENCE.
 PÚPIL = discípulo.

they not eat it? When the wolf has killed a sheep, he suffers not the vulture to touch it till he has satisfied himself. Is not man another kind of wolf? Man, said the mother, is the only beast who kills that which he does not devour, and this quality makes him so much a benefactor to our species. If man kills our prey, and lays it in our way, said the young one, what need shall we have of labouring for ourselves? Because man will, sometimes, replied the mother, remain for a long time quiet in his den. The old vultures will tell you when you are to watch his motions. When you see men in great numbers moving close together, like a flight of storks, you may conclude that they are hunting, and that you will soon revel in human blood. But still, said the young one, I would gladly know the reason of this mutual slaughter? I could never kill what I could not eat. My child, said the mother, this is a question which I cannot answer, though I am reckoned the most subtil bird of

EAT¹ (et) (ate, eaten) = comer.

SUFFER² = sufrir, permitir.

TOUCH² (tuch) = tocar.

SATISFIED¹ = satisfacer.

BEAST¹ (best) = bestia, animal.

DEVOUR² (devor) = devorar.

SO MUCH = tanto.

BENEFÁCTOR² = bienhechor.

SPECIES¹ = especies.

LAYS (lay, laid, laid) = poner.

NEED = necesidad.

LABOURING¹ (laburing) = trabajar.

OURSELVES (oursélvs) = nosotros mismos.

REMAÍN = permanecer.

QUIET (kúdiel, español) = quieto.

DEN = antro, cueva.

WATCH = velar, vigilar.

MÓTIÓNS.

NÚMBERS = números.

MOVING³ (múving) = mover, marchar.

CLOSE = cerradamente. } muy juntos, en
TOGÉTHER. } densas filas.

FLIGHT = vuelo, bandada.

STORKS = cigüeñas.

CONCLÚDE = inferir.

HUNTING = cazar.

STILL = aun, con todo, conj.

GLADLY = alegremente.

SLAUGHTER⁴ (slater) = carnicería.

MY = mi, mis.

ANSWER (ánser).

RECKONED² (récond) = calculado, tenido por.

SÚBTIL² (á veces sùtil) = astuto, inteligente.

BIRD = pájaro.

the mountain. When I was young, I used frequently to visit the aviary of an old vulture, who dwelt upon the Carpathian rocks; he had made many observations; he knew the places that afforded prey round his habitation, as far in every direction as the strongest wing can fly between the rising and the setting of the summer-sun; he had fed year after year on the entrails of men. His opinion was, that men had only the appearance of animal life, being really vegetables with a power of motion; and that as the boughs of an oak are dashed together by the storm, that swine may fatten upon the fallen acorns, so men are by some unaccountable power driven one against another, till they lose their motion, that vultures may be fed. Others think they have observed something of contrivance and policy among

USED = usar, acostumar.

FREQUENTLY = frecuentemente.

VISIT = visitar.

AVIARY (ávyari) = pajarera.

DWELT (dwell, dwelt, dwelt) = morar, habitar.

CARPATHIAN = Cárpatos.

AFFORDED = proporcionar.

AS FAR AS = tan lejos como.

STRONGEST = mas fuerte.

WING = ala.

FLY (flew, flown) = volar.

BETWEEN = entre (dos).

RISING (rise, rose, risen) = levantarse, salida.

SETTING = poner, puesta.

SUMMER = verano. } sol de verano.

SUN = sol. }

FED (feed, fed, fed) = alimentarse.

YEAR (iar) = año.

ENTRAÍLS = entrañas.

OPINION.

APPEARANCE (appérans).

OAK (ók) = roble.

DASHED = (arrojar } se juntan con vio-
chocando) } lencia.

TOGETHER }

STORM = temporal.

SWINE = cerdos.

FATTEN = engordar.

ÁCORN = bellotas.

UNACCOUNTABLE = inexplicable.

DRIVEN (drive, drove, driven) = impulsar.

AGAINST = contra.

THINK (thought (thót), thought) = pensar.

SOMETHING (sumthing) = algo.

CONTRIVANCE = plan.

PÓLICY = política, sistema.

these mischievous beings, and those that hover more closely round them pretend, that there is, in every herd, one that gives directions to the rest, and seems to be more eminently delighted with a wide carnage. What it is that entitles him to such preeminence we know not; he is seldom the biggest or the swiftest, but he shews by his eagerness and diligence that he is, more than any of the others, a friend to the vultures.

JOHNSON.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, 1709-1784. Dictionary, essays, biography and tales.

MISCHIEVOUS (mischēvus) = dañoso.

CÁRNAGE = carnicería.

HÓVER = cernerse, suspenderse (las aves en acecho).

ENTÍTLES = dar título ó derecho.

CLOSELY (clóslī) = cercanamente, cerca.

BIGGEST = mayor en estatura.

HERDS = manada.

SHEWS (shó, shewed, shown) = mostrar.

SEEMS = parecer.

EAGERNESS (éguerness) = vehemencia

DELIGHTED = deleitar.

de deseo, ansiedad ó ardor.

WIDE = ancho.

FRIEND (frend) = amigo.

ALLEGORICAL PIECES.

I. LUXURY AND AVARICE.

There were two very powerful tyrants engaged in a perpetual war against each other: the name of the first was Luxury, and of the second Avarice. The aim of each of them was no less than universal monarchy over the hearts of mankind. Luxury had many generals under him, who did him great service, as Pleasure, Mirth, Pomp, and Fashion. Avarice was likewise very strong in his officers, being faithfully served by Hunger, Industry, Care, and Watchfulness; he had likewise a privy counsellor who was always at his elbow, and whispering something or other in his ear: the name of this privy counsellor was

PIECES (péses) = trozos.
 LUXURY (lúgzuri) = lujo ó fastuoso boato.
 ÁVARICE = avaricia.
 PÓWERFUL = poderoso.
 TYRANTS = tiranos.
 ENGÁGED = empeñados.
 PERPÉTUAL.
 NAME = nombre.
 AIM = puntería ó blanco, objeto.
 ÚNIVERSAL.
 MONARCHY (mónarke).
 HEARTS (harts) = corazones.
 MANKÍND = género humano.

UNDER = bajo.
 MIRTH = algazara.
 FÁSHION = moda.
 LIKEWISE (líkwis) = asimismo.
 OFFICERS = oficiales.
 FÁITHFULLY = fielmente.
 SERVED = servido.
 HUNGER (húnguer) = hambre.
 ÍNDUSTRY.
 CARE = cuidado.
 WÁTFULNESS = vigilancia.
 PRÍVY = privado.
 CÓUNSELLOR = consejero.
 ÁLWAYS = siempre.

Poverty. As Avarice conducted himself by the counsels of Poverty, his antagonist was entirely guided by the dictates and advice of Plenty, who was his first counsellor and minister of state, that concerted all his measures for him, and never departed out of his sight. While these two great rivals were thus contending for empire, their conquests were very various. Luxury got possession of one heart, and Avarice of another. The father of a family would often range himself under the banners of Avarice, and the son under those of Luxury. The wife and husband would often declare themselves on the two different parties; nay, the same person would very often side with one in his youth, and revolt to the other in his old age. Indeed, the wise men of the world stood neuter; but, alas! their numbers were not considerable. At length, when these two potentates had wearied themselves with waging war upon

POVERTY (púverty) = pobreza.

AS = así como.

CONDUCTED = conducir, gobernar.

CÓUNSELS = consejos.

ANTÁGONIST.

ENTIRELY (entirli) = enteramente.

GUIDED = guiar.

DÍCTATES = dictámenes, opiniones.

ADVÍCE = aviso, consejo.

PLÉNTY = abundancia.

STATE = estado.

MEASURES (mējurs) = medidas.

DEPARTED = marchar, salir, separarse.

SIGHT = vista.

WHILE = mientras, conj.

RÍVALS.

CONTÉNDING = disputando.

ÉMPIRE.

GOT (get, got, gotten) = lograr.

FÁMILY.

RÁNGE = poner en fila.

BÁNNERS = banderas.

WIFE = esposa.

HÚSBAND = marido.

PÁRTIES = partidos.

SIDE WITH = ponerse de lado de.

YOUTH (yuth) = juventud.

REVÓLT = rebelarse.

ÓLD = viejo.

AGE = edad. } vejez.

STOOD (stand, stood, stood) = estar o quedar.

PÓTENTATES.

WEARIED (wérid) = cansar.

WÁGING = hacer (la guerra).

WAR = guerra.

one another, they agreed upon an interview, at which neither of their counsellors were to be present. It is said that Luxury began the parley, and after having represented the endless state of war in which they were engaged, told his enemy with a frankness of heart which is natural to him, that he believed they two should be very good friends, were it not for the instigations of Poverty, that pernicious counsellor, who made an ill use of his ear, and filled him with groundless apprehensions and prejudices. To this Avarice replied, that he looked upon Plenty (the first minister of his antagonist) to be a much more destructive counsellor than Poverty, for that he was perpetually suggesting pleasures, banishing all the necessary cautions against want, and consequently undermining those principles on which the government of Avarice was founded. At last, in order to an accommodation, they agreed upon this preliminary, that each of them should immediately dismiss his privy counsellor. When things were thus far adjusted towards a peace, all

AGREED = convenir.

INTERVIEW = entrevista.

NEITHER (néther) = ni uno ni otro.
pron. indef.

WERE TO BE = habian de estar.

BEGÁN (begin, began, begun) = empezar.

PARLEY = parlamento.

ÉNDLEES = interminable.

FRÁNKNESS = franqueza.

BELIEVED (belévd) = creer.

ILL = malo.

EAR^(er) = oído, confianza.

GRÓUNDLESS = inmotivado, infundado.

APPRÉHENSIONS = temores.

PRÉJUDICES = preocupaciones.

LOOK = mirar. } considerar ó contem-
UPON. } par.

SUGGÉSTING (sugdgesting) = sugerir.

WANT = necesidad.

UNDERMINING = minar.

PRÍNCIPLES = principios.

FOUNDED = fundar.

AT LAST = al último.

IN ORDER TO = á fin de.

ACCOMMODATION = avenencia.

PRELIMINARY.

DISMÍSS = despedir.

THUS = así. } hasta aquí.

FAR = lejos. }

ADJUSTED = arreglar.

PEACE (pés) = paz.

other differences were soon accommodated, insomuch that for the future they resolved to live as good friends and confederates, and to share between them, whatever conquests were made on either side. For this reason we now find Luxury and Avarice taking possession of the same heart, and dividing the same person between them. To which I shall only add, that since the discarding of the counsellors above mentioned, Avarice supplies Luxury in the room of Plenty, as Luxury prompts Avarice in the place of Poverty.

ADDISON.

II. THE VISION OF MIRZAH.

«On the fifth day of the moon, which, according to the custom of my forefathers, I always kept holy, after having washed myself, and offered up my morning devotions, I ascended the high hills of Bagdad, in order to pass the rest of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here airing myself on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound contemplation on the vanity of human life; and passing from one thought to another,

ACCOMMODATED = convenir.	ACCORDING TO = según, prep.
INSOMUCH = de suerte.	CUSTOM = costumbre.
LIVE (liv) = vivir.	FOREFATHERS (fórfathers) = antepasados,
CONFEDERATES.	HOLY = santo.
EITHER (ether) = uno ú otro.	WASHED = lavar.
TAKE (took, taken) = tomar.	MYSELF = yo mismo, -a, me. <i>Acaban en self todos los pron. reflex.</i>
DIVIDING = dividir.	OFFERED = ofrecer. } ofrecer.
ADD = añadir.	UP. } ofrecer.
DISCARDING = destitución, s.	HIGH (hi) = alto.
ABOVE (abúv) = arriba.	HILLS = montes, cerros.
SUPPLIES = suple.	PRAYER (préar) = oración.
ROOM = cuarto, lugar.	AIRING = tomar el fresco.
PROMPTS = incitar.	THOUGHT (thot) = pensamiento.
VISION (vijun).	
MOON = luna.	

surely, said I, man is but a shadow, and life a dream. Whilst I was thus musing, I cast my eyes towards the summit of a rock that was not far from me, where I discovered one in the habit of a shepherd, with a little musical instrument in his hand. As I looked upon him, he applied it to his lips, and began to play upon it. The sound of it was exceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were inexpressibly melodious, and altogether different from any thing I had ever heard: they put me in mind of those heavenly airs that are played to the departed souls of good men upon their first arrival in paradise, to wear out the impressions of the last agonies, and qualify them for the pleasures of that happy place. My heart melted away in secret raptures.

I had been often told that the rock before me was the haunt

BUT = no mas que.

²SHADOW = sombra.

¹DREAM (drēm) = sueño.

¹WHILST = mientras que.

¹MUSING = cavilar, pensar.

CAST (cast, cast) = echar, lanzar.

²SUMMIT = cima, cumbre.

²HABIT = traje.

²SHEPHERD (shép-herd) = pastor (de ovejas).

LITTLE = pequeño.

APPLIED = aplicar.

LIPS = labios.

PLAY = jugar, tocar.

UPON. } tocar.

SOUND = sonido.

EXCEEDING = sobremanera, adv.

SWEET = dulce.

³WROUGHT (rot), work, wrought = tra-
bajar.

¹WROUGHT INTO = formando por su
ejecucion.

¹TUNES = aires (música).

³PUT (put, put) = poner.

¹MIND = mente. *Put in mind* = recordar.

²HEAVENLY (hévleni) = celestial.

²DEPARTED = finado.

¹SOULS (sols) = almas.

²PARADISE = paraíso.

¹WEAR, wore, worn }
(wer) = usar, llevar. } gastar, borrar.

¹OUT.

¹QUALIFY = poner en el caso, pre-
parar.

¹HAPPY = dichoso.

¹MELTED = fundir.

¹AWAY: } enternecerse.

¹SÉCRET.

¹RAPTURES = éxtasis.

¹HAUNT = punto visitado.

of a genius; and that several had been entertained with music, who had passed by it, but never heard that the musician had before made himself visible. When he had raised my thoughts by those transporting airs which he played, to taste the pleasures of his conversation, as I looked upon him like one astonished, he beckoned to me, and by the waving of his hand directed me to approach the place where he sat. I drew near with that reverence which is due to a superior nature; and as my heart was entirely subdued by the captivating strains I had heard, I fell down at his feet and wept. The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that familiarized him to my imagination, and at once dispelled all the fears and apprehensions with which I approached him. He lifted me from the ground, and taking me by the hand, Mirzah, said he, I have heard thee in thy soliloquies; follow me.

— He then led me to the highest pinnacle of the rock, and placing me on the top of it, cast thy eyes eastward, said he,

WROUGHT INTO = tornando por se
PUT = no nos due

THE DOW = compass
DRAMA (dram) = acción

GÉNIUS = genio. ¹genio = genio. ²genio = genio. ³genio = genio. ⁴genio = genio. ⁵genio = genio.

SÉVERAL = varios. ¹varios = varios. ²varios = varios. ³varios = varios. ⁴varios = varios. ⁵varios = varios.

ENTERTAINED = distraer. ¹distraer = distraer. ²distraer = distraer. ³distraer = distraer. ⁴distraer = distraer. ⁵distraer = distraer.

MUSICIAN (músishan) = músico. ¹músico = músico. ²músico = músico. ³músico = músico. ⁴músico = músico. ⁵músico = músico.

RAISED = elevar. ¹elevar = elevar. ²elevar = elevar. ³elevar = elevar. ⁴elevar = elevar. ⁵elevar = elevar.

TRANSPÓRTING = arrobador, estático. ¹arrobador = arrobador. ²arrobador = arrobador. ³arrobador = arrobador. ⁴arrobador = arrobador. ⁵arrobador = arrobador.

TÁSTE = probar, gustar de. ¹probar = probar. ²probar = probar. ³probar = probar. ⁴probar = probar. ⁵probar = probar.

ASTÓNISHED = atónito. ¹atónito = atónito. ²atónito = atónito. ³atónito = atónito. ⁴atónito = atónito. ⁵atónito = atónito.

BECKONED (bécund) = llamar con se- ¹llamar con se- ²llamar con se- ³llamar con se- ⁴llamar con se- ⁵llamar con se-

ñas. ¹ñas = ñas. ²ñas = ñas. ³ñas = ñas. ⁴ñas = ñas. ⁵ñas = ñas.

DIRÉCTED = encargar. ¹encargar = encargar. ²encargar = encargar. ³encargar = encargar. ⁴encargar = encargar. ⁵encargar = encargar.

APPROACH (apróch) = acercarse. ¹acercarse = acercarse. ²acercarse = acercarse. ³acercarse = acercarse. ⁴acercarse = acercarse. ⁵acercarse = acercarse.

DREW, draw, drawn = tirar. ¹tirar = tirar. ²tirar = tirar. ³tirar = tirar. ⁴tirar = tirar. ⁵tirar = tirar.

NEAR (ner) = cerca. . . . } acercarse. ¹acercarse = acercarse. ²acercarse = acercarse. ³acercarse = acercarse. ⁴acercarse = acercarse. ⁵acercarse = acercarse.

THAT = ese ó aquel, etc. ¹ese ó aquel, etc. = ese ó aquel, etc. ²ese ó aquel, etc. = ese ó aquel, etc. ³ese ó aquel, etc. = ese ó aquel, etc. ⁴ese ó aquel, etc. = ese ó aquel, etc. ⁵ese ó aquel, etc. = ese ó aquel, etc.

DUE = debido. ¹debido = debido. ²debido = debido. ³debido = debido. ⁴debido = debido. ⁵debido = debido.

SUBDÚED = vencer, rendir. ¹vencer, rendir = vencer, rendir. ²vencer, rendir = vencer, rendir. ³vencer, rendir = vencer, rendir. ⁴vencer, rendir = vencer, rendir. ⁵vencer, rendir = vencer, rendir.

CÁPTIVATING = cautivador, encanta- ¹cautivador, encanta- ²cautivador, encanta- ³cautivador, encanta- ⁴cautivador, encanta- ⁵cautivador, encanta-

dor. ¹dor = dor. ²dor = dor. ³dor = dor. ⁴dor = dor. ⁵dor = dor.

STRAINS = sones, música. ¹sones, música = sones, música. ²sones, música = sones, música. ³sones, música = sones, música. ⁴sones, música = sones, música. ⁵sones, música = sones, música.

DOWN = abajo. ¹abajo = abajo. ²abajo = abajo. ³abajo = abajo. ⁴abajo = abajo. ⁵abajo = abajo.

FEET, pl. (foot, sing.) = piés. ¹piés = piés. ²piés = piés. ³piés = piés. ⁴piés = piés. ⁵piés = piés.

WEPT (weep, wept) = llorar. ¹llorar = llorar. ²llorar = llorar. ³llorar = llorar. ⁴llorar = llorar. ⁵llorar = llorar.

SMILED = sonreír. ¹sonreír = sonreír. ²sonreír = sonreír. ³sonreír = sonreír. ⁴sonreír = sonreír. ⁵sonreír = sonreír.

LOOK = mirada. ¹mirada = mirada. ²mirada = mirada. ³mirada = mirada. ⁴mirada = mirada. ⁵mirada = mirada.

FÁMÍLIARIZED. ¹familiarizado = familiarizado. ²familiarizado = familiarizado. ³familiarizado = familiarizado. ⁴familiarizado = familiarizado. ⁵familiarizado = familiarizado.

AT ONCE (oons) = á una vez, desder ¹á una vez, desder ²á una vez, desder ³á una vez, desder ⁴á una vez, desder ⁵á una vez, desder

luego. ¹luego = luego. ²luego = luego. ³luego = luego. ⁴luego = luego. ⁵luego = luego.

DISPÉLLED = desvanecer. ¹desvanecer = desvanecer. ²desvanecer = desvanecer. ³desvanecer = desvanecer. ⁴desvanecer = desvanecer. ⁵desvanecer = desvanecer.

LIFTED = alzar, levantar. ¹alzar, levantar = alzar, levantar. ²alzar, levantar = alzar, levantar. ³alzar, levantar = alzar, levantar. ⁴alzar, levantar = alzar, levantar. ⁵alzar, levantar = alzar, levantar.

FÓLLOW = seguir. ¹seguir = seguir. ²seguir = seguir. ³seguir = seguir. ⁴seguir = seguir. ⁵seguir = seguir.

LED (lead, led) = conducir. ¹conducir = conducir. ²conducir = conducir. ³conducir = conducir. ⁴conducir = conducir. ⁵conducir = conducir.

PINNACLE (pinakel) = pináculo. ¹pináculo = pináculo. ²pináculo = pináculo. ³pináculo = pináculo. ⁴pináculo = pináculo. ⁵pináculo = pináculo.

EASTWARD = hácia el oriente. ¹hácia el oriente = hácia el oriente. ²hácia el oriente = hácia el oriente. ³hácia el oriente = hácia el oriente. ⁴hácia el oriente = hácia el oriente. ⁵hácia el oriente = hácia el oriente.

and tell me what thou seest. I see, said I, a huge valley, and a prodigious tide of water rolling through it. The valley that thou seest, said he, is the vale of misery, and the tide of water that thou seest, is part of the great tide of eternity. What is the reason, said I, that the tide I see rises out of a thick mist at one end, and again loses itself in a thick mist at the other. What thou seest, said he, is that portion of eternity which is called time, measured out by the sun, and reaching from the beginning of the world to its consummation. Examine now, said he, this sea that is thus bounded with darkness at both ends, and tell me what thou discoverest in it. I see a bridge, said I, standing in the midst of the tide. That bridge thou seest, said he, is human life; consider it attentively. Upon a more leisurely survey of it, I found that it consisted of three score and ten entire arches, with several broken arches, which added to those that were entire, made up the number about a hundred. As I was counting the arches, the genius told me that that bridge consisted at first of a thousand arches; but that a great flood swept away the rest, and left the bridge in the ruinous condition I now beheld it. But tell me further, said he,

HUGE = enorme, vasto.
 THICK = espeso.
 TIDE = marea, marejada.
 ROLLING = rodar.
 RISES (rise, rose, risen) = levantarse.
 THICK = espeso.
 MIST = niebla.
 END = extremo, fin, s.
 AGAIN = otra vez.
 MEASURED = (mejurd) = medir.
 OUT = salir.
 SUN = sol.
 REACHING (rech) = alcanzar.
 SEA (se) = mar.
 BOUNDED = limitar.

DARKNESS = oscuridad.
 BRIDGE = puente.
 LEISURELY (lejurli) = detenido.
 SURVEY = investigacion.
 SCORE = señal ó marca, veintena.
 ARCHES = arcos.
 MADE UP = componian.
 COUNTING = contar.
 FLOOD (flud) = diluvio.
 SWEPT (sweep, swept) = barrer.
 AWAY = arrebatar.
 BEHELD (behold, beheld) = mirar.
 FURTHER = mas lejos, además.

what thou discoverest on it. I see multitudes of people passing over it, said I, and a black cloud hanging on each end of it. As I looked more attentively, I saw several of the passengers dropping through the bridge, into the great tide that flowed underneath it; and upon farther examination, perceived there were innumerable trap-doors that lay concealed in the bridge, which the passengers no sooner trod upon, but they fell through into the tide, and immediately disappeared. These hidden pitfalls were set very thick at the entrance of the bridge, so that throngs of people no sooner broke through the cloud, but many of them fell into them. They grew thinner towards the middle, but multiplied and lay closer together towards the end of the arches that were entire.

There were indeed some persons, but their number was very small, that continued a kind of hobbling march on the broken arches, but fell through one after another, being quite tired and spent with so long a walk.

PEOPLE (¹pépel) = gentes.

BLACK = negro.

HANGING (hung, hung ó reg.) = suspender, suspenderse.

EACH (¹éch) = cada.

PASSENGERS = pasajeros.

DROPPING (drop) = caer como gotas, desplomarse.

THROUGH (³thru) = á través, por.

FLOWED (¹flod) = fluir, correr.

UNDERNEATH (undernéth) = debajo.

FARTHER (comp. de far. sup. farthest) = mas lejos, mayor.

PERCEIVED (persévd) = percibir.

TRAP-DOORS (trapdors) = trampas.

CONCEALED (conséld) = oculto.

TROD (tread, trod, trodden) = pisar.

HIDDEN (hide, hid, hidden) = esconder.

PITFALLS = hoyos, despeñaderos.

THICK = espeso, en gran número.

ENTRANCE = entrada, principio.

THRONGS = multitudes.

BROKE THROUGH = rompieron á través, salieron de.

GREW (grow, grew, grown) = crecer, llegar á ser.

THINNER (thin) = delgado, escaso.

MIDDLE = medio.

MÚLTIPLÍED = multiplicar.

AFTER = tras.

QUÍTE = completamente.

TÍRED = cansar.

SPENT (spend, spent) = gastar, rendir.

WALK (wok) = paseo.

I passed some time in the contemplation of this wonderful structure, and the great variety of objects which it presented. My heart was filled with a deep melancholy to see several dropping unexpectedly in the midst of mirth and jollity, and catching at every thing that stood by them to save themselves. Some were looking up towards the heavens in a thoughtful posture, and in the midst of a speculation stumbled and fell out of sight. Multitudes were very busy in the pursuit of bubbles that glittered in their eyes and danced before them, but often when they thought themselves within the reach of them, their footing failed, and down they sunk. In this confusion of objects, I observed some with scimitars in their hands, and others with urinals, who ran to and fro upon the bridge, thrusting several persons on trapdoors which did not seem to lie in their way, and which they might have escaped had they not been thus forced upon them.

The genius seeing me indulge myself in this melancholy prospect, told me I had dwelt long enough upon it; take thine eyes off the bridge, said he, and tell me if thou yet seest any thing thou dost not comprehend. Upon looking up, what mean, said I, those great flights of birds that are perpetually hovering

WONDERFUL (²wunderful) = maravi-

DEEP = profundo.

UNEXPÉCTEDLY = inesperadamente.

JÓLLITY = jovialidad, regocijos.

CATCHING (catch, caught) = coger, acogerse.

Y = por, cerca de, prep.

THOUGHTFUL (thótful) = pensativo.

STUMBLED = tropezar.

BUSY (²bísi) = ocupado.

PURSÚIT = persecucion.

BUBBLES = burbujas, pompas.

GLÍTTERED = brillar, resplandecer.

REACH (¹rech) = alcance.

FOOTÍNG = pié, piso.

FAILED = faltar.

SUNK (sink, sank, sunk) = hundirse.

URINALS = orinales.

TO AND FRO = acá por allá.

THRÚSTING = empujar.

ESCÁPED = escapar.

FORCED UPON THEM = forzados sobre

ellas, obligados á ello.

INDÚLGE = satisfacer, entregarse.

LONG ENOUGH (²enúf) = bastante tiem-

po.

THINE = tuyo.

OFF = fuera. *Take off* = quitar.

MEAN (¹mén) = querer decir.

about the bridge, and settling upon it from time to time? I see vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and among many other feathered creatures several little winged boys, that perch in great numbers upon the middle arches. These, said the genius, are envy, avarice, superstition, despair, love, with the like cares and passions that infest human life.

I here fetched a deep sigh; Alas, said I, man was made in vain! how is he given away to misery and mortality! tortured in life, and swallowed up in death! The genius being moved with compassion towards me, bid me quit so uncomfortable a prospect. Look no more, said he, on man in the first stage of his existence, in his setting out for eternity, but cast thine eye on that thick mist into which the tide bears the several generations of mortals that fall into it. I directed my sight, as I was ordered, and whether or no the good genius strengthened it with a supernatural force, or dissipated part of the mist that was before too thick for the eye to penetrate, I saw the valley opening at the further end, and spreading forth into an immense

SETTLING = fijar, posar.
 RAVENS = cuervos.
 CORMORANTS = cuervos marinos.
 FEATHERED (fêtherd) = emplumar ó cubrir de plumas.
 WINGED = con alas ó alados.
 BOYS = muchachos.
 PERCH = empercharse, posar.
 MIDDLE = medio, central.
 ENVY = envidia.
 DESPAIR = desesperacion.
 LOVE (lúv) = amor.
 LIKE = iguales.
 CARES = cuidados.
 FETCHED = traer, arrancar.

SIGH (si) = suspiro.
 GIVEN AWAY = entregar, abandonar.
 SWALLOWED UP = tragar.
 QUIT = dejar.
 UNCOMFORTABLE = desconsolador.
 STAGE = parada, período.
 SETTING OUT = ponerse fuera, partir.
 BEARS (bear, bore, borne) (bers) = conducir, llevar.
 ORDERED = mandar.
 STRENGTHENED = fortificar.
 OPENING (ópning) = abrir.
 FURTHER = mas lejano.
 SPREADING FORTH = extenderse

ocean, that had a huge rock of adamant running through the midst of it, and dividing it into two equal parts. The clouds still rested on one half of it, insomuch that I could discover nothing in it: but the other appeared to me a vast ocean planted with innumerable islands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and interwoven with a thousand little shining seas that ran among them. I could see persons dressed in glorious habits, with garlands upon their heads, passing among the trees, lying down by the sides of the fountains, or resting on beds of flowers; and could hear a confused harmony of singing birds, falling waters, human voices, and musical instruments. Gladness grew in me upon the discovery of so delightful a scene. I wished for the wings of an eagle, that I might fly away to those happy seats; but the genius told me that there was no passage to them, except through the gates of death that I saw opening every moment upon the bridge. The islands, said he, that lie so fresh and green before thee, and with which the whole face of the ocean appears spotted as far as thou canst see, are more in number than the sands on the sea-shore; there are myriads of islands behind those which thou here dis-

²ADAMANT.

RUNNING THROUGH = correr á través,
atravesar.

STILL = aun.

HALF (²haf) = mitad.

INTERWOVEN (interweave-wove-woven) = entretejer, salpicar.

¹SHINING (shine-shone) = brillar, brillante.

DRESSED = vestir.

³GARLANDS = guirnaldas.

HEADS (heds) = cabezas.

BEDS = camas, lechos.

SINGING (sing, sang, sung) = cantar, que cantan.

GLADNESS = alegría.

DELIGHTFUL = delicioso.

SCENE (¹sen) = escena, perspectiva.

WISHED = desear.

EAGLE (¹éguel) = águila.

THAT = para que, conj.

¹SEATS (sets) = asientos, sitios.

GATES = puertas (no de casa).

FRESH = fresco.

GREEN = verde.

³BEFORE = ante, delante.

SPOTTED (spot) = manchar, tachonar.

SANDS = arena.

SEA-SHORE = playa.

BEHIND = detrás.

coverest, reaching further than thine eye or even thine imagination can extend itself. These are the mansions of good men after death, who according to the degree and kinds of virtue in which they excelled, are distributed among these several islands, which abound with pleasures of different kinds and degrees, suitable to the relishes and perfections of those who are settled in them; every island is a paradise accommodated to its respective inhabitants. Are not these, O Mirzah, habitations worth contending for? Does life appear miserable, that gives thee opportunities of earning such a reward? Is death to be feared, that will convey thee to so happy an existence. Think not man was made in vain, who has such an eternity reserved for him. I gazed with inexpressible pleasure on these happy islands. At length, said I, shew me now, I beseech thee, the secrets that lie hid under those dark clouds which cover the ocean on the other side of the rock of adamant. The genius making me no answer, I turned about to address myself to him a second time, but I found that he had left me; I then turned again to the vision which I had been so long contemplating, but instead of the rolling tide, the arched bridge, and the happy islands, I saw nothing but the long hollow valley of Bagdad, with oxen, sheep and camels grazing upon the sides of it. »

ADDISON.

EVEN ¹(evn) = aun.
 EXCÉLLED (excel) = sobresalar.
 ABOÚND = abundar.
 RELISHES = gusto ó sabor, paladar.
 SETTLED = establecidos.
 WORTH (würth) = merecedor.
 EARNING ²(érning) = ganar.
 SUCH = tal.
 REWÁRD ⁴= premio.
 CONVÉY = trasportar, llevar.

VAIN = vano.
 GAZED = mirar con la vista clavada,
 —contemplar.
 BESEECH (besought, irreg.) = rogar encarecidamente.
 INSTEAD OF (instéd) = en lugar de.
 HOLLOW = hueco.
 OXEN pl., ox sing. = búeyes.
 CAMELS = camellos.
 GRAZING = pacer.

III. THE TWELVE MONTHS.

There is hardly any thing gives me a more sensible delight, than the enjoyment of a cool still evening after the uneasiness of a hot sultry day. Such a one I passed not long ago, which made me rejoice when the hour was come for the sun to set, that I might enjoy the freshness of the evening in my garden, which then affords me the pleasantest hours I pass in the whole four and twenty. I immediately rose from my couch, and went down into it. You descend at first by twelve stone steps into a large square divided into four grass-plots, in each of which is a statue of white marble. This is separated from a large parterre by a low wall, and from thence through a pair of iron gates, you are led into a long broad walk of the finest turf, set on each side with tall yews, and on either hand bordered

MONTHS (munths) = meses.

HARDLY = apenas.

SÉNSIBLE = sensato.

COOL = fresco.

STILL = bonancible.

UNÉASINESS (unésiness) = incomodidad.

HOT = caluroso.

SÚLTRY = bochornoso.

ENJÓY = gozar.

FRESHNESS = frescura.

EVENING (évníng) = el anochecer, la tardecita.

PLEASANTEST (plésantest) = más grato.

COUCH = lecho ó reclinatorio.

WENT (go, went, gone) = ir. } bajar.

DOWN

YOU = vos ó V., se.

STEPS = pasos, gradas.

SQUARE = plaza cuadrada, cuadro.

GRASS-PLOTS = parterres verdes.

WHITE = blanco.

LOW (lo) = bajo.

WALL = muro, tapia.

THENCE = allí.

PAIR = par.

IRON (írn) = hierro.

BROAD (bród) = ancho.

WALK (wok) = paseo, callejuela.

TURF = cesped.

SET = plantado.

TALL = alto (de estatura).

YEWS (ús) = tejo.

BÓRDERED = ribetear, terminar.

by a canal, which on the right divides the walk from a wilderness parted into a variety of alleys and arbours, and on the left from a kind of amphitheatre, which is the receptacle of a great number of oranges and myrtles. The moon shone bright, and seemed then most agreeably to supply the place of the sun, obliging me with as much light as was necessary to discover a thousand pleasing objects, and at the same time divested of all power of heat. The reflexion of it in the water, the fanning of the wind rustling on the leaves, the singing of the thrush and nightingale, and the coolness of the walks, all conspired to make me lay aside all displeasing thoughts, and brought me into such a tranquillity of mind, as is, I believe, the next happiness to that of hereafter.

I reflected then upon the sweet vicissitudes of night and day, on the charming disposition of the seasons, and their return again in a perpetual circle: and oh! said I, that I could from

² CÁNAL.	² RUSTLING (rúsling) = crugir (de las hojas, seda, etc.).
RIGHT = derecho, -a.	LEAVES (¹ lévs) pl., leaf sing. = hoja.
WILDERNESS = selva.	THRUSH = mirlo.
² ALLEYS = avenidas ó callejuelas.	NIGHTINGALE = ruiseñor.
ARBOURS (³ árbur̄s) = glorietas ó enramadas.	ASIDE = á lado, aparte.
LEFT = izquierdo, -a.	DISPLEASING (displéasing) = desagradable.
AMPHITHEATRE (ámfitheáter).	NEXT = próximo, mas parecido.
RECÉPTACLE.	THAT OF = la de.
MYRTLES = mirtos.	HEREAFTER (heráfter) = después aquí, la otra vida.
BRIGHT = brillante, hermosamente.	NIGHT = noche.
OBLIGING = favorecer ú obsequiar.	DAY = día.
AS MUCH = tanto.	CHARMING = encantador.
LIGHT = luz.	SEASONS (¹ sésuns) = estaciones.
DIVÉSTED = despojado.	RETURN (² retúr̄n) = vuelta.
HEAT (het) = calor.	OH! = ¡oh!
FANNING (fan) = abaniquo.	
WIND = viento.	

these my declining years return again to my first spring of youth and vigour; but that, alas! is impossible: all that remains within my power is, to soften the inconveniencies I feel, with an easy contented mind, and the enjoyment of such delights as this solitude affords me. In this thought I sat me down on a bank of flowers, and dropt into a slumber, which, whether it were the effect of fumes and vapours, or of my present thoughts, I know not; but methought the genius of the garden stood before me, and introduced into the walk, where I lay, this drama, and different scenes of the revolution of the year, which, whilst I then saw, even in my dream, I resolved to write down. The first person whom I saw advancing towards me, was a youth of a most beautiful air and shape, though he seemed not yet arrived at that exact proportion and symmetry of parts which a little more time would have given him; but, however, there was such a bloom in his countenance, such satisfaction and joy, that I thought it the most desirable form that I had ever seen. He was clothed in a flowing mantle of green silk, interwoven with flowers: he had a chaplet of roses on his head, and a narcissus in his hand; primroses and violets sprang up

DECLINING = declinante, decadente.
 SPRING = primavera.
 VIGOUR (vígur) = vigor.
 SOFTEN (sófen) = ablandar.
 FEEL (felt, felt) sentir.
 EASY (ési) = fácil.
 DELIGHTS = delicias.
 SLÚMBER = sueño.
 FUMES = emanaciones.
 VÁPOURS = evaporaciones.
 DREAM (drem) = sueño (ilusion).
 BEAUTIFUL (bútiful) = bello.
 SHAPE = forma, figura.
 BLOOM = flor, frescura.

JOY = júbilo.
 FORM = forma, figura.
 CLOTHED, reg. (clad, clad, irreg.) = vestir.
 FLOWING = correr, que se arrastra.
 MANTLE = manto.
 SILK = seda.
 CHÁPLET = corona.
 RÓSES = rosa.
 PRIMROSES = primaveras (flor).
 VIOLETS = violetas.
 SPRANG (spring, sprang, spring) = brotar.

under his feet, and all nature was cheered at his approach. Flora was on one hand, and Vertumnus on the other in a robe of changeable silk. After this I was surprised to see the moon-beams reflected with a sudden glare from armour, and to see a man compleatly armed advancing with his sword drawn. I was soon informed by the genius it was Mars, who had long usurped a place among the attendants of the spring. He made way for a softer appearance; it was Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own *cestus*, with which she had encompassed a globe, which she held in her right hand, and in her left she had a sceptre of gold. After her followed the Graces, with their arms entwined within one another; their girdles were loosed, and they moved to the sound of soft music, striking the ground alternately with their feet: then came up the three months which belong to this season. As March advanced towards me, there was, methought, in his look, a lowering roughness, which ill befitted a month which was ranked in so soft a season; but as he came forwards his features became insensibly more mild and gentle: he smoothed his brow, and looked with so sweet a countenance, that I could not but lament his departure, though he made way for

CHEARED ó CHEERED = alegrar.

APPROACH (approch) = aproximacion.

ROBE = traje ó vestido régio.

MOON-BEAMS = rayos lunares.

SÚDDEN = repentino.

GLARE = relumbrar, s.

ARMOUR (³ármur) = armadura.

SWORD (sord) = espada.

NOT SO MUCH AS = ni siquiera.

ENCÓMPASSED = rodear.

HELD (hold, held) = asir.

ENTWÍNEED = entrelazar.

GIRDLES = cinturones.

LOOSED = soltar.

STRÍKING (strike, struck, struck) =

herir, dar en.

BELONG = pertenecer.

LÓWERING = encapotado, amenazante.

ROUGHNESS (rúfness) aspereza.

ILL = mal.

BEFITTED (befit) = sentar mal.

RANKED = poner en fila.

FORWARDS = adelante.

MILD = apacible.

SMOOTHED = alisar, desarrugar.

BROW = frente.

NOT BUT = no menos de.

April: he appeared in the greatest gaiety imaginable, and had a thousand pleasures to attend him: his look was frequently clouded, but immediately returned to its first composure and remained fixed in a smile. Then came May attended by Cupid, with his bow strung, and in a posture to let fly an arrow: as he passed by, I saw a man advance in the full prime and vigour of his age: his complexion was sanguine and ruddy, his hair black, and fell down in beautiful ringlets beneath his shoulders; a mantle of fair-coloured silk hung loosely upon him: he advanced with a hasty step after the spring, and sought out the shade and cool fountains which played in the garden. He was particularly well pleased when a troop of Zephyrs fanned him with their wings: he had two companions who walked on each side, that made him appear the most agreeable: the one was Aurora, with fingers of roses, and her feet dewy, attired in grey; the other was Vesper in a robe of azure beset with drops of gold, whose breath he caught whilst it passed over a bundle of honey-suckles and tuberose which he held in his hand. Pan

GAIETY (¹ gáiti) = alegría.	SOUGHT, seek, sought (³ sot). }
CLOUDED = nublar.	OUT. } buscar.
BOW (¹ bo) = arco.	SHADE = sombra.
STRUNG (string, strang, strung) = encordar.	COOL = fresco.
PRIME = lo mejor, la flor.	PLAYED = jugar, correr.
RÜDDY = fresco y colorado.	FINGERS (² fingers) = dedos.
HAIR = pelo.	DEWY (¹ duy) = de rocío, adj.
RINGLETS = sortijas (de pelo).	ATTÍRED = ataviar.
BENEATH (benéth) = debajo.	GREY = pardo, gris.
SHOULDERS (¹ shólders) = hombros.	ÁZURE = azul.
FAIR-COLOURED (² fercúlar ²) = de color claro.	BESÉT (beset, beset) = tachonar en torno.
LOOSELY = sueltamente.	BREATH (breth) = aliento.
HÁSTY = apresurado.	CAUGHT (catch) = coger.
	BUNDLE = lio, haz.
	HONEY-SUCKLES (² húnisukels ²) = madre-selvas.

and Ceres followed them with four reapers, who danced a morris to the sound of oaten pipes and cymbals. Then came the attendant months. June retained still some small likeness of the spring; but the other two seemed to step with a less vigorous tread, specially August, who seemed almost to faint, whilst for half the steps he took, the dogstar levelled its rays full at his head: they passed on and made way for a person that seemed to bend a little under the weight of years: his beard and hair, which were full grown, were composed of an equal number of black and grey; he wore a robe which he had girt round him of a yellowish cast, not unlike the colour of fallen leaves, which he walked upon. I thought he hardly made amends for expelling the foregoing scene by the large quantity of fruits which he bore in his hands. Plenty walked by his side, with a healthy fresh countenance, pouring out from a horn all the various

REAPERS (⁴répurs) = segadores.

MÓRRIS = baile morisco.

SOUND = son.

OATEN (¹óten) = de avena, adj.

PIPES = pifano ó silbato.

RETAINED = conservar.

SMALL = pequeño.

LÍKENESS = semejanza.

STEP = dar pasos, andar.

TREAD (tred) = pisar, paso.

⁴ÁLMOST = casi.

FAINT = desfallecer.

HALF (haf) = medio, etc.

DOG-STAR = canícula (estrella de perro).

LEVELLED (level) = nivelar, dirigir.

RAYS = rayos.

FULL = lleno, en línea recta, adv.

PASSED ON = pasaron adelante.

BEND = encorvarse (bent p. p.).

LITTLE = pequeño, poco.

WEIGHT (¹wát) = peso.

BEARD (¹berd) = barba.

GREY = gris, canas.

WORE (wear, wore, worn) = llevar como ropa.

GIRT (de *gird*, *girt*, irreg.) = ceñir.

YÉLLOWISH = amarillento.

CAST = tinte, colorido.

UNLÍKE (¹) = desemejante.

COLOUR (²cúlar) = color.

AMENDS = desquite, compensación.

FOREGOING = precedente.

FRUITS (³fruts).

BORE (de *bear*) = llevar.

HEALTHY (³hélthy) = sano.

POURING (³póring) = verter.

HORN = cuerno.

products of the year. Pomona followed with a glass of cider in her hand, with Bacchus in a chariot drawn by tigers, accompanied by a whole troop of satyrs, fauns, and sylvans. September, who came next, seemed in his looks to promise a new spring, and wore the livery of those months. The succeeding month was all soiled with the juice of grapes, as if he had just come from the wine-press. November, though he was in this division, yet, by the many stops he made, seemed rather inclined to the winter, which followed close at his heels. He advanced in the shape of an old man in the extremity of age: the hair he had was so very white it seemed real snow; his eyes were red and piercing, and his beard hung with a great quantity of icicles: he was wrapt up in furs, but yet so pinched with excess of cold, that his limbs were all contracted, and his body bent to the ground, so that he could not have supported himself, had it not been for Comus the god of revels, and Necessity the mother of fate, who sustained him on each side. The shape and mantle of Comus was one of the things that most surprised me: as he advanced towards me, his countenance seemed the most desirable I had ever seen, on the fore part of his mantle was pictured joy, delight, and satisfaction, with a thousand emblems

GLASS = vaso.

¹CIDER = sidra.

³CHARIOT = carro.

TIGERS (¹tiguers) = tigres.

NEW = nuevo.

SPRING = primavera.

²LIVERY = librea.

SOILED = manchar.

JUICE (³jus) = jugo.

GRAPES = uvas.

JUST COME = justamente venido, acabado de venir.

WINE-PRESS = lagar (prensa de vino).

STOPS = paradas.

HEELS = talones.

SNOW = nieve.

PIERCING (¹pérsing) = penetrante.

ICICLES (¹²ísikels) = carámbanos.

WRAPT UP (*wrap* envolver) = embocado.

FURS = pieles.

PINCHED = pellizcar, contraer ó encoger.

LIMBS = miembros, remos.

FATE = destino, hado.

FORE = delantero.

of merriment and jests, with faces looking two ways at once; but as he passed from me, I was amazed at a shape so little correspondent to his face: his head was bald; and all the rest of his limbs appeared old and deformed. On the hinder part of his mantle was represented murder, with dishevelled hair and a dagger all bloody; anger in a robe of scarlet, and suspicion-squinting with both eyes; but, above all, the most conspicuous was the battle of the Lapithæ and the Centaurs. I detested so hideous a shape, and turned my eyes upon Saturn, who was stealing away behind him, with a scythe in one hand, and an hour-glass in the other, unobserved. Behind Necessity was Vesta the goddess of fire, with a lamp which was perpetually supplied with oil, and whose flame was eternal: she cheered the rugged brow of Necessity, and warmed her so far as almost to make her assume the features and likeness of Choice. December, January, and February, passed on after the rest all in furs: there was little distinction to be made amongst them, and they

MERRIMENT = algazara.

JEST = chanzas, bromas.

AMAZED = quedar atónito.

⁴BALD = calvo.

⁴HINDER = posterior.

²MURDER = asesinato.

²DISHÉVELLED = desgreñado.

DAGGER = daga, puñal.

²SÚSPICION = sospecha.

SQUINTING = ser vizco, vizcar.

¹BOTH = ambos.

LÁPITHÆ.

HIDEOUS (⁴hédys) = horroroso.

STEALING (steal-stole-
stolen) = robar. } escabullirse.

AWAY.

SCYTHE (⁴sith) = guadaña.

HOUR-GLASS (cristal de horas) = reloj
de arena.

GODDESS = diosa.

FIRE = fuego.

LAMP = lámpara.

OIL = aceite.

RÚGGED = áspero.

BROW = frente.

WARMED = calentar.

SO FAR AS = tan lejos como, hasta tal
punto.

ASSÚME = tomar.

FEATURES (⁴fétieurs) = rasgos.

LIKENESS = semejanza.

AMONGST = entre.

were more or less displeasing, as they discovered more or less haste towards the grateful return of spring.

ADDISON.

IV. THE MOUNTAIN OF MISERIES.

It is a celebrated thought of Socrates, that if all the misfortunes of mankind were cast into a public stock, in order to be equally distributed among the whole species, those, who now think themselves the most unhappy, would prefer the share they are already possessed of, before that which would fall to them by such a division. Horace has carried this thought a great deal farther, thinking, that the hardships or misfortunes we lie under, are more easy to us, than those of any other person would be, in case we could change conditions with him.

As I was ruminating on these two remarks, and seated in my elbow-chair, I insensibly fell asleep; when on a sudden, methought, there was a proclamation made by Jupiter, that every mortal should bring in his griefs and calamities, and throw them together in a heap. There was a large plain appointed for this purpose. I took my stand in the centre of it, and saw with a great deal of pleasure the whole human species

¹DISPLEASING = desagradable.

¹HASTE = prisa.

¹GRATEFUL (grátful) = grato

MISFORTUNES = desgracias.

STOCK = fondo.

POSSESSED OF = que ya poseen.

¹DEAL (del) = cantidad.

HARDSHIPS = penas duras, trabajos.

WE LIE UNDER = nosotros yacemos de-

bajo, á que estamos sujetos.

³RUMINATING = rumiar, reflexionar.

REMARKS = observaciones.

SEATED = sentado.

ÉLBOW-CHÁIR = silla de codo; sillón.

ASLEÉP = dormido.

²SÚDDEN = de repente, adv.

GRIEFS (gréfs) = penas, agravios.

HEAP (hep) = monton.

APPOINTED = señalar.

PÚRPOSE = objeto.

STAND = puesto.

marching one after another, and throwing down their several loads, which immediately grew up into a prodigious mountain, that seemed to rise above the clouds.

There was a certain lady of a thin airy shape, who was very active in this solemnity. She carried a magnifying-glass in one of her hands, and was clothed in a loose flowing robe, embroidered with several figures of fiends and spectres, that discovered themselves in a thousand chimerical shapes, as her garment hovered in the wind. There was something wild and distracted in her looks. Her name was Fancy. She led up every mortal to the appointed place, after having very officiously assisted him in making up his pack, and laying it upon his shoulders. My heart melted within me to see my fellow-creatures groaning under their respective burdens, and to consider that prodigious bulk of human calamities which lay before me.

There were, however, several persons who gave me great diversion upon this occasion. I observed one bringing in a fardel very carefully concealed under an old embroidered cloak, which, upon his throwing it into the heap, I discovered to be Poverty. Another, after a great deal of puffing, threw down his luggage, which, upon examining, I found to be his wife.

LOADS (⁴loads) = cargas.

THIN = sutil.

AIRY = aéreo.

MAGNIFYING-GLASS = cristal de aumento.

LOOSE = suelto.

EMBROIDERED = bordar.

FIENDS (⁴fends) = demonios.

CHIMÉRICAL.

GÁRMENT = vestido.

WIND = viento.

LED (lead, led) = conducir.

MAKING }
UP. . . . } formar, componer.

PACK = paquetillo, lio.

GROANING (⁴gróning) = gemir.

BURDENS = cargamentos.

BULK = bulto.

FÁRDEL = fardo.

CAREFULLY (¹carfuli³) = cuidadosamente.

CONCEALED (¹conséld) = ocultar.

CLOAD (⁴clók) = capa.

PUFFING = resollar, resoplidos.

LÚGGAGE = equipaje.

I saw multitudes of old women throw down their wrinkles; and several young ones who stripped themselves of a tawny skin. There were very great heaps of red noses, large lips, and rusty teeth. The truth of it is, I was surprised to see the greatest part of the mountain made up of bodily deformities. Observing one advancing towards the heap, with a larger cargo than ordinary upon his back, I found, upon his near approach, that it was only a natural hump, which he disposed of, with great joy of heart, among this collection of human miseries. There were likewise distempers of all sorts, though I could not but observe, that there were many more imaginary than real. One little packet I could not but take notice of, which was a complication of all the diseases incident to human nature, and was in the hand of a great many fine people: this was called the spleen. But what most of all surprised me, was a remark I made, that there was not a single vice or folly thrown into the whole heap; at which I was very much astonished, having concluded within myself, that every one would take this opportunity of getting rid of his passions, prejudices, and frailties.

I took notice in particular of a very profligate fellow, who,

WRINKLES (rinkels) = arrugas.

SORTS = géneros.

STRIPPED (strip) = despojar.

THOUGH (thó) = aunque.

TAWNY = aleonado, cobrizo.

COULD NOT BUT = no podía menos.

SKIN = piel, cútis.

TAKE NOTICE OF = hacerse cargo de.

NÓSES = narices.

DISEASES (diséses) = enfermedades.

LIPS = labios.

FOLLY = locura.

RUSTY = enmohecido, ennegrecido.

ASTÓNISHED = asombrar.

TEETH = dientes (tooth).

GETTING (got, gotten)

TRUTH = verdad.

= lograr. } desembarazar.

BÓDILY = corporal.

RID = libre. }

BACK = espalda.

FRAILTIES = flaquezas.

HUMP = jiba.

PRÓFLIGATE = disipado.

DISTÉMPERS = males (desarreglo de humores).

FELLOW = sugeto (*prójimo*).

I did not question, came laden with his crimes; but upon searching into his bundle, I found that, instead of throwing his guilt from him, he had only laid down his memory. He was followed by another worthless rogue, who flung away his modesty instead of his ignorance.

When the whole race of mankind had thus cast their burdens, the phantom which had been so busy on this occasion, seeing me an idle spectator of what passed, approached towards me. I grew uneasy at her presence, when, on a sudden, she held her magnifying glass full before my eyes. I no sooner saw my face in it, but I was startled at the shortness of it, which now appeared to me in its utmost aggravation. The immoderate breadth of the features made me very much out of humour with my own countenance; upon which I threw it from me like a mask. It happened very luckily, that one who stood by me had just before thrown down his visage, which, it seems, was too long for him. It was indeed extended to a most shameful length: I believe the very chin was, modestly speaking, as long as my whole face. We had both of us an opportunity of mending ourselves; and all the contributions being now brought in, every man was at liberty to exchange his misfortunes for those of another person.

I saw, with unspeakable pleasure, the whole species thus delivered from its sorrows: though, at the same time, as we

²SEARCHING = registrar.

GUILT = culpas.

WORTHLESS = que nada vale, perdido.

ROGUE = bribon.

FLUNG (fling, flang, flung) = tirar.

ÍDLE = ocioso.

UNEASY (²unési) = desasossegado.

STARTLED = sobrecoger.

SHORTNEES = cortedad.

ÚTMOST = mayor.

BREADTH (breadth) = anchura.

MADE..... OUT OF HÚMOUR = poner de mal humor.

MASK = careta.

LÚCKILY = afortunadamente.

BY ME = á mi lado.

SHAMEFUL (shámful) = vergonzoso.

CHIN = barba (no el pelo).

MENDING = componer.

²DELIVERED = libertar.

SORROWS = penas.

stood round the heap, and surveyed the several materials of which it was composed, there was scarce a mortal, in the vast multitude who did not discover what he thought pleasures and blessings of life; and wondered how the owners of them ever came to look upon them as burdens and grievances.

As we were regarding very attentively this confusion of miseries, this chaos of calamity, Jupiter issued out a second proclamation, that every one was now at liberty to exchange his affliction, and to return to his habitation with any such other bundle as should be delivered to him.

Upon this, Fancy began again to bestir herself, and parceling out the whole heap with incredible activity, recommended to every one his particular packet. The hurry and confusion at this time was not to be expressed. Some observation which I made upon the occasion, I shall communicate to the public. A venerable grey-headed man, who had laid down the colick, and who, I found, wanted an heir to his estate; snatched up an undutiful son, that had been thrown into the heap by his angry father. The graceless youth, in less than a quarter of an hour, pulled the old gentleman by the beard, and had like to have knocked his brains out; so that meeting the true father, who came towards him with a fit of the gripes, he begged him

SCARCE = apenas.

BLESSINGS (bless) = bendiciones, ventura.

WONDERED (²wúnderd) = extrañar.

OWNERS (¹ónurs) = dueños.

REGARDING = mirar, contemplar.

CHAOS (¹káos) = caos.

ISSUED (³ishud) = publicar, dar.

BESTÍR = menear.

PARCELLING OUT = repartiendo.

HÚRRY = precipitación.

WANTED = hacer falta, buscar.

HEIR (air) = heredero.

SNATCHED UP = levantar ó recoger de pronto.

UNDÚTIFUL = que no hace sus deberes, desobediente.

GRÁCELESS = sin gracia, perdido.

PULLED = tirar.

BEARD (¹bérd) = barba (pelo).

HAD LIKE TO = poco le faltó.

KNOCKED } = dar un golpe (aldabonazo).

BRAINS. . } OUT = saltarle los sesos.

FIT = acceso.

GRIPES = retortijones.

BEGGED = suplicar (beg).

to take his son again, and give back his colick; but they were incapable, either of them, to recede from the choice they had made. A poor galley-slave, who had thrown down his chains, took up the gout in their stead, but made such wry-faces, that one might easily perceive he was no great gainer by the bargain. It was pleasant enough to see the several exchanges that were made, for sickness against poverty, hunger against want of appetite, and care against pain.

The female world were very busy among themselves in bartering for features; one was trucking a lock of grey hairs for a carbuncle; another was making over a short waist for a pair of round shoulders: but on all these occasions, there was not one of them who did not think the new blemish, as soon as she had got it into her possession, much more disagreeable than the old one. I made the same observation on every other misfortune or calamity, which every one in the assembly brought upon himself, in lieu of what he had parted with; whether it be that all the evils which befall us, are in some measure suited and proportioned to our strength, or that every evil becomes more supportable by our being accustomed to it, I shall not determine.

I could not for my heart forbear pitying the poor hump-

CHOICE = eleccion.

GALLEY = galeote, galera.

CHAINS = cadenas.

STEAD (sted) = lugar.

WRY-FACES (rifaces) = muecas, gestos.

GAINER = ganancioso.

BARGAIN = ajuste, cambio.

SICKNESS = enfermedad.

HUNGER (húnguer) = hambre.

BARTERING = trocar géneros, ajustar.

TRUCKING = cambiar.

LOCK = cerradura, guedeja ó rizo.

GREY HAIRS = canas.

MAKING OVER = traspasar, ceder.

WAIST = cintura.

BLEMISH = falta.

IN LIEU OF = en lugar de.

EVILS = males (filosóficamente).

BEFALL (befell, befallen) = acaecer.

FOR MY HEART = por mi corazón,
por mas que hiciera.

FORBEAR (forbér), forbore, forbore-
ne = contenerse, detenerse.

PITYING = compadecer.

backed gentleman mentioned before, who went off a very well-shaped person with a stone in his bladder; nor the fine gentleman who had struck up this bargain with him, that limped through a whole assembly of ladies, who used to admire him, with a pair of shoulders peeping over his head.

I must not omit my own particular adventure. My friend with the long visage, had no sooner taken upon him my short face, but he made such a grotesque figure in it, that, as I looked upon him, I could not forbear laughing at myself, inso-much that I put my own face out of countenance. The poor gentleman was so sensible of the ridicule, that I found he was ashamed of what he had done; on the other side I found that I myself had no great reason to triumph, for as I went to touch my forehead, I missed the place, and clapped my finger upon my upper lip. Besides, as my nose was exceeding prominent, I gave it two or three unlucky knocks as I was playing my hand about my face, and aiming at some other part of it. I saw two other gentlemen by me, who were in the same ridiculous circumstances. These had made a foolish swop between a couple of thick bandylegs, and two long trap-sticks that had no calfs to them. One of these looked like a man walking upon stilts,

WENT (go, went, gone) =
ir. } marcharse.

OFF. }

BLÄDDER = vejiga.

STRUCK (strike, struck) =
dar golpe. } concluir.

UP. }

LIMPED = ir cojeando.

PEEPING = asomarse.

LAUGHING (láing) = reirse.

PÜT = poner (put, put).

OUT OF COUNTENANCE = demudar,

enojar.

ASHAMED (ashámd) = avergonzado.

MISSED = no acertar, no dar.

CLAPPED (clap) = plantar de pron-
to.

UPPER (up) = superior.

BESIDES = además.

KNOCKS = golpes.

AIMING = apuntar.

FOOLISH = tonto.

SWOP = cambio.

BANDY-LEGS = piernas estevadas.

TRAP-STICKS = palo de bilorto, cani-
llas raquiticas.

CALFS (cafs) = pantorrillas.

STILTS = zancos.

and was so lifted up into the air, above his ordinary height, that his head turned round with it, while the other made such awkward circles as he attempted to walk, that he scarce knew how to move forward upon his new supporters. Observing him to be a pleasant kind of fellow, I stuck my cane in the ground, and told him, I would lay him a bottle of wine, that he did not march up to it in a line that I drew for him, in a quarter of an hour.

The heap was at last distributed among the two sexes, who made a most piteous sight, as they wandered up and down under the pressure of their several burdens. The whole plain was filled with murmurs and complaints, groans and lamentations. Jupiter at length, taking compassion of the poor mortals, ordered them a second time to lay down their loads, with a design to give every one his own again. They discharged themselves with a great deal of pleasure; after which, the phantom, who had led them into such gross delusions, was commanded to disappear. There was sent in her stead a goddess of a quite different figure. Her motions were steady and composed, and her aspect serious but cheerful. She now and then cast her eyes towards heaven, and fixed them upon Jupiter: her name was Patience. She had no sooner placed herself by the mount of sorrows, but, what I thought very remarkable, the whole heap sunk to such a degree, that it did not appear a third part so big as it was before. She afterwards returned every man his own proper calamity, and teaching him how to bear it in the most commodious manner, he marched

HEIGHT (¹hit) = altura.
 AWKWARD (⁴akward) = raro.
 STUCK... INTO = meter con fuerza.
 CANE = baston.
 LAY HIM = apostarle.
 PITEOUS (²pityus) = lastimoso.
 SIGHT = vista.

WANDERED = errar, marchar.
 GROANS = quejidos.
 STEADY (²stédy) = firme.
 MOUNT = monte.
 BIG = grueso, abultado.
 TEACHING (¹teching), taught = enseñar por principios.

off with it contentedly, being very well pleased that he had not been left to his own choice, as to the kind of evils which fell to his lot.

Besides the several pieces of morality to be drawn out of this vision, I learned from it, never to repine at my own misfortunes, or to envy the happiness of another, since it is impossible for any man to form a right judgment of his neighbour's sufferings; for which reason also I have determined never to think too lightly of another's complaints, but to regard the sorrows of my fellow-creatures with sentiments of humanity and compassion.

ADDISON.

V. THE VOYAGE OF LIFE.

«Life,» says Seneca, «is a voyage, in the progress of which we are perpetually changing our scenes: we first leave childhood behind us, then youth, then the years of ripened manhood, then the better or more pleasing part of old age.» — The perusal of this passage having excited in me a train of reflections on the state of man, the incessant fluctuation of his wishes, the gradual change of his disposition to all external objects, and

AS TO = en cuanto á.
 TO BE DRAWN OUT = que pueden sacarse.
 REPÍNE = murmurar.
 SINCE = ya que.
 RIGHT = recto.
 NEIGHBOURS (néburs) = de vecino ó prójimo.
 LIGHTLY = ligeramente.
 COMPLAINTS = quejas.

FELLOW-CREATURES (felocretiyurs) = semejantes.
 VÓYAGE = viaje (marítimo).
 CHILDHOOD = infancia.
 RÍPENED = maduro.
 MANHOOD = edad ó estado viril.
 BETTER (good, better, best, adj.) = mejor.
 PERÚSAL = lectura.
 WISHES = deseos.

the thoughtlessness with which he floats along the stream of time, I sunk into a slumber amidst my meditations, and, on a sudden, found my ears filled with the tumult of labour, the shouts of alacrity, the shrieks of alarm, the whistle of winds and the dash of waters.

My astonishment for a time repressed my curiosity; but soon recovering myself so far as to inquire whither we were going, and what was the cause of such clamour and confusion, I was told that they were launching out into the ocean of Life; that we had already passed the streights of infancy, in which multitudes had perished, some by the weakness and fragility of their vessels, and more by the folly, perverseness, or negligence of those who undertook to steer them; and that we were now on the main sea, abandoned to the winds and billows, without any other means of security than the care of the pilot, whom it was always in our power to choose, among the great numbers that offered their direction and assistance.

I then looked round with anxious eagerness; and first turning my eyes behind me, saw a stream flowing through flowery islands, which every one that sailed along seemed to behold with pleasure; but no sooner touched, than the current, which, though not noisy or turbulent, was irresistible, bore him away.

THOUGHTLESSNESS = inconsideracion,
el ningun reparo.

STREAM (strém) = arroyo.

SLUMBER = sueño ligero.

EARS (ers) = orejas, oídos.

SHOUTS = gritos.

ALÁCRITY = prontitud alegre.

SHRIEKS (shreks) = chillidos.

WHISTLE (whísel) = silbido.

DASH = impulso estruendoso.

WHITHER = adonde.

CLAMOUR (clémur) = clamor.

LAUNCHING = botar, echarse.

STREIGHTS ó STRAITS (strats) = estre-
chos.

PERISHED = perecer.

WEAKNESS (wekness) = debilidad.

UNDERTOOK (undertake, undertaken)
= encargarse.

STEER = gobernar (el barco).

MAIN = principal, ancho.

BILLOWS = olas.

CHOOSE (chose, chosen) = escoger.

EAGERNESS (éguerness).

SAILED = navegar.

Beyond these islands all was darkness, nor could any of the passengers describe the shore at which he first embarked.

Before me and on either side, was an expanse of waters violently agitated, and covered with so thick a mist, that the most perspicacious eye could see but a little way. It appeared to be full of rocks and whirlpools, for many sunk unexpectedly when they were courting the gale with full sails, and insulting those whom they had left behind. So numerous, indeed, were the dangers, and so thick the darkness, that no caution could confer security. Yet there were many, who, by false intelligence, betrayed their followers into whirlpools, or by violence, pushed those whom they found in their way against the rocks.

The current was invariable and insurmountable; but though, it was impossible to sail against it, or to return to the place that was once passed, yet it was not so violent as to allow no opportunities for dexterity or courage; since, though none could retreat back from danger, yet they might often avoid it by oblique direction.

It was however not very common to steer with much care or prudence, for, by some universal infatuation, every man appeared to think himself safe, though he saw his consorts every moment sinking round him; and no sooner had the waves closed over them, than their fate and their misconduct were forgotten: the voyage was pursued with the same jocund confidence; every man congratulated himself upon the soundness

BEYÓND = mas allá.

DARKNESS = oscuridad.

NOR = ni.

SHORE = playa.

EITHER = uno y otro.

WHIRLPOOLS = remolino, vértice.

COURTING (córting) = cortejar, obsequiar, buscar.

GALE = brisa.

SAIL = velas.

BETRAYED = vender por traicion.

PUSHED = empujar.

ALLÓW = permitir.

NÓNE = nadie.

SAFE = salvo.

WAVES = olas.

CLOSED = cerrar.

FORGOTTEN (forget, forgot) = olvidar.

SOUNDNESS = lo sano, firmeza.

of his vessel, and believed himself able to stem the whirlpool in which his friend was swallowed, or glide over the rocks on which he was dashed; nor was it often observed that the sight of a wreck made any man change his course; if he turned aside for a moment, he soon forgot the rudder, and left himself again to the disposal of chance.

This négligence did not proceed from indifference, or from weariness of their present condition; for not one of those who thus rushed upon destruction, failed, when he was sinking, to call loudly upon his associates for that help which could not now be given him; and many spent their last moments in cautioning others against the folly, by which they were intercepted in the midst of their course. Their benevolence was sometimes praised, but their admonitions were unregarded.

The vessels in which we had embarked, being confessedly unequal to the turbulency of the stream of life, were visibly impaired in the course of the voyage; so that every passenger was certain, that how long soever he might, by favourable accidents, or by incessant vigilance, be preserved, he must sink at last.

This necessity of perishing might have been expected to sadden the gay, and intimidate the daring, at least to keep the melancholy and timorous in perpetual torments, and hinder them from any enjoyment of the varieties and gratifications which nature offered them as the solace of their labours; yet in effect none seemed less to expect destruction than those to

STEM = hacer frente.

GLIDE = deslizar.

WRECK (reck) = naufragio.

RUDDER = timon.

WEARINESS (wériness) = cansancio.

RUSHED = lanzar.

FAILED = dejar de.

LOUDLY = en voz alta, adv.

COURSE (cours) = curso.

PRAISED = alabar.

IMPÁIRED = deteriorar.

HOW LONG SOEVER = por mas tiempo que.

SADDEN = entristecer.

DARING = osar, osados.

HINDER = impedir.

whom it was most dreadful; they all had the art of concealing their danger from themselves; and they who knew their inability to bear the sight of the terrors that embarrassed their way, took care never to look forward, but found some amusement of the present moment, and generally entertained themselves by playing with Hope, who was the constant associate of the voyage of life.

Yet all that Hope ventured to promise, even to those whom she favoured most, was not that they should escape, but that they should sink last; and with this promise every one was satisfied, though he laughed at the rest for seeming to believe it. Hope indeed apparently mocked the credulity of her companions; for in proportion as their vessels grew leaky, she redoubled her assurances of safety; and none were more busy in making provisions for a long voyage, than they whom all but themselves saw likely to perish soon by irreparable decay.

In the midst of the current of life was the gulph of Intemperance, a dreadful whirlpool, interspersed with rocks, of which the pointed crags were concealed under water, and the tops covered with herbage, on which Ease spread couches of repose, and with shades, where Pleasure warbled the song of invitation. Within sight of these rocks, all who sailed on the ocean of life must necessarily pass. Reason, indeed, was always at hand to steer the passengers through a narrow outlet, by which they might escape, but very few could, by her entreaties or remonstrances, be induced to put the rudder in her hand, without stipulating that she should approach so near unto the rocks of Pleasure, that they might solace themselves with a short enjoyment of that delicious region, after which they

DREADFUL (dreadful) = espantoso.
 FORWARD = adelante.
 HOPE = esperanza.
 MOCKED = burlarse.
 LEAKY (léki) = que hace agua, agujereado.

CRAGS = risco.
 EASE (es) = comodidad.
 WARBLLED = gorjear.
 SONG = cantar, s.
 OUTLET = salida.

always determined to pursue their course without any other deviation.

Reason was too often prevailed upon so far by these promises, as to venture her charge within the eddy of the gulph of Intemperance, where, indeed, the circumvolution was weak, but yet interrupted the course of the vessel, and drew it, by insensible rotations, towards the centre. She then repented her temerity, and with all her force endeavoured to retreat; but the draught of the gulph was generally too strong to be overcome, and the passenger having danced in circles with a pleasing and giddy velocity, was at last overwhelmed and lost. Those few whom Reason was able to extricate, generally suffered so many shocks upon the points which shot out from the rocks of Pleasure, that they were unable to continue their course with the same strength and facility as before, but floated along timorously and feebly, endangered by every breeze, and shattered by every ruffle of the water till they sunk by slow degrees, after long struggles and innumerable expedients, always repining at their own folly, and warning others against the first approach of the gulph of Intemperance.

There were artists who professed to repair the breaches and stop the leaks of the vessels which had been shattered on the rocks of Pleasure. Many appeared to have great confidence in their skill, and some, indeed, were preserved by it from sinking, who had received only a single blow; but I remarked that few vessels lasted long, which had been much repaired, nor

PREVAILED UPON = persuadir.

CHARGE = cargamento.

EDDY = remolino.

DRAUGHT (draft) = trago, rechupar ó arrastre.

OVERCÓME = vencer.

GIDDY = vertiginoso.

OVERWHELMED = abrumar, arrollar ó sepultar.

LOST (lose, lost) = perder.

SHOCKS = sacudidas ó choques.

SHOT (shoot, shot) = lanzar.

SHATTERED = hacer trizas, despedazar.

RUFFLE = vuelo, rizo ó encrespamiento.

SLOW = lento.

WARNING = advertir.

BREACHES (brèches) = brechas.

LEAKS (leaks) = abertura (en los barcos).

was it found that the artists themselves continued afloat longer than they who had least of their assistance.

The only advantage which, in the voyage of life, the cautious had above the negligent, was that they sunk later, and more suddenly; for they passed forward till they had sometimes seen all those in whose company they had issued from the streights of infancy, perish in the way, and at last were overset by a cross breeze, without the toil of resistance, or the anguish of expectation. But such as had often fallen against the rocks of Pleasure, commonly subsided by sensible degrees, contended long with the encroaching waters, and harassed themselves by labours that scarce Hope herself could flatter with success. As I was looking upon the various fate of the multitude about me, I was suddenly alarmed with an admonition from some unknown power. «Gaze not idly upon others, when thou thyself art sinking. Whence is this thoughtless tranquillity, when thou and they are equally endangered?» I looked, and seeing the gulph of Intemperance before me, started and awaked.

JOHNSON.

VI. THE JOURNEY OF A DAY.

Obidah, the son of Abensina, left the caravansary early in the morning, and pursued his journey through the plains of Hindoostan. He was fresh and vigorous with rest; he was animated with hope; he was incited by desire; he walked swiftly forward over the valleys, and saw the hills gradually rising

OVERSÉT = volcar, zozobrar.

CROSS = atravesado.

ANGUISH = angustia.

SUBSIDED = posar, ir á fondo.

ENCRÓACHING = adelantar, ganar.

HARRASSED = hostigar.

GAZE = fijar la vista.

STARTED = sobrecogerse.

AWAKED (reg. é irreg., awoke, awoke)
= despertar ó despertarse.

JOURNEY (jurni) = viaje.

EARLY (erli) = temprano.

SWIFTLY = velozmente.

before him. As he passed along, his ears were delighted with the morning song of the bird of paradise; he was fanned by the last flutters of the sinking breeze, and sprinkled with dew by groves of spices; he sometimes contemplated the towering height of the oak, monarch of the hills; and sometimes caught the gentle fragrance of the primrose, eldest daughter of the spring: all his senses were gratified, and all care was banished from his heart.

Thus he went on till the sun approached his meridian, and the increasing heat preyed upon his strength; he then looked round about him for some more commodious path. He saw on his right hand, a grove that seemed to wave its shades as a sign of invitation; he entered it, and found the coolness and verdure irresistibly pleasant. He did not, however, forget whither he was travelling, but found a narrow way bordered with flowers, which appeared to have the same direction with the main road; and was pleased that, by this happy experiment, he had found means to unite pleasure with business, and to gain the rewards of diligence without suffering its fatigues. He therefore still continued to walk for a time, without the least remission of his ardour, except that he was sometimes tempted to stop by the music of the birds, whom the heat had assembled in the shade, and sometimes amused himself with plucking the flowers that covered the banks on either side, or the fruits that hung upon the branches. At last, the great path began to decline from its

MORNIG SONG = canto matinal.

FLUTTERS = revoloteo.

SPRINKLED = salpicar, humedecer.

DEW = rocío.

GROVES = bosquecillo.

OAK = roble.

TOWERING (tòuering) = elevado como

una torre.

HEAT (hét) = calor.

PREYED (préid) = hacer presa, consumir.

SHADES = sombra.

COOLNESS = frescura.

BUSINESS (bisness) = negocios, trabajo.

PLUCKING = arrancar.

BRANCHES = ramas.

PATH = senda.

first tendency, and to wind among hills and thickets, cooled with fountains, and murmuring with waterfalls. Here Obidah paused for a time, and began to consider whether it were longer safe to forsake the known and common track; but remembering that the heat was now at its greatest violence, and that the plain was dusty and uneven, he resolved to pursue the new path, which he supposed only to make a few meanders, in compliance with the varieties of the ground, and to end at last in the common road.

Having thus calmed his solicitude, he renewed his pace, though he suspected that he was not gaining ground. This uneasiness of his mind inclined him to lay hold on every new object, and give way to every sensation that might sooth or divert him. He listened to every echo, he mounted every hill for a fresh prospect, he turned aside to every cascade, and pleased himself with tracing the course of a gentle river that rolled among the trees, and watered a large region with innumerable circumvolutions. In these amusements the hours passed away unaccounted; his deviations had perplexed his memory, and he knew not towards what point to travel. He stood pensive and confused, afraid to go forward lest he should go wrong, yet conscious that the time of loitering was now past. While he was thus tortured with uncertainty, the sky was overspread with clouds, the day vanished from before him, and a sudden tempest gathered round his head. He was now roused by his dangers to a quick and painful remembrance of his folly; he

TO WIND (wound) = serpentear.

THICKETS = espesura.

WATERFALLS = cascadas.

FORSAKE (forsook, forsaken) = abandonar.

TRACK = vía, ruta, vereda.

DUSTY = empolvado.

UNEVEN = desigual.

SOOTH = halagar, endulzar.

AFRÁID = temeroso.

WRONG (rong) = equivocado.

CONSCIOUS = consciente, sabedor.

LOÍTERING = haraganear.

VANISHED = desvanecer.

GATHERED = reunir.

ROUSED = despertar (de la inacción).

QUICK = vivo.

PAINFUL = penoso.

now saw how happiness is lost when ease is consulted; he lamented the unmanly impatience that prompted him to seek shelter in the grove, and despised the petty curiosity that led him on from trifle to trifle. While he was thus reflecting, the air grew blacker, and a clap of thunder broke his meditation.

He now resolved to do what remained yet in his power, to tread back the ground which he had passed, and try to find some issue where the wood might open into the plain. He prostrated himself on the ground, and commended his life to the Lord of nature. He rose with confidence and tranquillity, and pressed on, with his sabre in his hand; for the beasts of the desert were in motion, and on every hand were heard the mingled howls of rage and fear, and ravage and destruction; all the horrors of darkness and solitude surrounded him; the winds roared in the woods, and the torrents tumbled from the hills.

Thus forlorn and distressed, he wandered through the wild, without knowing whither he was going, or whether he was every moment drawing nearer to safety or to destruction. At length, not fear, but labour, began to overcome him; his breath grew short, and his knees trembled, and he was on the point of lying down in resignation to his fate, when he beheld through the brambles the glimmer of a taper. He advanced towards the light; and finding that it proceeded from the cottage of a hermit, he called humbly at the door, and obtained admission. The old man set before him such provisions as he had collected for himself, on which Obidah fed with eagerness and gratitude.

SEEK (sought) = buscar.

SHELTER = abrigo.

PETTY = mezquino.

CLAP = estallido. } un trueno.

THUNDER = trueno. }

BROKE (break, broke, broken) = rom-
per.

OPEN = abrir.

HOWLS = ahullidos.

ROARED = rugir.

FORLORN = abandonado.

BREATH (breth) = aliento.

KNEES (nēs) = rodillas.

BRAMBLES = zarza.

GLIMMER = vislumbre.

TAPER = cerilla, lucecilla.

COTTAGE = cabaña.

DOOR (dor) = puerta.

When the repast was over, «Tell me,» said the hermit, «by what chance thou hast been brought hither? I have been now twenty years an inhabitant of the wilderness, in which I never saw man before.» Obidah then related the occurrences of his journey, without any concealment or palliation.

«Son,» said the hermit, «let the errors and follies, the dangers and escapes of this day, sink deep into thy heart. Remember, my son, that human life is the journey of a day. We rise in the morning of youth full of vigour, and full of expectation; we set forward with spirit and hope, with gaiety and with diligence, and travel on awhile in the straight road of piety towards the mansions of rest. In a short time we remit our fervour, and endeavour to find some mitigation of our duty, and some more easy means of obtaining the same end. We then relax our vigour, and resolve no longer to be terrified with crimes at a distance, but rely upon our own constancy, and venture to approach what we resolve never to touch. We thus enter the bowers of ease, and repose in the shades of security. Here the heart softens, and vigilance subsides: we are then willing to inquire whether another advance cannot be made, and whether we may not at least turn our eyes upon the gardens of pleasure. We approach them with scruple and hesitation; we enter them, but enter timorous and trembling, and always hope to pass through them without losing the road of virtue, which we for awhile keep in our sight, and to which we purpose to return. But temptation succeeds temptation, and one compliance prepares us for another: we in time lose the happiness of innocence, and solace our disquiet with sensual gratifications. By degrees we let fall the remembrance of our original intention, and quit the only adequate object of rational desire. We entangle

REPAST = comida.

WAS OVER = se había concluido.

CHANCE = casualidad.

AWHILE ó A WHILE = un rato.

STRAIGHT = derecho.

ENDEAVOUR (endévur) = tratar de.

RELY = confiar.

COMPLIANCE = condescendencia.

DISQUIET (diskúiet) = inquietud.

ENTANGLE = enredar.

ourselves in business, immerge ourselves in luxury, and rove through the labyrinths of inconstancy, till the darkness of old age begins to invade us, and disease and anxiety obstruct our way. We then look back upon our lives with horror, with sorrow, with repentance; and wish, but too often vainly wish, that we had not forsaken the ways of virtue. Happy are they, my son, who shall learn from thy example, not to despair; but shall remember, that though the day is past, and their strength is wasted, there yet remains one effort to be made; that reformation is never hopeless, nor sincere endeavours ever unassisted; that the wanderer may at length return after all his errors; and that he who implores strength and courage from above; shall find danger and difficulty give way before him. Go now, my son, to thy repose; commit thyself to the care of Omnipotence; and when the morning calls thee again to toil, begin anew thy journey and thy life.»

JOHNSON.

VII. THE HILL OF SCIENCE.

In that season of the year, when the serenity of the sky, the various fruits which cover the ground, the discoloured foliage of the trees, and all the sweet, but fading graces of inspiring autumn, open the mind to benevolence, and dispose it for contemplation, I was wandering in a beautiful and romantic country, till curiosity began to give way to weariness; and I sat down on the fragment of a rock overgrown with moss; where

IMMÉRGE = zambullir.

LUXURY (lúgzuri) = lujo.

ROVE = andar vagando.

LEARN (lern) = aprender.

DESPÁIR = desesperar.

WÁSTED = gastar.

EFFORT = esfuuerzo.

ENDEÁVOURS = esfueros.

FROM ABOVE (abúv) = desde arriba,
del cielo.

FÁDING = decaer, marchitar.

OVERGROWN = crecido sobre, cubier-
to.

MOSS = musgo.

the rustling of the falling leaves, the dashing of waters, and the hum of the distant city, soothed my mind into the most perfect tranquillity; and sleep insensibly stole upon me, as I was indulging the agreeable reveries which the objects around me naturally inspired.

I immediately found myself in a vast, extended plain, in the middle of which arose a mountain higher than I had before any conception of. It was covered with a multitude of people, chiefly youth; many of whom pressed forwards with the liveliest expression of ardour in their countenance, though the way was in many places steep and difficult. I observed, that those who had but just begun to climb the hill, thought themselves not far from the top: but as they proceeded, new hills were continually rising to their view; and the summit of the highest they could before discern seemed but the foot of another, till the mountain at length appeared to lose itself in the clouds. As I was gazing on these things with astonishment, a friendly instructor suddenly appeared: «The mountain before thee,» said he, «is the hill of Science. On the top is the temple of Truth, whose head is above the clouds, and a veil of pure light covers her face. Observe the progress of her votaries; be silent and attentive.»

After I had noticed a variety of objects, I turned my eye towards the multitudes who were climbing the steep ascent; and observed amongst them a youth of a lively look, a piercing eye, and something fiery and irregular in all his motions. His name was Genius. He darted like an eagle up the mountain; and left his companions gazing after him with envy and admiration: but

HUM = mormullo.

REVERIES = ensueños, cavilaciones.

AROSE (arise, arose, arisen) = levantarse.

PRESSED = instar. . .

FORWARDS.

{ avivar el paso,
 { marchar con
 { vehemencia.

LIVELIEST = mas vivo.

STEEP = escarpado.

CLIMB (clim) = trepar.

VEIL = velo.

LIGHT = luz.

FIERY = fogoso.

GÉNIUS = ingenio.

his progress was unequal, and interrupted by a thousand caprices. When Pleasure warbled in the valley, he mingled in her train. When Pride beckoned towards the precipice, he ventured to the tottering edge. He delighted in devious and untried paths; and made so many excursions from the road, that his feebler companions often outstripped him. I observed that the Muses beheld him with partiality; but Truth often frowned, and turned aside her face. While Genius was thus wasting his strength in eccentric flights, I saw a person of very different appearance, named Application. He crept along with a slow and unremitting pace, his eyes fixed on the top of the mountain, patiently removing every stone that obstructed his way, till he saw most of those below him, who had at first derided his slow and toilsome progress. Indeed there were few who ascended the hill with equal and uninterrupted steadiness: for, beside the difficulties of the way, they were continually solicited to turn aside, by a numerous crowd of appetites, passions, and pleasures, whose importunity, when once complied with, they became less and less able to resist: and though they often returned to the path, the asperities of the road were more severely felt; the hill appeared more steep and rugged; the fruits which were wholesome and refreshing, seemed harsh and ill-tasted; their sight grew dim; and their feet tript at every little obstruction.

BECKONED = hacer seña.

TÓTTERING = vacilar, bambolear.

EDGE = borde.

DEVIOUS (¹dév²yus) = desviado.

UNTRIED = no probado, nuevo.

FEEBLER = mas débiles.

OUTSTRIPPED (outstrip) = adelantar.

FROWNED = ponerse ceñudo.

CREPT (creep, crept) = arrastrar.

UNREMITTING = que no alfoja, constante.

DERIDED = burlarse de.

TOILSOME = fatigoso.

STEADINESS (²stediness) = firmeza.

WHEN ONCE COMPLIED WITH = cuando se había una vez accedido á ella.

WHOLESOME = sano.

HARSH = desabrido.

ILL-TASTED = de mal gusto.

DIM = oscuro.

TRIPT ó TRIPPED (de *trip*.) = tropezar.

I saw, with some surprise, that the Muses, whose business was to cheer and encourage those who were toiling up the ascent, would often sing in the bowers of Pleasure, and accompany those who were enticed away at the call of the Passions. They accompanied them, however, but a little way; and always forsook them when they lost sight of the hill. The tyrants then doubled their chains upon the unhappy captives; and led them away, without resistance, to the cells of Ignorance, or the mansions of Misery. Amongst the innumerable seducers, who were endeavouring to draw away the votaries of Truth from the path of Science, there was one, so little formidable in her appearance, and so gentle and languid in her attempts, that I should scarcely have taken notice of her, but for the numbers she had imperceptibly loaded with her chains. Indolence, (for so she was called), far from proceeding to open hostilities, did not attempt to turn their feet out of the path, but contented herself with retarding their progress; and the purpose she could not force them to abandon, she persuaded them to delay. Her touch had power like that of the torpedo, which withered the strength of those who came within its influence. Her unhappy captives still turned their faces towards the temple, and always hoped to arrive there; but the ground seemed to slide from beneath their feet, and they found themselves at the bottom, before they suspected they had changed their place. The placid serenity, which at first appeared in their countenance, changed by degrees into a melancholy languor, which was tinged with deeper and deeper gloom, as they glided down the stream of Insignificance; a dark and sluggish water, which is curled by no breeze, and enlivened by no murmur, till it falls

TOILING UP = subir con fatiga.

ENTICED = atraer, seducir.

DELÁY = retardar.

WITHERED = marchitar, consumir.

SLIDE (slid, slidden) = deslizar, resbalar.

BOTTOM (bótum) = fondo, pié ó falda.

TINGED = teñir (con diversos rasgos).

GLOOM = tristura.

SLÚGGISH = perezoso, indolente.

CURLED = rizar.

into a dead sea, where startled passengers are awakened by the shock, and the next moment buried in the gulf of Oblivion.

Of all the unhappy deserters from the paths of Science, none seemed less able to return than the followers of Indolence. The captives of Appetite and Passion could often seize the moment when their tyrants were languid or asleep, to escape from their enchantment; but the dominion of Indolence was constant and unremitted; and seldom resisted, till resistance was in vain.

After contemplating these things, I turned my eyes towards the top of the mountain, where the air was always pure and exhilarating, the path shaded with laurels and other evergreens, and the effulgence which beamed from the face of Science seemed to shed a glory round her votaries. Happy, said I, are they who are permitted to ascend the mountain! — But while I was pronouncing this exclamation with uncommon ardour, I saw, standing besides me, a form of diviner features, and a more benign radiance. «Happier,» said she, «are they whom Virtue conducts to the mansions of Content!» «What,» said I, «does Virtue then reside in the vale?» «I am found,» said she, «in the vale, and I illuminate the mountain, I cheer the cottager at his toil, and inspire the sage at his meditation. I mingle in the crowd of cities, and bless the hermit in his cell. I have a temple in every heart that owns my influence; and to him that wishes for me, I am already present. Science may raise thee to eminence, but I alone can guide thee to felicity!» — While Virtue was thus speaking, I stretched out my arms toward her, with a vehemence which broke my slumber. The chill dews were falling around me, and the shades of

BURIED (²berid) = enterrar.

SEIZE (¹sez) = aprovechar.

SÉLDOM = pocas veces.

EXHILARATING = que alegre, grato.

EVER-GREENS = siemprevivas.

BEAMED (¹bemd) = radiar.

SHED (shed, etc.) = derramar.

CITIES = ciudades.

BLESS = bendecir.

CELL = celda.

STRETCHED = extender.

CHILL = frío (de relente).

evening stretched over the landscape. I hastened homeward; and resigned the night to silence and meditations.

AIKIN.

John Aikin, M. D. 1747-1822. — Editor, Monthly Magazine, etc.

VIII. ASEM THE MANHATER.

Where Tauris lifts his head above the storm, and presents nothing to the sight of the distant traveller but a prospect of nodding rocks, falling torrents, and all the variety of tremendous nature; on the bleak bosom of this frightful mountain, secluded from society, and detesting the ways of men, lived Asem the manhater.

Asem had spent his youth with men: had shared in their amusements: and had been taught to love his fellow-creatures with the most ardent affection; but, from the tenderness of his disposition, he exhausted all his fortune in relieving the wants of the distressed. The petitioner never sued in vain: the weary traveller never passed his door: he only desisted from doing good when he had no longer the power of relieving.

From a fortune thus spent in benevolence, he expected a grateful return from those he had formerly relieved; and made his application with confidence of redress: the ungrateful world soon grew weary of his importunity; for pity is but a

LANDSCAPE = paisaje.

MANHATER = misántropo.

STORM = borrasca.

NODDING (nod) = cabecear.

BLEAK (blek) = de color de frio, lívido,
negro, desconsolidado.

BOSOM (búsum) = pecho, seno.

FRIGHTFUL = espantoso.

SECLÚDED = apartado.

TÉNDERNESS = ternura.

EXHÁUSTED = agotar.

RELIEVING (reléving) = aliviar.

SUED = pedir ó pretender.

WEARY (wéri) = cansado.

GRATEFUL (grátful) = agradecido.

REDRÉSS = desagravio, alivio.

short-lived passion. He soon, therefore began to view mankind in a very different light from that in which he had before beheld them: he perceived a thousand vices he had never before suspected to exist: wherever he turned, ingratitude, dissimulations, and treachery, contributed to increase his detestation of them. Resolved, therefore, to continue no longer in a world which he hated, and which repaid his detestation with contempt, he retired to this region of sterility, in order to brood over his resentment in solitude, and converse with the only honest heart he knew; namely his own.

A cave was his only shelter from the inclemency of the weather; fruits, gathered with difficulty from the mountain's side, his only food; and his drink was fetched with danger and toil from the headlong torrent. In this manner he lived, sequestered from society, passing the hours in meditation, and sometimes exulting that he was able to live independently of his fellow-creatures.

At the foot of the mountain an extensive lake displayed its glassy bosom, reflecting on its broad surface the impending horrors of the mountain. To this capacious mirror he would sometimes descend, and, reclining on its steep banks, cast an eager look on the smooth expanse that lay before him. «How beautiful,» he often cried, «is nature! How lovely, even in her

SHORT-LIVED ² =de corta vida,	WEATHER (wéther) ² =tiempo (atmós- fera).
VIEW=contemplar.	FETCHED=traer.
TREACHERY (trécheri) ² =traicion.	HEADLONG=precipitado.
NO LONGER=no más largo, ya no ó no mas.	EXULTING ² =regocijarse.
HATED=odiar.	LAKE=lago.
REPAID (repay, repaid)=recompensar.	DISPLAYED=desplegar.
CONTEMPT=desprecio.	GLASSY=cristalino.
TO BROOD OVER=incubar, ponerse á meditar mucho.	BROAD=ancho.
CAVE=cueva.	LOVELY (lúvli) ² =digno de amor, en- cantador.

wildest scenes! How finely contrasted is the level plain that lies beneath me, with yon awful pile that hides its tremendous head in clouds! But the beauty of these scenes is no way comparable with their utility; from hence a hundred rivers are supplied, which distribute health and verdure to the various countries through which they flow. Every part of the universe is beautiful, just, and wise, but man: vile man is a solecism in nature, the only monster in the creation. Tempest and whirlwinds have their use; but vicious ungrateful man is a blot in the fair page of universal beauty. Why was I born of that detested species, whose vices are almost a reproach to the wisdom of the Divine Creator? Were men entirely free from vice, all would be uniformity, harmony, and order. A world of moral rectitude should be the result of a perfectly moral agent. Why, why, then O Alla! must I be thus confined in darkness, doubt, and despair?

Just as he uttered the word despair, he was going to plunge into the lake beneath him, at once to satisfy his doubts, and put a period to his anxiety, when he perceived a most majestic being walking on the surface of the water, and approaching the bank on which he stood. So unexpected an object at once checked his purpose; he stopped, contemplated, and fancied he saw something awful and divine in his aspect.

«Son of Adam,» cried the genius, «stop thy rash purpose: the Father of the faithful has seen thy justice, thy integrity, thy miseries: and hath sent me to afford and administer relief. Give me thine hand, and follow, without trembling, wherever

²LÉVEL = nivelado, liso, igual.

YON = aquel (allá).

AWFUL = espantoso (y reverencial).

PILE = masa (de rocas, etc.).

HEALTH (helth) = salud.

²WHIRLWINDS = torbellinos.

WAS I BORN (to be born) = nacer.

WISDOM = cordura, sabiduría.

FREE = libre.

DOUBT (dout) = duda.

²UTTERED = proferir.

PLUNGE = zambullirse, hundirse.

CHECKED = contener.

RASH = temerario.

FAITHFUL = fieles.

I shall lead; in me behold the genius of conviction, kept by the great prophet, to turn from their errors those who go astray, not from curiosity, but a rectitude of intention. Follow me, and be wise.»

Asem immediately descended upon the lake, and his guide conducted him along the surface of the water; till, coming near the centre of the lake, they both began to sink; the waters closed over their heads; they descended several hundred fathoms, till Asem, just ready to give up his life as inevitably lost, found himself with his celestial guide in another world, at the bottom of the waters, where human foot had never trod before. His astonishment was beyond description, when he saw a sun like that he had left, a serene sky over his head, and blooming verdure under his feet.

«I plainly perceive your amazement,» said the genius; «but suspend it for a while. This world was formed by Alla, at the request, and under the inspection, of our great prophet; who once entertained the same doubts which filled your mind when I found you, and from the consequence of which you were so lately rescued. The rational inhabitants of this world are formed agreeable to your own ideas; they are absolutely without vice. In other respects it resembles your earth; but differs from it in being wholly inhabited by men who never do wrong. If you find this world more agreeable than that you so lately left, you have free permission to spend the remainder of your days in it; but permit me, for some time, to attend you, that I may silence your doubts, and make you better acquainted with your company and your new habitation.»

ASTRÁY = fuera del camino, extra-
viado.

FÁTHOMS = brazas.

SUN = sol.

BLOOMING = floreciente.

AMÁZEMENT = asombro.

REQUEST = peticion.

SO LÁTELY = hace tan poco.

RÉSCÜED = librado.

WORLD (wúrd) = mundo.

EARTH (erth) = tierra.

SPEND (spent) = gastar, pasar.

ACQUAINTED WITH = relacionado con,

enterado ó conocedor de.

«A world without vice! Rational beings without immorality!» cried Asem, in a rapture; «I thank thee, O Alla, who hast at length heard my petitions: this, this, indeed will produce happiness, ecstacy, and ease. O for an immortality, to spend it among men who are incapable of ingratitude, injustice, fraud, violence, and a thousand other crimes that render society miserable!»

«Cease thine acclamations,» replied the genius. «Look around thee; reflect on every object and action before us, and communicate to me the result of thine observations. Lead wherever you think proper, I shall be your attendant and instructor.» Asem and his companion travelled on in silence for some time, the former being entirely lost in astonishment; but, at last, recovering his former serenity, he could not help observing that the face of the country bore a near resemblance to that he had left, except that this subterranean world still seemed to retain its primæval wildness.»

«Here,» cried Asem, «I perceive animals of prey, and others that seem only designed for their subsistence; it is the very same in the world over our heads. But had I been permitted to instruct our prophet, I would have removed this defect, and formed no voracious or destructive animals, which only prey on the other parts of the creation.» — «Your tenderness for inferior animals, is, I find, remarkable,» said the genius, smiling. «But with regard to meaner creatures, this world exactly resembles the other; and, indeed, for obvious reasons: for the earth can support a more considerable number of animals, by their thus becoming food for each other, than if they had lived entirely on her vegetable productions.»

EASE (¹és) = comodidad, descanso.

O FOR = ¡Oh por! ójalá tuviera.

WHEREVER = donde quiera que.

FORMER = anterior, aquel.

LOST = perdido, absorto.

HELP = remediar.

NEAR (¹ner) = cerca, cercano ó próximo.

PRIMÆVAL (¹priméval) = primitivo.

WILDNESS = estado salvaje ó inculto.

MEANER (¹méner) = mas bajo.

BY THEIR THUS BECOMING = por ser así, llegando á ser, llegando á ser así.

LIVED..... ON = mantenido de.

So that animals of different natures, thus formed, instead of lessening their multitudes, subsist in the greatest number possible. But let us hasten on to the inhabited country before us, and see what that offers for instruction.»

They soon gained the utmost verge of the forest, and entered the country inhabited by men without vice: and Asem anticipated in idea the rational delight he hoped to experience in such an innocent society. But they had scarce left the confines of the wood, when they beheld one of the inhabitants flying with hasty steps, and terror in his countenance, from an army of squirrels that closely pursued him. — «Heavens!» cried Asem, «why does he fly! What can he fear from animals so contemptible?» He had scarce spoken, when he perceived two dogs pursuing another of the human species, who, with equal terror and haste, attempted to avoid them. «This,» cried Asem to his guide, «is truly surprising, nor can I conceive the reason for so strange an action.» — «Every species of animals,» replied the genius, «has of late grown very powerful in this country; for the inhabitants at first thinking it unjust to use either fraud or force in destroying them, they have insensibly increased; and now frequently ravage their harmless frontiers.» — «But they should have been destroyed,» cried Asem; «you see the consequence of such neglect.» — «Where is then that tenderness you so lately expressed for subordinate animals?» replied the genius, smiling: «you seem to have forgot that branch of justice.» — «I must acknowledge my mistake,» returned Asem; «I am now convinced that we must be guilty of tyranny and injustice to the brute creation, if we would enjoy the world ourselves. But let us no longer observe the duty

LESSENING = aminorar.

ÚTMOST = mas afuera.

VERGE = márgen.

HÁSTY = apresurado.

SQUÍRRELS = ardillas.

DOGS = perros.

AVOÍD = evitar.

OF LATE = poco há.

RÁVAGE = asolar.

ACKNOWLEDGE (aknóledj) = confesar.

MISTÁKE = equivocacion.

of man to these irrational creatures, but survey their connexions with one another.»

As they walked farther up the country, the more he was surprised to see no vestiges of handsome houses, no cities, nor any mark of elegant design. His conductor, perceiving his surprise, observed that the inhabitants of this new world were perfectly content with their ancient simplicity; each had a house, which, though homely, was sufficient to lodge his little family; they were too good to build houses which could only increase their own pride, and the envy of the spectator; what they built was for convenience, and not for show. «At least, then,» said Asem, «they have neither architects, painters, nor statuaries, in their society; but these are idle arts, and may be spared. However, before I spend much more time here, you should have my thanks for introducing me into the society of some of their wisest men: there is scarce any pleasure to me equal to a refined conversation; there is nothing of which I am so much enamoured as wisdom.» — «Wisdom!» replied his instructor: «how ridiculous! We have no wisdom here, for we have no occasion for it; true wisdom is only a knowledge of our own duty, and the duty of others to us; but of what use is such wisdom here? Each intuitively performs what is right in himself, and expects the same from others. If by wisdom you should mean vain curiosity, and empty speculation, as such pleasures have their origin in vanity, luxury, or avarice, we are too good to pursue them.» — «All this may be right,» says Asem; «but methinks I observe a solitary disposition prevail among the people; each family keeps separately within their

SURVÉY = inspeccionar.

HOMELY (hómli) = de casa, rudo, basto.

LODGE = alojar.

PRIDE = orgullo.

SHOW = ostentacion.

SPARED = perdonar, excusar.

ENAMOURED (enámurd).

HAVE NO OCCASION FOR IT = no nos
hace falta.

PERFORMS = ejecuta.

RIGHT = recto, justo.

MEAN = querer decir.

EMPTY = vacío.

SPECULATION = teorías.

:

own precincts, without society, or without intercourse.» — «That, indeed, is true,» replied the other; «here is no established society, nor should there be any: all societies are made either through fear or friendship: the people we are among are too good for each other; and there are no motives to private friendship, where all are equally meritorious.» — «Well, then,» said the sceptic, «as I am to spend my time here, if I am to have neither the polite arts, nor wisdom, nor friendship, in such a world, I should be glad, at least, of an easy companion, who may tell me his thoughts, and to whom I may communicate mine.» — «And to what purpose should either do this?» says the genius: «flattery or curiosity are vicious motives, and never allowed of here; and wisdom is out of the question.» — «Still, however,» said Asem, «the inhabitants must be happy; each is contented with his own possessions, nor avariciously endeavours to heap up more than is necessary for his own subsistence: each has therefore leisure for pitying those who stand in need of his compassion.» He had scarce spoken when his ears were assailed with the lamentations of a wretch who sat by the wayside, and, in the most deplorable distress, seemed gently to murmur at his own misery. Asem immediately ran to his relief, and found him in the last stage of a consumption. «Strange,» cried the son of Adam, «that men who are free from vice should thus suffer so much misery without relief!» — «Be not surprised,» said the wretch, who was dying; «would it not be the utmost injustice for beings, who have only just sufficient to support themselves, and are content with a bare subsistence, to take it from their own mouths to put it into mine? They never are possessed of a single meal more than is

¹PRECINCTS = recintos.

INTERCOURSE (intercours) = trato.

WE ARE AMONG, se sobreentiende
whom.

SCEPTIC (sképtic).

OUT OF THE QUESTION = fuera de la
question, no hay que pensar en ella.

HEAP UP = amontonar.

WRETCH (retch) = desgraciado.

DISTRESS = miseria, desconsuelo.

STAGE = parada, grado.

DYING (die) = morir.

BARE = desnudo, escaso.

¹MEAL (mel) = comida (en general).

necessary; and what is barely necessary, cannot be dispensed with.» — «They should have been supplied with more than is necessary,» cried Asem; and yet I contradicted my own opinion but a moment before: all is doubt, perplexity, and confusion. Even the want of ingratitude is no virtue here, since they never received a favour. They have, however, another excellence yet behind; the love of their country is still, I hope, one of their darling virtues.» — «Peace, Asem,» replied the guardian, with a countenance not less severe than beautiful, «nor forfeit all thy pretensions to wisdom; the same selfish motives by which we prefer our own interest to that of others, induce us to regard our country preferable to that of another. Nothing less than universal benevolence is free from vice, and that you see is practised here.» — «Strange!» cries the disappointed pilgrim, in an agony of distress; «what sort of a world am I now introduced to? There is scarce a single virtue, but that of temperance, which they practise; and in that they are no way superior to the brute creation. There is scarce an amusement which they enjoy; fortitude, liberality, friendship, wisdom, conversation, and love of country, are all virtues entirely unknown here; thus it seems, that to be unacquainted with vice is not to know virtue. Take me, O my genius, back to that very world which I have despised: a world which has Alla for its contriver, is much more wisely formed than that which has been projected by Mahomet. Ingratitude, contempt, and hatred, I can now suffer, for perhaps I have deserved them. When I arraigned the wisdom of Providence, I only showed my own ignorance; henceforth, let me keep from vice myself, and pity it in others.»

DARLING = querido, favorito.

PEACE (pés) = paz.

GUARDIAN (gárdian) = guardian.

FORFEIT (fórfít) = perder (por vía de castigo).

SELFISH = egoísta, adjet.

PILGRIM = peregrino.

PRÁCTISE = practicar.

FRIENDSHIP (fréndship) = amistad.

DESPÍSED = despreciar.

CONTRÍVER = proyectista, inventor.

ARRAÍGNED = acusar, poner en tela de juicio.

HENCEFORTH = de aquí en adelante.

He had scarce ended, when the genius, assuming an air of terrible complacency, called all his thunders around him, and vanished in a whirlwind. Asem, astonished at the terror of the scene, looked for his imaginary world; when, casting his eyes around, he perceived himself in the very situation, and in the very place where he first began to repine and despair; his right foot had been just advanced to take the fatal plunge, nor had it been yet withdrawn; so instantly did Providence strike the series of truths just imprinted on his soul. He now departed from the water-side in tranquillity, and leaving his horrid mansion, travelled to Segestan, his native city; where he diligently applied himself to commerce, and put in practice that wisdom he had learned in solitude. The frugality of a few years soon produced opulence; the number of his domestics increased; his friends came to him from every part of the city, nor did he receive them with disdain; and a youth of misery was concluded with an old age of elegance, affluence, and ease.

GOLDSMITH.

Oliver Goldsmith (Ireland), 1731-1774. — Poetry, history, essays.

ENDED = concluir.

IMPRINTED = imprimir.

ASSUMING = tomar.

DEPARTED = marchar.

THUNDERS = truenos.

DISDAIN = desden.

REPINE = murmurar.

NARRATIVE PIECES.

I. EXECUTION OF MARY STEWART.

On Tuesday the 7th of February 1586, the two earls arrived at Fotheringay, and demanded access to the queen, read in her presence the warrant for execution, and required her to prepare to die next morning. Mary heard them to the end without emotion, and making the sign of the cross, «That soul,» said she, «is not worthy the joys of heaven, which repines because the body must endure the stroke of the executioner; and though I did not expect that the queen of England would set the first example of violating the sacred person of a sovereign prince, I willingly submit to that which Providence has decreed to be my lot.» And laying her hand on a bible, which happened to be near her, she solemnly protested that she was innocent of that conspiracy which Babington had carried on against Elizabeth's life. She then mentioned the request contained in her letter to Elizabeth, but obtained no satisfactory answer. She entreated with particular earnestness, that now

MÁRY = Maria.

TUESDAY (tusday) = martes.

EARLS (erls) = condes (ingleses).

ACCÉSS = entrada.

QUEEN = reina.

READ (red), infin. read (red) = leer.

CROSS = cruz.

BÓDY = cuerpo.

ENDURE = sufrir.

STROKE = golpe.

EXECUTIONER = verdugo.

SET = poner, dar.

DECRÉED = decretar.

ENTREATED (entréted) = suplicar.

EARNESTNESS (érnestness) = veras, sinceridad.

in her last moment, her almoner might be suffered to attend her, and that she might enjoy the consolation of those pious institutions prescribed by her religion. Even this favour, which is usually granted to the vilest criminal, was absolutely denied.

Her attendants, during this conversation, were bathed in tears, and though over-awed by the presence of the two earls, with difficulty suppressed their anguish; but no sooner did Kent and Shrewsbury withdraw, than they ran to their mistress, and burst out into the most passionate expressions of tenderness and sorrow. Mary, however, not only retained perfect composure of mind, but endeavoured to moderate their excessive grief. And falling on her knees, with all her domestics round her, she thanked heaven that her sufferings were now so near an end, and prayed that she might be enabled to endure what still remained with decency and with fortitude. The greater part of the evening she employed in settling her worldly affairs. She wrote her testament with her own hand. Her money, her jewels, and her clothes, she distributed among her servants, according to their rank or merit. She wrote a short letter to the king of France, and another to the duke of Guise, full of tender but magnanimous sentiments, and recommended her soul to their prayers, and her afflicted servants to their protection. At supper, she ate temperately, as usual, and conversed not only with ease, but with cheerfulness; she

⁴ALMONER = limosnero, confesor.

ATTEND = asistir.

PIOUS (pius)¹² = piadoso.

¹ÉVEN = aun.

GRANTED = conceder.

DENIED (denid)¹ = negar.

ATTENDANTS = servidumbre.

BATHED = bañarse.

TEARS (ters)¹ = lágrimas.

OVER-ÁWED = amedrentados.

BURST (burst, etc.) = reventar, prorrumpir.

KNEES (nes)¹ = rodillas.

THANKED = dar gracias.

WROTE (rote) (write, wrote, written) = escribir.

CLOTHES (cloz)¹ = ropa.

SÚPPER = cena.

ATE, pasado de eat = comer.

drank to every one of her servants, and asked their forgiveness, if ever she had failed in any part of her duty towards them. At her wonted time she went to bed, and slept calmly a few hours. Early in the morning she retired into her closet, and employed a considerable time in devotion. At eight o' clock, the high Sheriff and his officers entered her chamber, and found her still kneeling at the altar. She immediately started up, and with a majestic mien, and a countenance undismayed, and even cheerful, advanced towards the place of execution leaning on two of Paulet's attendants. She was dressed in a mourning habit, but with an elegance and splendour which she had long laid aside, except on a few festival days. An *Agnus Dei* hung by a pomander chain at her neck; her beads at her girdle; and in her hand she carried a crucifix of ivory. At the bottom of the stairs the two earls, attended by several gentlemen from the neighbouring counties, received her; and there Andrew Melvil, the master of her household, who had been secluded, for some weeks, from her presence, was permitted to take his last farewell. At the sight of a mistress whom he tenderly

DRANK, pasado de *drink*, *drunk* = beber, brindar.

ASKED = preguntar, pedir.

FORGIVENESS (forguivness) = perdon.

FAILED = faltar.

WONTED (wunted) = acostumbrado.

SLEPT, pasado de *sleep*, *slept* = dormir.

CLÓSET = gabinete particular.

O' CLOCK, por *on clock* = de reloj. *Eight o' clock* = las ocho.

CHÁMBER = cuarto.

KNEELING, kneel, knelt = arrodillarse.

STARTED UP = se levantó de pronto.

MIEN (men) = continente.

DRESSED = vestir.

LEANING, de lean (len), lent = apoyarse.

MOURNING (mórning) = luto.

FEW = pocos, -as.

POMÁNDER (*pomme d'ambre*) = bolita olorosa.

NECK = cuello.

BEADS (beds) = rosario.

GIRDLE = cinturón.

ÍVORY = marfil.

STAIRS = escalera.

HOUSEHOLD (hóushold) = menaje, casa ó palacio (respecto de su gobierno).

SECLÚDED = retirado ó apartado.

FAREWELL (farwel) = despedida, á Dios!

MISTRESS = ama, señora.

loved, in such a situation, he melted into tears: and as he was bewailing her condition, and complaining of his own hard fate in being appointed to carry the account of such a mournful event into Scotland, Mary replied: «Weep not, good Melvil, there is at present greater cause for rejoicing: thou shalt this day see Mary Stewart delivered from all her cares, and such an end put to her tedious sufferings, as she has long expected. Bear witness that I die constant in my religion; firm in my fidelity towards Scotland; and unchanged in my affection to France. Commend me to my son. Tell him I have done nothing injurious to his kingdom, to his honour, or to his right; and God forgive all those who have thirsted, without cause, for my blood.»

With much difficulty, and after many entreaties, she prevailed on the two earls to allow Melvil, together with three of her men-servants, and two of her maids, to attend her to the scaffold. It was erected in the same hall where she had been tried, raised a little above the floor, and covered, as well as a chair, the cushion, and block, with black cloth. Mary mounted the steps with alacrity, beheld all this apparatus of death with an unaltered countenance and signing herself with the cross, she sat down in the chair. Beale read the warrant for execution

LOVED (² lúvd) = amar.	MAIDS = doncellas.
BEWÁILING = lamentar.	SCÁFFOLD = cadalso.
MOURNFUL (¹ mórnful ³) = lúgubre, triste.	HALL = salon.
WEEP (wept) = llorar.	TRIED (try) = enjuiciar, formarle causa.
DELIVERED (delíverd) = libertar.	FLOOR (flor) = piso.
WITNESS = testimonio.	CHAIR = silla.
COMMÉND = encomendar.	CUSHION (³ cúshun) = cuginete.
INJÚRIOS = perjudicial.	BLOCK = tajo.
FORGÍVE (forgave, forgiven) = perdonar.	CLOTH = paño.
THIRSTED = estar sediento.	UNALTERED (un ⁴ alterd) = sin cambiar.
BLOOD (blú ² d) = sangre.	SIGNING HERSELF WITH THE CROSS = persignándose.

with a loud voice, to which she listened with a careless air, and like one occupied in other thoughts. Then the dean of Peterborough began a devout discourse, suitable to her present condition, and offered up prayers to heaven in her behalf; but she declared that she could not in conscience hearken to the one, nor join with the other; and falling on her knees, repeated a latin prayer. When the dean had finished his devotions, she, with an audible voice, and in the English tongue, recommended unto God the afflicted state of the Church, and prayed for prosperity to her son, and for a long life and peaceable reign to Elizabeth. She declared that she hoped for mercy only through the death of Christ at the foot of whose image she now willingly shed her blood; and lifting up, and kissing the crucifix, she thus addressed it: «As thy arms, O Jesus, were extended on the cross; so with the outstretched arms of thy mercy receive me, and forgive my sins.»

She then prepared for the block, by taking off her veil and upper garments; and one of the executioners rudely endeavouring to assist, she gently checked him, and said, with a smile, that she had not been accustomed to undress before so many spectators, nor to be served by such valets. With calm but undaunted fortitude, she laid her neck on the block; and while one executioner held her hands, the other, at the second stroke, cut off her head, which falling out of its attire, discovered her hair already grown quite gray with cares and

LOUD = alto (aire, voz).

LISTENED (lisend) = escuchar.

PETERBOROUGH (Peterboro).

HER BEHALF (beháf) = en pro de, por.

HEARKEN (hárken) = escuchar.

JOIN = unirse.

ÚNTO = á.

KISSING = besar.

ARMS = brazos.

OUTSTRETCHED = extendidos.

SINS = pecados.

GARMENTS = vestidos.

RUDELY (rudli) = rudamente.

UNDRÉSS = desnudarse.

VÁLETS = criados (ayudas de cámara).

CALM (cam) = tranquilo.

UNDAUNTED = denodado.

ATTÍRE = atavio.

sorrows. The executioner held it up still streaming with blood, and the dean crying out: «So perish all queen Elizabeth's enemies!» the earl of Kent alone answered: «Amen.» The rest of the spectators continued silent, and drowned in tears, being incapable, at that moment, of any other sentiments but those of pity or admiration.

ROBERTSON.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D. D. (Scotland), 1721-1793. — Distinguished historian.

II. ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR CHARLES V.

Charles resolved to resign his kingdoms to his son with a solemnity suitable to the importance of the transaction; and to perform this last act of sovereignty with such formal pomp as might leave an indelible impression on the minds, not only of his subjects, but of his successor. Having assembled the states of the Low-Countries at Brussels, on the twenty-fifth of October, one thousand five hundred and fifty-five, Charles seated himself for the last time in the chair of state; on one side of which was placed his son, and on the other his sister the queen of Hungary, regent of the Netherlands, with a splendid retinue of the grandees of Spain, and princes of the Empire, standing behind him. The president of the council of Flanders, by his command, explained in a few words, his intentions in calling this extraordinary meeting of the states. He then read the instrument of resignation, by which Charles surrendered to his son Philip, all his territories, jurisdiction, and authority in the Low-Countries; absolving his subjects there from their oath of

STREAMING (strémíng) = corriendo de.
ALÓNE = solo.
DROWNED = ahogar, anegar.
LOW-COUNTRIES = Países Bajos.
NETHERLANDS = Neerlandia.

RÉTINUE = séquito.
SPAIN = España.
MEETING = junta, reunion.
SURRENDERED = entregár.
OATH (oth) = juramento.

allegiance to him, which he required them to transfer to Philip his lawful heir, and to serve him with the same loyalty and zeal which they had manifested during so long a course of years, in support of his government.

Charles then rose from his seat, and, leaning on the shoulder of the prince of Orange; because he was unable to stand without support, he addressed himself to the audience: and from a paper which he held in his hand, in order to assist his memory, he recounted, with dignity, but without ostentation, all the great things which he had undertaken and performed since the commencement of his administration. He observed that, from the seventeenth year of his age, he had dedicated all his thoughts and attention to public objects, reserving no portion of his time for the indulgence of his ease, and very little for the enjoyment of private pleasure; that, either in a pacific or hostile manner, he had visited Germany nine times, Spain six times, France four times, Italy seven times, the Low-Countries ten times, England twice, Africa as often, and had made eleven voyages by sea; that, while his health permitted him to discharge his duty, and the vigour of his constitution was equal, in any degree, to the arduous office of governing such extensive dominions, he had never shunned labour, nor repined under fatigue; that, now, when his health was broken, and his vigour exhausted by the rage of an incurable distemper, his growing infirmities admonished him to retire, nor was he so fond of reigning as to retain the sceptre in an impotent hand, which was no longer able to protect his subjects, or to render them happy; that, instead of a sovereign worn out with diseases, and scarcely half alive, he gave them one in the prime of life, accustomed already to govern, and who added to the vi-

ALLÉGIANCE = homenaje.

LÁWFUL = legítimo.

LOYALTY = lealtad.

ZEAL (zcl) = celo.

SHOULDER (shólder) = hombro.

INDÓLGENCE = solaz, entretenimiento.

TWICE = dos veces.

SHUNNED (shun) = huir de.

ALÍVE = vivo.

PRIME = flor ó vigor.

gour of his youth, all the attention and sagacity of maturer years; that if, during the course of a long administration, he had committed any material error in government, or if, under the pressure of so many and great affairs, and amidst the attention which he had been obliged to give to them, he had either neglected, or injured any of his subjects, he now implored their forgiveness; that, for his part, he should ever retain a grateful sense of their fidelity and attachment, and would carry the remembrance of it along with him to the place of his retreat, as his sweetest consolation, as well as the best reward for all his services; and in his last prayers to almighty God, would pour forth his ardent wishes for their welfare.

Then, turning towards Philip, who fell on his knees and kissed his father's hand, «If, says he, I had left you, by my death, this rich inheritance, to which I have made such large additions, some regard would have been justly due to my memory on that account; but now, when I voluntarily resign to you what I might have still retained, I may well expect the warmest expressions of thanks on your part. With these, however, I dispense, and shall consider your concern for the welfare of your subjects, and your love of them, as the best and the most acceptable testimony of your gratitude to me. It is in your power, by a wise and virtuous administration, to justify the extraordinary proof which I, this day, give of my paternal affection; and to demonstrate that you are worthy of the confidence which I repose in you. Preserve an inviolable regard for religion; maintain the Catholic Faith in its purity;

ATTACHMENT = afecto.

RETREAT (retret) = retiro.

ALMIGHTY (almity) = todopoderoso.

POUR (por) FORTH = verter fuera, deramar ú ofrecer.

WISHES = deseos, votos.

WELFARE (well fare) = bienestar.

REGÁRD = consideracion.

DÚE = debido.

ACCÓUNT = cuenta, razon.

WARMEST = caloroso.

BEST (good, better, best, adj.) = mejor.

PROOF = prueba.

»let the laws of your country be sacred in your eyes; encroach
 »not on the rights and privileges of your people, and, if the
 »time shall ever come, when you shall wish to enjoy the tran-
 »quillity of private life, may you have a son, endowed with
 »such qualities, that you can resign your sceptre to him with
 »as much satisfaction as I give up mine to you.»

As soon as Charles had finished this long address to his subjects and to their new sovereign, he sunk into the chair, exhausted, and ready to faint with the fatigue of such an extraordinary effort. During this discourse, the whole audience melted into tears; some, from admiration of his magnanimity; others, softened by the expression of tenderness towards his son, and of love to his people; and all were affected with the deepest sorrow, at losing a sovereign who had distinguished the Netherlands, his native country, with particular marks of his regard and attachment.

A few weeks afterwards, Charles, in an assembly no less splendid, and with a ceremonial equally pompous, resigned to his son the crowns of Spain, with all the territories depending on them, both in the old and the new world. Of all these vast possessions, he reserved nothing for himself, but an annual pension of a hundred thousand crowns, to defray the charges of his family, and to afford him a small sum, for acts of beneficence and charity.

The place he had chosen for his retreat was the monastery of St. Justus, in the province of Extremadura. It was seated in a vale of no great extent, watered by a small brook and surrounded by rising grounds, covered with lofty trees. From the nature of the soil, as well as the temperature of the climate,

LAWS = leyes.

ENCRÓACH = usurpar poco á poco.

SUNK (sink, sank) = sumirse, dejarse caer.

FAIN'T = desmayarse.

LESS (little, less, least) = menor, menos.

DEFRÁY = sufragar.

CHARGES = gastos.

AFFORD = proporcionar.

BROOK = arroyo.

LOFTY = encumbrado, alto.

SOIL = suelo.

it was esteemed the most healthful and delicious situation in Spain. Some months before his resignation, he had sent an architect thither to add a new apartment to the monastery, for his accommodation; but he gave strict orders that the style of the building should be such as suited his present situation rather than his former dignity. It consisted only of six rooms; four of them in the form of friar-cells, with naked walls; the other two, each twenty feet square, were hung with brown cloth, and furnished in the most simple manner. They were all on a level with the ground, with a door, on one side, into a garden, of which Charles himself had given the plan, and which he had filled with various plants, intending to cultivate them with his own hands. On the other side they communicated with the chapel of the monastery, in which he was to perform his devotions. Into this humble retreat, hardly suitable to the comfortable accommodation of a private gentleman, did Charles enter, with twelve domestics only. He buried there, in solitude and silence, his grandeur, his ambition, together with all those vast projects, which, during half a century, had alarmed and agitated Europe, filling every kingdom in it, by turns, with the terror of his arms, and the dread of being subjected to his power.

ROBERTSON.

DEATH OF CHARLES V.

For the first ten months after his arrival at Yuste, the emperor's health, under the influence of a temperate climate, the quiet of monastic life, and more than all probably, his exemp-

THITHER = alli.

FRÍAR-CELLS = celdas de fraile.

BROWN = moreno, castaño oscuro.

CHAPEL = capilla.

HARDLY = apenas.

BURIED (béríd) = enterrar.

DREAD (dred) = espanto.

QUIET (cúiet) = quietud.

tion from the cares of state, had generally improved. His attacks of gout had been less frequent and less severe than before. But in the spring of 1558, the old malady returned with renewed violence. «I was not in a condition,» he writes to Philip, «to listen to a single sermon during Lent.» For months he was scarcely able to write a line with his own hand. His spirits felt the pressure of bodily suffering, and were still further depressed by the death of his sister Eleanor, the queen dowager of France and Portugal, which took place in February 1558.

A strong attachment seems to have subsisted between the emperor and his two sisters. Queen Eleanor's sweetness of disposition had particularly endeared her to her brother, who now felt her loss almost as keenly as that of one of his own children. «She was a good Christian,» he said to his secretary, Gaztelu; and, as the tears rolled down his cheeks, he added, «we have always loved each other. She was my elder by fifteen months; and before that period has passed I shall probably be with her.» Before half that period, the sad augury was fulfilled.

On the nineteenth of September, Charles's strength had declined so much that it was thought proper to administer extreme unction, to him. He preferred to receive it in the form adopted by the friars, which, comprehending a litany, the seven penitential psalms, and sundry other passages of scripture, was much longer and more exhausting than the rite used

IMPROVED (imprúvd) = mejorar.

MÁLADY = enfermedad.

LENT = cuaresma.

SCARCELY = apenas.

SPIRITS = brios, ánimo.

DÓWAGER = viuda (de categoría).

SWEETNESS = dulzura.

ENDEÁRED = hacer caro, querido.

KEENLY = penetrantemente, fuertemente.

SISTER = hermana.

BROTHER = hermano.

CHEEKS = mejillas.

ELDER = mayor de edad.

FULFILLED = llenar, cumplir.

FRIARS = frailes, regulares.

PSALMS (sams) = salmo.

SUNDRY = varios.

EXHAUSTING = que rinde.

by the laity. His strength did not fail under it, however; and the following day he desired to take the communion, as he had frequently done during his illness. On his confessor's representing that, after the sacrament of extreme unction, this was unnecessary, he answered. «Perhaps so, but it is good provision for the long journey I am to set out upon.» Exhausted as he was, he knelt a full quarter of an hour in his bed during the ceremony, offering thanks to God for his mercies, and expressing the deepest contrition for his sins, with an earnestness of manner that touched the hearts of all present.

Throughout his illness he had found consolation in having passages of Scripture, especially the Psalms, read to him. Quijada, careful that his master should not be disquieted in his last moments, would allow very few persons to be present in his chamber.

On the twenty-first of September, St. Mathew's day, about two hours after midnight, the emperor, who had remained long without speaking, feeling that his hour had come, exclaimed: «Now it is time!» The holy taper was placed lighted in his right hand, as he sat up leaning on the shoulder of the faithful Quijada. With his left he endeavoured to clasp a silver crucifix. It had comforted the empress, his wife, in her dying-hour; and Charles had ordered Quijada to hold it in readiness for him on the like occasion. It had lain for some time on his breast; and as it was now held up before his glazing eye by the archbishop of Toledo, Charles fixed his gaze long and earnestly

STRENGTH=fuerzas.

FAIL=fallar, abandonar.

ILLNESS=mal, enfermedad.

KNELT (kneel, knelt)=arrodillarse.

BED=lecho, cama.

ÉARNESTNESS=sincera vehemencia.

ÁLLÓW=permitir.

SAT UP=estar incorporado.

LIGHTED ó **LIT**=encender.

LEANING=apoyar.

SHOULDER (shólder)=hombro.

CLASP=agarrar como abrochando ó

cruzando las manos.

BREÁST=pecho.

GLAZING=vidrioso.

BÍSHOP=obispo.

on the sacred symbol — to him the memento of earthly love as well as heavenly. The archbishop was repeating the Psalm *De Profundis*, — «Out of the depths have I cried unto thee, O Lord,» — when the dying man, making a feeble effort to embrace the crucifix, exclaimed in tones so audible as to be heard in the adjoining room, «*Ay Jesus!*» and sinking back on the pillow, expired without a struggle. He had always prayed — that he might die in possession of his faculties. His prayer was granted.

PRESCOTT.

WM. PRESCOTT (North America). — Distinguished historian—still living.

III. CAPTURE OF THE CASTLE OF DUMBERTON (SCOTLAND).

Captain Crawford, a gallant and enterprising officer, performed a service of great importance to the regent, by surprising the castle of Dumbarton. This was the only fortified place in the kingdom, of which the queen had kept possession, ever since the commencement of the civil wars. Its situation on the top of a high and almost inaccessible rock, which rises in the middle of a plain, rendered it extremely strong, and, in the opinion of that age, impregnable; as it commanded the river Clyde, it was of great consequence, and esteemed the most proper place in the kingdom for landing any foreign troops that might come to Mary's aid. The strength of the place rendered lord Fleming, the governor, more secure than he ought to have been, considering its importance. A soldier, who had served in the garrison, and had been disgusted by some ill usage, proposed the scheme to the regent, endeavoured to demonstrate

¹SÁCRED.

SINKING BACK = cayéndose atrás.

PILLOW = almohada.

²GÁLLANT = bizarro.

SOLDIER (sóljer) = soldado.

DISGUSTED = disgustado, ofendido.

SCHEME (skem) = plan.

that it was practicable, and offered himself to go the foremost man on the enterprise. It was thought prudent to risk any danger for so great a prize. Scaling-ladders, and whatever else was necessary, were prepared with the utmost secrecy and dispatch. All the avenues to the castle were seized, that no intelligence of the design might reach the governor. Towards evening, Crawford marched from Glasgow, with a small but determined band. By midnight they arrived at the bottom of the rock. The moon was set, and the sky, which hitherto had been extremely clear, was covered with a thick fog. It was where the rock was highest, that the assailants made their attempt, because in that place there were few sentinels, and they hoped to find them least alert. The first ladder was scarce fixed, when the weight and eagerness of those who mounted brought it to the ground. None of the assailants were hurt by the fall, and none of the garrison alarmed at the noise. Their guide and Crawford scrambled up the rock, and fastened the ladder to the roots of a tree, which grew in a cleft. This place they all reached with the utmost difficulty, but were still at a great distance from the foot of the wall. Their ladder was made fast a second time; but in the middle of the ascent, they met with an unforeseen difficulty. One of their companions was seized with some sudden fit, and clang, seemingly without life, to the ladder. All were at a stand. It was impossible to pass him. To tumble him headlong was cruel, and might occasion a

FÓREMOST = primero.

SCALING-LÁDDERS = escalas.

ELSE = otro.

MIDNIGHT = media noche.

HÍHERTO = hasta aquí.

FOG = niebla.

ASSÁILANTS = asaltadores.

ATTÉMP = tentativa.

BECAUSE = porqué.

WEIGHT (wat) = peso.

HURT = lastimar.

SCRAMBLED = trepar con dificultad.

FASTENED (fásend) = afianzar.

ROOTS = raíces.

CLEFT = hendidura.

FAST = firme.

UNFORESEEN = imprevisto.

FIT = acceso, accidente.

CLANG (cling, clang, clung) = adherirse.

AT A STAND = paralizados.

TUMBLE = dar tumbos, tirar.

discovery. But Crawford's presence of mind did not forsake him: he ordered the soldier to be bound fast to the ladder, that he might not fall when the fit was over; and turning the other side of the ladder, they mounted with ease over his belly. Day now began to break; and there still remained a high wall to scale; but after surmounting so many great difficulties, this was soon accomplished. A sentry observed the first man, who appeared on the parapet, and had just time to give the alarm, before he was knocked on the head. The officers and soldiers of the garrison ran out naked, unarmed, and more solicitous about their own safety, than capable of making resistance. The assailants rushed forwards, with repeated shouts, and with the utmost fury; took possession of the magazine, seized the cannons, and turned them against their enemies. Lord Fleming got into a small boat, and fled alone into Argyleshire. Crawford, in reward of his valour and good conduct, remained master of the castle; and as he did not lose a single man in the enterprise, he enjoyed his success with unmixed pleasure.

ROBERTSON.

IV. BATTLE OF HASTINGS (ENGLAND, A. D. 1066).

The English and Normans now prepared themselves to fight; but the aspect of things, on the night before the battle, was very different in the two camps: the English spent the time in riot, and jollity, and disorder; the Normans in silence, in

WAS OVER = había pasado.

BELLY = vientre.

ACCÓMPISHED = acabar.

KNOCKED ON THE HEAD = derribar
con un golpe en la cabeza.

MÁGAZINE = polvorin.

SHOUTS = gritos.

FLED (flee, fled) = huir.

ARGYLESHIRE (arguilshér) = condado
de Argyle.

SUCCESS = buen éxito.

TO FIGHT (fought, fought) = combatir,
pelear.

ÁSPECT = aspecto.

RIOT = comidas alborotadas.

JÓLLITY = gresca de comer y beber bien.

prayer, and in the other functions of their religion. On the morning, the duke called together the most considerable of his commanders, and made them a speech suitable to the occasion. He represented to them, that the event, which they and he had long wished for, was approaching; the whole fortune of the war now depended on their swords, and would be decided in a single action: that never army had greater motives for exerting a vigorous courage, whether they considered the prize which would attend their victory, or the inevitable destruction which must ensue upon their discomfiture: that if their martial and veteran bands could once break those raw soldiers, who had rashly dared to approach them, they conquered a kingdom at one blow, and were justly entitled to all its possessions as the reward of their prosperous valour: that, on the contrary, if they remitted in the least their wonted prowess, an enraged enemy hung upon their rear, the sea met them in their retreat, and an ignominious death was the certain punishment of their imprudent cowardice; that by collecting so numerous and brave a host, he had ensured every human means of conquest: and the commander of the enemy, by his criminal conduct, had given him just cause to hope for the favour of the Almighty, in whose hands alone lay the event of wars and battles; and that a perjured usurper, anathematized by the sovereign Pontiff, and conscious of his own breach of faith, would be struck with terror on their appearance, and would prognosticate to himself that fate which his multiplied crimes had

SWORDS (sords) = espadas.

EXERTING = poner en ejercicio.

ENSÚE = seguir (como consecuencia).

DISCÓMFITURE = dispersion, derrota.

RAW = crudo, bisoño.

RASHLY = temerariamente.

BLOW = golpe.

ENTÍTLED = estar en el derecho ó tener el derecho.

PRÓWESS = proeza.

HUNG UPON = colgar sobre, amenazar.

RÉAR = retaguardia.

CÓWARDICE = cobardia.

HOST = hueste.

WARS = guerras.

BREACH (brech) = falta ó rompimiento.

FAITH = fé.

MULTIPLIED (múltiplid) = multiplicado, numeroso.

CRIMES = crímenes.

so justly merited. The duke next divided his army into three lines: the first, headed by Montgomery, consisted of archers and light armed infantry; the second, commanded by Martel, was composed of his bravest battalions, heavy armed, and ranged in close order: his cavalry, at whose head he placed himself, formed the third line; and were so disposed, that they stretched beyond the infantry, and flanked each wing of the army. He ordered the signal of battle to be given; and the whole army, moving at once, and singing the hymn or song of Roland, the famous peer of Charlemagne, advanced, in order and with alacrity, towards the enemy.

Harold had seized the advantage of a rising ground, and having likewise drawn some trenches to secure his flanks, he resolved to stand upon the defensive, and to avoid all action with the cavalry, in which he was inferior. The Kentish men were placed in the van, a post which they had always claimed as their due; the Londoners guarded the standard; and the king himself, accompanied by his two valiant brothers, Gurth and Leofwin, dismounting, placed himself at the head of his infantry, and expressed his resolution to conquer or to perish in the action. The first attack of the Normans was desperate, but was received with equal valour by the English, and after a furious combat, which remained long undecided, the former, overcome by the difficulty of the ground, and hard pressed by the enemy, began first to relax their vigour; then to retreat; and confusion was spreading among the ranks, when William, who found himself on the brink of destruction, hastened with a select band to the relief of his dismayed forces. His presence

HEADED (²héded) = capitanear.

ARCHERS = arqueros.

HEAVY (²hèvi) = pesado.

RANGED = formar.

STRETCHED = extender.

SINGING (sing, sang, sung) = cantar.

PEER = par.

TRENCHES = trincheras.

VAN = vanguardia.

HARD = duro, duramente.

RELAX = aflojar.

BRINK = borde.

SELÉCT = escogido.

restored the action; the English were obliged to retire with loss, and the duke ordering his second line to advance, renewed the attack with fresh forces, and redoubled courage. Finding that the enemy, aided by the advantage of the ground, and animated by the example of their prince, still made a vigorous resistance, he tried a stratagem, which was very delicate in its management, but which seemed adviseable in his desperate situation, where, if he gained not a decisive victory, he was totally undone. He commanded his troops to make a hasty retreat, and to allure the enemy from their ground by the appearance of flight. The artifice succeeded against these unexperienced soldiers, who, heated by the action, and sanguine in their hopes, precipitately followed the Normans into the plain. William gave orders that at once the infantry should face about upon their pursuers, and the cavalry make an assault upon their wings, and both of them pursue the advantage, which the surprise and terror of the enemy must give them in that critical and decisive moment. The English were repulsed with great slaughter, and driven back to the hill; where, being rallied again by the bravery of Harold, they were able, notwithstanding their loss, to maintain the post and continue the combat. The duke tried the same stratagem a second time with the same success; but even after this double advantage, he still found a great body of the English, who, maintaining themselves in firm array, seemed determined to dispute the victory to the last extremity. He ordered his heavy-armed infantry to make an assault upon them; while his archers, placed behind, should gall the enemy, who were exposed by the situation of the ground, and who were intent in de-

LOSS = pérdida.

UNDÓNE (undo) = deshecho, perdido.

ALLÚRE = atraer.

HEATED (héted) = acalorado.

FACE ABOUT = volver la cara, dar la vuelta.

PURSÚERS = perseguidores.

SLAUGHTER (sláuter) = carnicería.

RÁLLIED = rehacer.

ARRÁY = órden de batalla.

GALL = mortificar, hostigar.

INTÉNT = absorto, ocupado.

fending themselves against the swords and spears of the assailants. By this disposition he at last prevailed: Harold was slain by an arrow, while he was combating with great bravery at the head of his men. His two brothers shared the same fate; and the English, discouraged by the fall of those princes, gave ground on all sides, and were pursued with great slaughter by the victorious Normans. A few troops, however, of the vanquished had still the courage to turn upon their pursuers; and attacking them in deep and miry ground, obtained some revenge for the slaughter and dishonour of the day. But the appearance of the duke obliged them to seek their safety by flight; and darkness saved them from any farther pursuit by the enemy.

Thus was gained by William, duke of Normandy, the great and decisive victory of Hastings; after a battle which was fought from morning till sunset, and which seemed worthy, by the heroic feats of valour displayed by both armies and by both commanders, to decide the fate of a mighty kingdom. William had three horses killed under him, and there fell near fifteen thousand men on the side of the Normans. The loss was still more considerable on that of the vanquished, besides the death of the king and his two brothers. The dead body of Harold was brought to William, and was generously restored without ransom to his mother. The Norman army left not the field of battle without giving thanks to Heaven, in the most solemn manner, for this victory: and the prince, having refreshed his troops, prepared to push to the utmost his advantages against the divided, dismayed, and discomfited English.

HUME.

SPEARS (⁴spers) = lanzas.

PREVAILED = vencer.

SLAIN (slay, slew, slain) = matar.

ÁRROW = flecha.

BRÓTHERS (²) = hermanos.

MIRY = fangoso.

FEATS (⁴fets) = hechos.

MIGHTY = poderoso.

RANSOM = rescate.

PUSH = empujar, llevar.

V. BATTLE OF OTTERBOURNE.

The war continued to rage; and in 1388 the Scots thought they had a proper opportunity to retort upon the English the invasion of Richard II. A large army was assembled at Jedburgh for this purpose. The earl of Fife, second son of the reigning monarch, was commander in chief; but the hopes of the army rested upon James earl of Douglas, a man as much redoubted as any who ever bore that formidable title. The assembled leaders hearing that the Northumbrians were collecting a considerable force for an invasion of Scotland, resolved that their main body should not advance into England, as had been originally intended, but that a select detachment under Douglas of three hundred men at arms, who, with their followers, made up from a thousand to fifteen hundred men with two thousand chosen infantry, should invade England.

By a swift and secret march, Douglas entered Northumberland, crossed the Tine, and threw himself on the bishopric of Durham, where he wasted and destroyed the country with fire and sword as far as the gates of York. In his return from an expedition which had been eminently successful, he passed as if in triumph before the gates of Newcastle. In this town lay the two sons of the earl of Northumberland, Sir Henry Percy, renowned by his nickname of Hotspur, with his brother Sir

RETÓRT = devolver (como un golpe por otro).	CHOSEN (choose, chose, chosen) = escoger.
JEDBURGH (Jédboro).	CROSSED = atravesar.
CHIEF (chef) = gefe.	BISHOPRIC = obispado.
DOUGLAS (dúglas).	WASTED = asolar.
REDOUBTED (redouted) = temido ó respetado por valor.	RENÓWNED = renombrado.
LEADERS (léders) = gefes.	NICKNAME = apodo.
SWIFT = rápido.	HÓTSPUR = espuela caliente.

Ralph. They did not tamely endure the presence of their hereditary enemy; but although they had not sufficient forces to give Douglas battle, came forth to skirmish with the Scottish knights, who willingly met them, and broke many spears. A personal encountre took place between the earl of Douglas himself and sir Henry Percy, in which Hotspur's lance, bearing a tuft of silk at the extremity, embroidered with his arms, remained in the possession of the Scottish earl. «This trophy,» said the Scot, «I will carry to Scotland, and place it on the highest tower of my castle of Dalkeith.» «That,» said Percy, «shalt thou never do.» «Then,» replied Douglas, «thou must come this night and take it from before my tent.» He then resumed his march up the river Tyne, and encamped at night, expecting that Percy would come to challenge his pennon. Hotspur was only with-held from doing so by the report that Douglas was retreating on the main army of Scotland, and that he might find him united with the earl of March. But when, on the second day, he heard that the Scottish armies were yet far apart, and that Douglas moved slowly, as if inviting a pursuit, he hastily assembled about six hundred lances, who, with their squires and followers, and several thousand archers, made about eight or ten thousand men in all, and marched westward in pursuit of Douglas.

The Scottish earl had pitched his camp at Otterbourne, a hamlet in Reedsdale, and its lines extended east and west along the banks of the river. The English crossed the Reed, and at-

SIR=señor, caballero (de una órden).

TENT=tienda de campaña.

RALPH (Raf)²=Rodolfo.

CHALLENGE=retar.

TAMELY=mansamente.

PENNON=pendon, banderola.

SKIRMISH=escaramupear.

WITH-HELD (with-hold, with-held)=
contener ó detener.

KNIGHTS (nits)⁴=caballeros (de una
órden).

REPORT=rumor.

WILLINGLY=de buen grado.

SQUIRES=escuderos.

TUFT=tupé, moño ó borla.

WESTWARD=hácia el occidente.

SILK=seda.

PITCHED=colocar ó sentar (los rea-
les).

TOWER=torre.

tacked the right flank of the enemy's position, which they found rudely but strongly fortified, and well defended. Douglas, whose plan of battle had been previously adjusted, continued the defence of the barricade till he had led his men out of the camp, and drawn them up in a compact body, but with a changed front, for his line of battle now stretched north and south, while the river covered one flank, and hills and morasses protected the other. At the same time the vale of the Reed behind gave an avenue for retreat, should that prove necessary. This change of position in the commencement of the action argues, that, besides his high character of chivalry, Douglas, as a general, possessed science beyond what we might esteem the tactics of his age. In the meantime the English were something disordered by pressing through the Scottish camp, and it had the effect in some degree of surprise, when, by the moon of a clear autumn night, they met their opponents within a little distance. The battle instantly joined with loud acclamations of Percy on the one side, and Douglas on the other. The conflict was such as might have been expected between two such champions and their followers. At length the numbers of the English began to prevail, when Douglas, as seems to have been the wont of the heroes of that family, made a desperate personal effort. He rushed on the foe, holding his battleaxe in both hands, and clearing his way by main force. His bannerman pressed on to keep up with his heroic master. At length, involved among the English, and far from his followers, Douglas, despite his armour of proof, received three mortal wounds. But the impulse given by his furious advance had animated the Scots and disheartened the English, nor did either army know the fate of the Scottish leader. Se-

MORASSES=pantanos.

PROVE=probar, resultar.

MEANTIME=interin.

PRESSING THROUGH=atavesando con impetu ó energía.

WONT=costumbre.

FOE=enemigo.

AXE=hacha.

BANNERMAN=portaestandarte.

WOUNDS (wunds)³=heridas.

DISHÉARTENED=descorazonar.

veral Scottish knights, pursuing their advantage, pressed up to the place where Douglas was lying in the last agony. They enquired anxiously how he fared? «But indifferently,» replied the earl: «life is ebbing fast. There is a prophecy in our house that a dead man shall win a field, and I think it will be this night accomplished. I fall as my fathers did, who seldom have died in chambers or on a sick-bed. Conceal my death; raise my banner; cry my war-cry, and avenge my fall!» The Scottish leaders, their hearts swelling with sorrow and desire of revenge, made a new and desperate attack; and put to flight the English, who were already staggered. Both the Percies remained prisoners, and with them almost all the Englishmen of condition who fought in this celebrated action, which Froissart assures us was one of the most desperate in his time, and fought with the most heroic bravery on both sides.

WALTER SCOTT.

SCOTLAND, 1774-1832. — Novels, poetry, tales.

VI. DEATH OF JAMES I. KING OF SCOTLAND.

After the dismissal of his army, James I. met his parliament at Edinburgh, and employed himself and them in making several regulations for commerce, and for the impartial administration of justice. In the meantime the period of this active and good prince's labours was speedily approaching.

The chief author of his fate was Sir Robert Grahame, uncle

FARED = pasarlo mal ó bien.

EBBING (ebb) = refluir.

FAST = de prisa.

SICK-BED = lecho de enfermo.

WAR-CRY = grito guerrero.

AVENGE = vengar.

STÁGGERED (stágguer) = bambolear, vacilar.

DISMISSAL = despedida, licenciamiento.

PARLIAMENT (párlament).

EDINBURGH = Edimburgo.

SPÉEDILY = prontamente.

to the earl of Stratherne. James, with his usual view of unfixing and gradually undermining the high power of the nobility, resumed the earldom of Stratherne, and obliged the young earl to accept of the earldom of Monteith in lieu of it. This seems to have irritated the haughty spirit of the earl's uncle Sir Robert, who was likewise exasperated by having sustained a personal arrest and imprisonment, along with other men of rank, on the king's return in 1425. Entertaining these causes of personal dislike against his sovereign, Grahame, in the parliament of 1429, undertook to represent to the king the grievances of the nobility: but, instead of doing so with respect and moderation, this fierce and haughty man worked himself into such extremity of passion as to make offer to arrest the monarch in name of the estates of parliament. As no one dared to support him in an attempt so arrogant, Grahame was seized, and, finally, his possessions were declared forfeited, and he himself ordered into banishment.

He retired to the recesses of the Highlands, vowing revenge, and had the boldness to send forth from his lurking place a written defiance, in which he renounced the king's allegiance, and declared himself his mortal enemy. On this new proof of audacity, a reward was offered to any one who should bring in the person of Sir Robert Grahame dead or alive. On this a con-

²UNFIXING = destruir la estabilidad, derrocar.

¹UNDERMINING = minar.

²EARLDOM = condado.

HAUGHTY (háuty) = altanero.

UNCLE = tío.

¹DISLIKE = disgusto, odio.

GRIEVANCES (grévances) = agravios, entuertos.

FIERCE (fers) = feroz.

WORKED.... INTO = trabajar dentro,

se produjo, etc., ó se sobreescitó.

PASSION = cólera.

FÓRFEITED = perdido, confiscado.

²BANISHMENT = destierro.

RECÉSSES = sitios ó guardas remotas.

VOWING = hacer voto.

BOLDNES = osadía.

LÚRKING = esconderse (huyendo del mal, etc.). } escondite.

PLACE. }

DEFIANCE = desafío.

spiracy took place, the event of which was terrible, although we can but ill trace the motives of some of the party.

The ostensible head of the conspirators was the king's own uncle, Walter earl of Athole, son of Robert the third, by his second marriage. This ambitious old man was not prevented by his near alliance with the crown from plotting against his royal nephew's life, with the purpose of placing on the throne Sir Robert Stewart, his own grandson, who on his part, though favoured by the king, and holding the confidential situation of chamberlain, did not hesitate to enter into so nefarious a conspiracy. The event proved that the conspirators had formed their plan for assassinating their prince with too much accuracy. But the hopes upon which Athole and his grandson founded the subsequent part of their plot seem to have been vague and uncertain to an extravagant degree, inducing us to believe, that, like other heated and fiery spirits in similar situations, those engaged in the bloody design must have worked themselves into the belief that the feelings of hatred towards James, which animated their own bosoms, were also nourished by the greater part of the community; a species of self-delusion common amongst men who engage in such desperate enterprises.

The removal of the court to Perth, where James proposed to hold his Christmas, facilitated the conspirator's enterprise, by making a sudden descent from the Highlands, a short expedition. About the 21st of February 1437, the king, after having entertained his treacherous uncle of Athole at supper, was about to retire to rest in the Dominican monastery, which was the royal residence for the time, when it was suddenly entered by a body of three hundred men, whose admittance had been fa-

¹ALLIANCE.

PLOTTING (plot) = hacer complots, etc.

GRÁNDSON = nieto.

HÉSITATE = vacilar.

¹ACCURACY = precision.

NOURISHED (²núrishd) = alimentar, abrigar.

CHRISTMAS (²crismas) = Misa de Cristo, Navidad.

TREACHEROUS (²trécherus) = alevoso.

cilitated by Sir Robert Stewart, the faithless chamberlain. There is a tradition that a young lady in attendance on the queen, named Katherine Douglas, endeavoured to supply the want of a bar to the royal apartment by thrusting her own arm across the staples. This slender obstacle was soon overcome. So much time had, however, been gained, that the queen and her ladies had found means to let down the king into a vault beneath the apartment, from which he might have made his escape, had not an entrance from the sewer to the court of the monastery been built up by his own order a day or two before, because his balls, as he played at tennis, were lost by entering the vault. Still, notwithstanding this obstacle, the king might have escaped, for the assassins left the apartment without finding out his place of retreat, and, having in their brutal fury wounded the queen, dispersed to seek for James in the other chambers. Unhappily, before either the conspirators had withdrawn from the palace, or assistance had arrived, the king endeavoured, by the help of the ladies, to escape from the vault, and some of the villains returning, detected him in the attempt. Two brothers, named, Hall, then descending into the vault, fell fiercely upon James with their daggers; when, young, active, and fighting for his life, the king threw them down, and trode them under foot. But while he was struggling with the traitors, and cutting his hands in an attempt to wrench their daggers

FAITHLESS=infiel.

LÁDY=señora.

IN ATTENDANCE ON=de servicio.

THRUST=meter (con fuerza).

ARM=brazo.

STÁPLES=alhelga ó armella.

SLENDER=esbelto, ténue.

VAULT=bóveda, subterráneo.

SÉWER=alcantarilla.

COURT (cort)=patio.

BALLS=pelotas.

TENNIS=juego de pelota, volante.

SEEK (sought, sought)=buscar.

DETECTED=descubrir (cosa que se esconde).

BROTHERS=hermanos.

STRUGGLING=luchar.

TRAITORS=traidores.

CUTTING (cut)=cortar.

WRENCH (rench)=arrancar (retorciendo).

from them, the principal conspirator, Grahame, came to the assistance of his associates, and the king died by many wounds. Thus fell James I., a prince of distinguished talents and virtue, too deep in political speculation, perhaps, for the period in which he lived, too hasty and eager in carrying his meditated reformation into execution, and too rigorous in punishing crimes which were rather the fruit of tempting opportunity, and of the general licence of a disorderly period, than the deliberate offspring of individual guilt.

The alarm was given at last, and the attendants of the court and domestics began to gather to the palace, from which the assassins made their escape to the Highlands, not without loss.

WALTER SCOTT.

VII. TAKING OF ROXBURGH CASTLE.

You must know Roxburgh was then a very large castle, situated near where two fine rivers; the Tweed and the Teviot, join each other. Being within five or six miles of England, the English were extremely desirous of retaining it, and the Scots equally eager to obtain possession of it. I will tell you how it was taken.

It was upon the night of what is called Shrovetide, a holiday which people paid great respect to, and solemnized with much gaiety and feasting. Most of the garrison of Roxburgh castle were drinking and carousing, but still they had set watches on the battlements of the castle, in case of any sudden attack; for as the Scots had succeeded in so many enterprises of the kind, and as Douglas was known to be in the neighbourhood, they conceived themselves obliged to keep a very strict guard.

EAGER (¹éguer) = vehemente.

OFFSPRING = prole, producto.

ROXBURGH (Róxburey²).

RIVERS² = rios.

MILES = millas.

SHROVE-TIDE = tiempo de confesion,
Carnestolendas.

HOLIDAY² = dia santo, fiesta.

WATCHES = vigilantes, centinelas.

BATTLEMENTS = almenas.

An English woman, the wife of one of the officers, was sitting on the battlements with her child in her arms; and looking out on the fields below, she saw some black objects, like a herd of cattle, straggling near the foot of the wall, and approaching the ditch or moat of the castle, she pointed them out to the sentinel, and asked him what they were. — «Pooh, Pooh!» said the soldier, «it is farmer such a one's cattle» (naming a man whose farm lay near to the castle); «the good man is keeping, a jolly Shrovetide, and has forgot to shut up his bullocks in their yard; but if the Douglas come across them before morning, he is likely to rue his negligence.» Now these creeping objects which they saw from the castle-wall were no real cattle, but Douglas himself and his soldiers, who had put black cloaks above their armour, and were creeping about on hands and feet, in order, without being observed, to get so near to the foot of the castle-wall as to be able to set ladders to it. The poor woman, who knew nothing of this, sat quietly on the wall, and began to sing to her child. You must know that the name of Douglas had become so terrible to the English, that the women used to frighten their children with it, and say to them when they behaved ill, that they «would make the black Douglas take them.» And the soldier's wife was singing to her child:

«Hush ye, hush ye, little pet ye,

Hush ye, hush ye, do not fret ye,

The black Douglas shall not get ye.»

«You are not so sure of that,» said a voice close beside her.

CATTLE=ganado.

STRAGGLING=andar á la desbandada.

DITCH=hoyo.

MOAT=foso.

FARMER=labrador.

BULLOCKS=novillos.

YARD=corral.

RUE=arrepentirse.

CREEPING (crept)=andar á gatas.

PUT (put)=poner.

CLOAKS=capas.

CHILDREN (child, sing.)=niños.

HUSH=callar.

YE (you)=vos, etc.

PET=mimado, favorito, querido.

FRET=consumirse, afligirse.

She felt at the same time a heavy hand, with an iron glove, laid on her shoulder, and when she looked round, she saw the very black Douglas she had been singing about, standing close beside her, a tall, swarthy, strong man. At the same time, another Scotsman was seen ascending the walls, near to the sentinel. The soldier gave the alarm, and rushed at the Scotsman, whose name was Simon Ledehouse, with his lance; but Simon parried the stroke, and closing with the sentinel, struck him a deadly blow with his dagger. The rest of the Scots followed up to assist Douglas and Ledehouse, and the castle was taken. Many of the soldiers were put to death, but Douglas protected the woman and the child. I dare say she made no more song about the black Douglas.

WALTER SCOTT.

VIII. BATTLE OF CALPE.

The grey summits of the rock of Calpe brightened with the first rays of morning, as the Christian army issued forth from its encampment. The Prince Ataulpho rode from squadron to squadron, animating his soldiers for the battle. «Never should we sheath our swords,» said he, «while these infidels have a footing in the land. They are pent up within yon rocky mountain; we must assail them in their rugged hole. We have a long day before us: let not the setting sun shine upon one of their host who is not a fugitive, a captive, or a corpse.»

¹IRON = hierro.

GLOVE (²gluv) = guante.

⁴SWARTHY = tostado, moreno.

PARRIED (parry) = parar (esgrima).

CLOSING = cerrar, trabarse cuerpo á cuerpo.

²DEADLY = mortal.

RODE (ride, rode, ridden) = ir montado ó caballero en.

¹SHEATH (shéth) = envainar.

PENT por PENNED = puestos en redil, cercados y estrechados.

HOLE = agujero, madriguera.

CORPSE = cadáver.

:

The words of the prince were received with shouts, and the army moved towards the promontory. As they advanced, they heard the clash of cymbals and the bray of trumpets, and the rocky bosom of the mountain glittered with helms and spears and scimitars; for the Arabs, inspired with fresh confidence by the words of Taric, were sallying forth, with flaunting banners, to the combat.

The gaunt Arab chieftain stood upon a rock as his troops marched by; his buckler was at his back, and he brandished in his hand a double-pointed spear. Calling upon the several leaders by their names, he exhorted them to direct their attacks against the Christian captains, and especially against Ataulpho; «for the chiefs being slain,» said he, «their followers will vanish from before us like the morning mist.»

The Gothic nobles were easily to be distinguished by the splendour of their arms; but the Prince Ataulpho was conspicuous above all the rest for the youthful grace and majesty of his appearance, and the bravery of his array. He was mounted on a superb Andalusian charger, richly caparisoned with crimson velvet, embroidered with gold. His surcoat was of like colour and adornment, and the plumes that waved above his burnished helmet were of the purest white. Ten mounted pages, magnificently attired, followed him to the field, but their duty was not so much to fight as to attend upon their lord, and to furnish him with steed or weapon.

The Christian troops, though irregular and undisciplined,

CLASH=choque.

BRAY = rebuzno, resonar (los bron-
ces), s.

GLITTERED=relumbrar.

HELMETS=yelmos.

²SALLYING=salir (militar).

FLAUNTING=tremolar airosamente.

GAUNT=enjuto y descarnado.

²BÜCKLER=broquel.

BRANDISHED=blandir.

²CONSPICUOUS=distinguido, claro, lu-
cido.

ARRÁY=atavío.

CHARGER=caballo de guerra.

²SURCOAT=sobreveste (de malla).

²BURNISHED=bruñir.

STEED=corcel.

WEAPON(²wēpun)=arma.

¹UNDISCIPLINED=indisciplinado.

were full of native courage; for the old warrior spirit of their Gothic sires still glowed in their bosoms. There were two battalions of infantry, but Aulpho stationed them in the rear; «for God forbid,» said he, «that foot soldiers should have the place of honour in the battle, when I have so many valiant cavaliers.» As the armies drew nigh to each other, however, it was discovered that the advance of the Arabs was composed of infantry. Upon this the cavaliers checked their steeds, and requested that the foot soldiery might advance and disperse this losel crew, holding it beneath their dignity to contend with the pedestrian foes. The prince, however, commanded them to charge; upon which, putting spurs to their steeds, they rushed upon the foe.

The Arabs stood the shock manfully, receiving the horses upon the points of their lances. Many of the riders were shot down with bolts from cross-bows, or stabbed with the poniards of the Moslems. The cavaliers succeeded, however, in breaking into the midst of the battalion and throwing it into confusion, cutting down some with their swords, transpiercing others with their spears, and trampling many under the hoofs of their horses. At this moment, they were attacked by a band of Spanish horsemen, the recreant partisans of Count Julian. Their assault bore hard upon their countrymen, who were disordered by the contest with the foot soldiers, and many a loyal Christian knight fell beneath the sword of an unnatural foe.

The foremost among these recreant warriors was the reuegado cavalier whom Theodomir had challenged in the tent of Taric. He dealt his blows about him with a powerful arm and

SIRES = mayores.

GLOWED (glod) = arder.

REAR (rer) = retaguardia.

NIGH (ni) = cerca.

LÓSEL = perdido, pillo.

CREW (cru) = chusma.

HOLDING = tener, opinar.

MÁNFULLY = varonilmente.

BOLTS = cerrojos, misiles.

CROSS-BOWS = ballestas.

STABBED (stab) = dar de puñaladas.

TRAMPLING = pisotear.

HOOFS = casco.

HORSEMEN = ginetes.

RÉCREANT = cobarde, apóstata.

DEALT (deit), deal, dealt = repartir, dar.

with malignant fury, for nothing is more deadly than the hatred of an apostate. In the midst of his career he was espied by the hardy Theodomir, who came spurring to the encounter: «Traitor,» cried he, «I have kept my vow. This lance has been held sacred from all other foes to make a passage for thy perjured soul. «The renegado had been renowned for prowess before he became a traitor to his country, but guilt will sap the courage of the stoutest heart. When he beheld Theodomir rushing upon him, he would have turned and fled. Pride alone withheld him; and, though an admirable master of defence, he lost all skill to ward the attack of his adversary. At the first assault the lance of Theodomir pierced him through and through. He fell to the earth, gnashed his teeth as he rolled in the dust, but yielded his breath without uttering a word.

The battle now became general, and lasted throughout the morning with varying success. The stratagem of Taric, however, began to produce its effect. The Christian leaders and most conspicuous cavaliers were singled out, and severally assailed by overpowering numbers. They fought desperately, and performed miracles of prowess, but fell, one by one, beneath a thousand wounds. Still the battle lingered on throughout a great part of the day; and as the declining sun shone through the clouds of dust, it seemed as if the conflicting hosts were wrapped in smoke and fire.

The Prince Ataulpho saw that the fortune of battle was against him. He rode about the field calling out the names of the bravest of his knights. But few answered to his call; the

HARDY=avezado y fuerte en resistir.

SPURRING (spur)=espolear.

VOW=voto.

SACRED=sagrado.

SAP=zapar, minar.

STOUTEST (stout)=mas robusto.

SKILL=habilidad.

WARD=resguardarse de.

THROUGH AND THROUGH (thru)³=de parte á parte.

GNASHED=rechinar.

TEETH, pl. (tooth, sing.)=dientes.

YIELDED (yelded)¹=entregar.

SINGLED OUT=escoger uno por uno.

LINGERED (línguerd)¹=tardar, prolongarse.

rest lay mangled on the field. With this handful of warriors he endeavoured to retrieve the day, when he was assailed by Tenderos, a partisan of Count Julian, at the head of a body of recreant Christians. At sight of this new adversary, fire flashed from the eyes of the prince, for Tenderos had been brought up in his father's palace. «Well dost thou, traitor!» cried he, «to attack the son of thy lord, who gave thee bread; thou, who hast betrayed thy country and thy God!»

So saying, he seized a lance from one of his pages, and charged furiously upon the apostate; but Tenderos met him in mid career, and the lance of the prince was shivered upon his shield. Ataulpho then grasped his mace, which hung at his saddle-bow, and a doubtful fight ensued. Tenderos was powerful of frame, and superior in the use of his weapons, but the curse of treason seemed to paralyse his arm. He wounded Ataulpho slightly between the greaves of his armour; but the prince dealt a blow with his mace that crushed through helm and skull, and reached the brains, and Tenderos fell dead to the earth, his armour rattling as he fell.

At the same moment a javelin, hurled by an Arab, transpierced the horse of Ataulpho which sunk beneath him. The

MANGLED = destrozar.

HANDFUL = puñado.

WARRIORS = guerreros.

RETRIEVE (retrév) = recuperar.

FLASHED = relampaguear.

BROUGHT UP = educado.

BREAD (bred) = pan.

MID = medio, mitad.

SHIVERED = hacer trizas.

SHIELD (sheld) = escudo.

GRASPED = coger con avidéz.

MACE = maza.

SADDLE-BOW = arzon de la silla.

CURSE = maldicion.

TREASON (trésun) = traicion.

SLIGHTLY = ligeramente.

GREAVES (grévs) = grebas.

ARMOUR (ármur) = armadura.

CRUSHED = aplastar. . . } atravesó hun-

THROUGH. } diendo.

SKULL = cráneo.

BRAINS = sesos.

RATTLING = resonar (por choque rápido, como de metales, piedras, etc.).

HURLED = lanzar.

TRANSPIERCED (transpérsd) = atravesar.

prince seized the reins of the steed of Tenderos, but the faithful animal, as though he knew him to be the foe of his late lord, reared and plunged, and refused to let him mount. The prince, however, used him as a shield to ward off the press of foes; while, with his sword, he defended himself against those in front of him. Taric ben Zeyad arrived at the scene of conflict, and paused, for a moment, in admiration of the surpassing prowess of the prince. Recollecting, however, that his fall would be a death-blow to his army, he spurred upon him, and wounded him severely with his scimitar. Before he could repeat his blow, Theodomir led up a body of Christian cavaliers to the rescue, and Taric was parted from his prey by the tumult of the fight. The prince sank to the earth, covered with wounds, and exhausted by the loss of blood. A faithful page drew him from under the hoofs of the horses, and, aided by a veteran soldier, an ancient vassal of Ataulpho, conveyed him to a short distance from the field of battle, by the side of a small stream that gushed out from among rocks. They stanchéd the blood that flowed from his wounds, and washed the dust from his face, and laid him beside the fountain. The page sat at his head, and supported it on his knees; and the veteran stood at his feet, with his brow bent, and his eyes full of sorrow. The prince gradually revived, and opened his eyes. «How fares the battle?» said he. «The struggle is hard,» replied the soldier, «but the day may yet be ours.»

The prince felt that the hour of his death was at hand, and ordered that they should aid him to rise upon his knees. They supported him between them, and he prayed fervently for a short time, when, finding his strength declining, he beckoned

REINS² (réns) = riendas.

LATE = ex-, que fué, último.

REARED¹ (rérd) = encabritarse.

PLUNGED = zambullir, dar manotadas.

PRESS = presion, empuje.

HOOFS = cascos.

CONVÉYED = trasportar, llevar.

GUSHED OUT = salir á chorro, brotar.

STANCHÉD = restañar.

WASHÉD = lavar.

BROW = frente.

the veteran to sit down beside him on the rock. Continuing to kneel, he confessed himself to that ancient soldier, having no priest or friar to perform that office in this hour of extremity. When he had so done, he sank again upon the earth, and pressed it with his lips, as if he would take a fond farewell of his beloved country. The page would then have raised his head, but found that his lord had yielded up the ghost.

A number of Arab warriors, who came to the fountain to slake their thirst, cut off the head of the prince, and bore it in triumph to Taric crying, «Behold the head of the Christian leader!» Taric immediately ordered that the head should be put upon the end of a lance, together with the surcoat of the prince, and borne about the field of battle, with the sound of trumpets, atabals, and cymbals.

When the Christians beheld the surcoat, and knew the features of the prince, they were struck with horror, and heart and hand failed them. Theodomir endeavoured in vain to rally them; they threw by their weapons and fled; and they continued to fly, and the enemy to pursue and slay them, until the darkness of the night. The Moslems then returned and plundered the Christian camp, where they found abundant spoil.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

(North America), still living. — History, humorous and grave, tales, sketches, etc.

IX. DEFENCE OF THE CONVENT OF ST.-GEORGE.

For three long and anxious months did the good knight Pelistes and his cavaliers defend their sacred asylum against the repeated assaults of the infidels. The standard of the true faith was constantly displayed from the loftiest tower, and a fire

PRIEST (pre¹st) = sacerdote.

YIELDED UP THE GHOST = entregar el espíritu, exhalar el último aliento.

DARKNESS = oscuridad, anochecido.

PLUNDERED = saquear.

SPOIL = botín.

blazed there throughout the night, as signals of distress to the surrounding country. The watchman from his turret kept a wary look out over the land, hoping in every cloud of dust to descry the glittering helms of Christian warriors. The country, however, was forlorn and abandoned; or if perchance a human being was perceived, it was some Arab horseman, careering the plain of the Guadalquivir as fearlessly as if it were his native desert.

By degrees the provisions of the convent were consumed, and the cavaliers had to slay their horses, one by one, for food. They suffered the wasting miseries of famine without a murmur, and always met their commander with a smile. Pelistes, however, read their sufferings in their wan and emaciated countenances, and felt more for them than for himself. He was grieved at heart that such loyalty and valour should only lead to slavery or death, and resolved to make one desperate attempt for their deliverance. Assembling them one day in the court of the convent, he disclosed to them his purpose.

«Comrades and brothers in arms,» said he, «it is needless to conceal danger from brave men. Our case is desperate: our countrymen either know not or heed not our situation, or have not the means to help us. There is but one chance of escape; it is full of peril, and, as your leader, I claim the right to brave it. To-morrow at break of day I will sally forth and make for the city gates at the moment of their being opened; no one will suspect a solitary horseman; I shall be taken for one of those recreant Christians who have basely mingled with the enemy.

BLAZED = inflamarse, arder.

DISTRESS = condicion apurada ó calamitosa.

WATCHMAN = centinela.

TURRET = torreón.

WARY = cauto.

LOOK OUT = ojo alerta, vigilancia.

DESCRY (descri¹) = divisar.

PERCHANCE = por casualidad.

FÁMINE = hambre.

WAN = pálido (de consuncion).

HEED = hacer caso.

PÉRIL = peligro.

TO-MORROW (tumóro³) = mañana.

MAKE FOR = tratar de ganar (llegando).

BASELY (básli⁴) = bajamente.

If I succeed in getting out of the city, I will hasten to Toledo for assistance. At all events I shall be back in less than twenty days. Keep a vigilant look-out toward the nearest mountain. If you behold five lights blazing upon its summit, be assured I am at hand with succour, and prepare yourselves to sally forth upon the city as I attack the gates. Should I fail in obtaining aid, I will return to die with you.»

When he had finished, his warriors would fain have severally undertaken the enterprise, and they remonstrated against his exposing himself to such peril; but he was not to be shaken from his purpose. On the following morning, ere the break of day, his horse was led forth, caparisoned, into the court of the convent, and Pelistes appeared in complete armour. Assembling his cavaliers in the chapel, he prayed with them for some time before the altar of the holy Virgin. Then rising, and standing in the midst of them, «God knows, my companions,» said he, «whether we have any longer a country! If not, better were we in our graves. Loyal and true have ye been to me, and loyal have ye been to my son, even to the hour of his death; and grieved am I that I have no other means of proving my love for you, than by adventuring my worthless life for your deliverance. All I ask of you, before I go, is a solemn promise to defend yourselves to the last like brave men and Christian cavaliers, and never to renounce your faith, or throw yourselves on the mercy of the renegado Magued, or the traitor Julian.» They all pledged their word, and took a solemn oath to the same effect before the altar.

Pelistes then embraced them one by one, and gave them his benediction; and as he did so his heart yearned over them,

FAIN = de buena gana.

SEVERALLY = cada cual, adv.

REMONSTRATED = hacer ver los inconvenientes, reconvenir.

SHAKEN (shake, shook) =
sacudir. } apartar de.

FROM. }

ÈRE = antes que.

HÓLY = santo.

GRAVES = tumbas.

WORTHLESS = de ningun valor, inútil.

PLEDGED = empeñar.

YEARNED (yèrnd) = padecer por deseada tension, anhelar, adherirse á.

for he felt towards them, not merely as a companion in arms and as a commander, but as a father; and he took leave of them as if he had been going to his death. The warriors, on their part, crowded round him in silence, kissing his hands and the hem of his surcoat, and many of the sternest shed tears.

The grey of the dawning had just streaked the east, when Pelistes took lance in hand, hung his shield about his neck, and, mounting his steed, issued quietly forth from a postern of the convent. He paced slowly through the vacant streets, and the tramp of his steed echoed afar in that silent hour; but no one suspected a warrior, moving thus singly and tranquilly in an armed city, to be an enemy. He arrived at the gate just at the hour of opening. A foraging party was entering with cattle and with beasts of burthen, and he passed unheeded through the throng. As soon as he was out of sight of the soldiers who guarded the gate, he quickened his pace, and at length, galloping at full speed, succeeded in gaining the mountains. Here he paused and alighted at a solitary farm-house to breathe his panting steed; but had scarce put foot to ground when he heard the distant sound of pursuit, and beheld a horseman spurring up the mountain.

Throwing himself again upon his steed, he abandoned the road and galloped across the rugged heights. The deep, dry channel of a torrent checked his career, and his horse stumbling upon the margin, rolled with his rider to the bottom. Pelistes was sorely bruised by the fall, and his whole visage

HEM = dobladillo.

STERNEST = mas severo, mas duro.

DAWNING = albores matutinos.

STREAKED (strekt) = rasgar (con tintes).

POSTERN = poterna.

PACED = andar al paso.

TRAMP = pisar, s.

F^oRAGING = forrajear.

BURTHEN = carga.

BREATHE = respirar, dejar respirar.

PANTING = jadear.

DRY = seco.

CHANNEL = canal, cauce.

STUMBLING = dar un traspié, tropezar.

SORELY = dolorosamente.

BRUISED (brusd) = magullar, destrozar.

was bathed in blood. His horse, too, was maimed and unable to stand, so that there was no hope of escape. The enemy drew near, and proved to be no other than Magued, the renegado general, who had perceived him as he issued forth from the city, and had followed singly in pursuit. «Well met, *señor alcaide!*» exclaimed he, «and overtaken in good time. Surrender yourself my prisoner.»

Pelistes made no other reply than by drawing his sword, bracing his shield, and preparing for defence. Magued, though an apostate, and a fierce warrior, possessed some sparks of knightly magnanimity. Seeing his adversary dismounted, he disdained to take him at a disadvantage, but, alighting tied his horse to a tree.

The conflict that ensued was desperate and doubtful for seldom had two warriors met so well matched or of equal prowess. Their shields were hacked to pieces, the ground was strewed with fragments of their armour, and stained with their blood. They paused repeatedly to take breath; regarding each other with wonder and admiration. Pelistes, however, had been previously injured by his fall, and fought to great disadvantage. The renegado perceived it, and sought not to slay him, but to take him alive. Shifting his ground continually, he wearied his antagonist, who was growing weaker and weaker from the loss of blood. At length Pelistes seemed to summon up all his remaining strength to make a signal blow; it was skill-

BATHED = bañar.

MAIMED = estropear los remos.

OVERTAKEN = alcanzar.

BRACING = abrazar (armas).

SPARKS = chispas.

ALIGHTING = apearse.

TIED (tie) = atar.

MATCHED = equiparar.

HACKED = rajar á hachazos.

STREWED ó STROWED (reg. ó irreg.

strown ó strewn) = cubrir con pedazos, flores, etc.

STAINED = manchar.

WONDER (²wúnder) = sorpresa.

SHIFTING = cambiar (buscando recursos).

WEARIED (⁴wérid) = fatigar.

WEAKER (¹wéker) = mas débil.

SUMMON UP = llamar arriba, suscitar, reunir.

fully parried, and he fell prostrate upon the ground. The renegado ran up, and putting his foot upon his sword, and the point of his scimitar to his throat, called upon him to ask his life; but Pelistes lay without sense, and as one dead. Magued then unlaced the helmet of his vanquished enemy, and seated himself on a rock beside him, to recover breath. In this situation the warriors were found by certain Moorish cavaliers, who marvelled much at the traces of that stern and bloody combat. Finding there was yet life in the Christian knight, they laid him upon one of their horses, and aiding Magued to remount his steed, proceeded slowly to the city. As the convoy passed by the convent, the cavaliers looked forth and beheld their commander borne along bleeding and a captive. Furious at the sight, they sallied forth to the rescue, but were repulsed by a superior force, and driven back to the great portal of the church. The enemy entered pell-mell with them, fighting from aisle to aisle, from altar to altar, and in the courts and cloisters of the convent. The greater part of the cavaliers died bravely, sword in hand; the rest were disabled with wounds and made prisoners. The convent, which was lately their castle, was now made their prison, and, in after-times, in commemoration of this event, was consecrated by the name of St. George of the Captives.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

X. FORAY OF THE SPANISH KNIGHTS AMONG THE MOUNTAINS OF MÁLAGA.

The foray of old Muley Aben Hassan had touched the pride of the Andalusian chivalry, and they determined on retaliation.

THROAT = garganta.

UNLÁCED = deshacer los lazos.

VÁNQUISHED = vencer.

RÉSCUE = rescate.

CHURCH = iglesia.

PELL-MELL = á trochè y moche.

AISLE (il) = ala, nave (de iglesia).

DISÁBLED = incapacitar, inutilizar.

FORÁY = correría.

RETALIATION = revaucha.

For this purpose, a number of the most distinguished cavaliers assembled at Antequera, in the month of March, 1485. The leaders of the enterprise were the gallant marquis of Cádiz; Don Pedro Henriquez, adelantado of Andalusia; Don Juan de Silva, count of Cifuentes, and bearer of the royal standard, who commanded in Seville; Don Alonso de Cárdenas, master of the religious and military order of Santiago, and Don Alonso de Aguilar. Several other cavaliers of note hastened to take part in the enterprise, and in a little time, about twenty-seven hundred horse and several companies of foot were assembled within the old warlike city of Antequera, comprising the very flower of Andalusian chivalry. A council of war was held by the chiefs, to determine in what quarter they should strike a blow. The rival Moorish kings were waging civil war with each other in the vicinity of Granada, and the whole country lay open to inroad. Various plans were proposed by the different cavaliers. The marquis of Cádiz was desirous of scaling the walls of Zahara, and regaining possession of that important fortress. The master of Santiago, however suggested a wider range, and a still more important object. He had received information from his adalides, who were apostate Moors, that an incursion might be made with safety into a mountainous region near Málaga, called the Axarquia. Here were valleys of pastureland, well stocked with flocks and herds; and there were numerous villages and hamlets, which would be an easy prey. The city of Málaga was too weakly garrisoned, and had too few cavalry, to send forth any force in opposition. And he added, that they might extend their ravages to its very gates, and peradventure carry that wealthy place by sudden assault. The adventurous spirits of the cavaliers were inflamed by this sugges-

BEARER (bérer) = portador.

WARLIKE = belicoso.

COMPRISING = comprender, encerrar.

QUÁRTER = cuartel, distrito.

ÍNROAD = incursion.

STOCKED = surto.

FLOCKS = rebaños.

HAMLETS = aldeas.

CARRY = llevar, tomar.

WEALTHY (wélthi) = opulento.

tion: in their sanguine confidence, they already beheld Málaga in their power, and they were eager for the enterprise. The marquis of Cádiz endeavoured to interpose a little cool caution: he likewise had apostate adalides the most intelligent and experienced on the borders. Among these, he placed especial reliance on one, named Luis Amar, who knew all the mountains and valleys of the country. He had received from him a particular account of these mountains of the Axarquia. Their savage and broken nature was a sufficient defence for the fierce people that inhabited them, who, manning their rocks, and their tremendous passes, which were often nothing more than the deep, dry bed of torrents, might set whole armies at defiance. Even if vanquished, they afforded no spoil to the victor; their houses were little better than bare walls, and they would drive off their scanty flocks and herds to the fortresses of the mountains. The sober counsel of the marquis was overruled. The cavaliers, accustomed to mountain warfare, considered themselves and their horses equal to any wild and rugged expedition, and were flushed with the idea of a brilliant assault upon Málaga. Leaving all heavy baggage at Antequera, and all such as had horses too weak for this mountain scramble, they set forth, full of spirit and confidence. Don Alonso de Aguilar and the adelantado of Andalusia led the squadron of advance; the count of Cifuentes followed, with certain of the chivalry of Seville; then came the battalion of the most valiant Rodrigo Ponce de Leon, marquis of Cádiz: he was accompanied by several of his brothers and nephews, and many cavaliers who sought dis-

SÁNGUINE = sanguíneo, animoso ó exaltado.

COOL = fresco, frío.

BORDERS = fronteras.

RELIANCE = confianza.

ACCOUNT = relacion.

MANNING = llenar de hombres, ocupar.

PASSES = desfiladeros, puertos.

BED = lecho, cauce.

BARE = desnudo.

SCANTY = escaso.

FORTRESSES = fortalezas.

OVERRÚLED = vencer en discusion.

FLUSHED = engreír.

CERTAIN = algunos.

tion under his banner; and as this family band paraded in martial state through the streets of Antequera, they attracted universal attention and applause. The rearguard was led by Don Alonso de Cárdenas, master of Santiago; and was composed of the knights of his order, and the cavaliers of Ecija, with certain men-at-arms of the Holy Brotherhood, whom the king had placed under his command. The army was attended by a great train of mules, laden with provisions for a few days' supply, until they should be able to forage among the Moorish villages. Never did a more gallant and self-confident little army tread the earth. It was composed of men full of health and vigour, to whom war was a pastime and delight. They had spared no expense in their equipments; for never was the pomp of war carried to a higher pitch than among the proud chivalry of Spain. Cased in armour, richly inlaid and embossed, decked with rich surcoats and waving plumes, and superbly mounted on Andalusian steeds, they pranced out of Antequera, with banners flying, and their various devices and armorial bearings ostentatiously displayed; and, in the confidence of their hopes, promised the inhabitants to enrich them with the spoils of Malaga. In the rear of this warlike pageant followed a peaceful band, intent upon profiting by the anticipated victories. They were not the customary wretches that hover about armies, to plunder and strip the dead; but goodly and substantial traders, from Seville, Cordova, and other cities of traffic. They rode

PARÁDED = marchar en parada.

MEN-AT-ARMS = hombres armados de toda armadura.

BR²OTHERHOOD = hermandad.

EQUIPMENTS = equipos.

PITCH = altura.

INLÁID (inlay) = incrustar.

EMBOSSÉD = formar relieves.

DECKED = adornar.

PRANCED = hacer piernas, cabriolar.

DEVICES = divisa.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS = escudos heráldicos.

PÁGEANT = procesion ó tren lucido.

WRETCHES (retches) = miserables.

STRIP = despojar.

GOODLY = de buen aspecto, que tiene cara de gordo y hermoso, hacendado.

TRÁDERS = traficantes.

sleek mules, and were clad in fair raiment, with long leathern purses at their girdles, well filled with pistoles and other golden coin. They had heard of the spoils, wasted by the soldiery at the capture of Alhama, and were provided with moneys to buy up the jewels and precious stones, the vessels of gold and silver, and the rich silks and cloths, that should form the plunder of Málaga. The proud cavaliers eyed these sons of traffic with great disdain, but permitted them to follow, for the convenience of the troops, who might otherwise be overburdened with booty.

It had been intended to conduct this expedition with great celerity and secrecy; but the noise of their preparations had already reached the city of Málaga. The garrison, it is true, was weak, but the commander was himself a host. This was Muley Abdallah, commonly called El Zagal, or, «the Valiant.» He was younger brother of Muley Aben Hassan, and general of the few forces which remained faithful to the old monarch. He possessed equal fierceness of spirit with his brother, and surpassed him in craft and vigilance. His very name was a war-cry among his soldiery, who had the most extravagant opinion of his prowess.

El Zagal suspected, that Málaga was the object of this noisy expedition. He consulted with old Bexir, a veteran Moor, who governed the city. «If this army of marauders were to reach Málaga,» said he, «we should hardly be able to keep them without its walls. I will throw myself, with a small force, into the mountains, rouse the peasantry, take possession of the

SLEEK = relucientes.

FAIR RAIMENT = vestidura de día de fiesta, lujosa.

LEATHERN (léthern) = de cuero.

PURSES = bolsas.

GIRDLES = cinturones.

PISTÓLES = doblones.

GOLDEN = de oro.

COIN = moneda.

EYED (id) = echar el ojo.

OVERBÚRDENED = cargar por demás.

BOOTY = botín.

CRAFT = saber, astucia.

SUSPECTED = sospechar.

MOOR = moro.

MARAUDERS = merodeadores.

passes, and endeavour to give these Spanish cavaliers sufficient entertainment upon the road.

It was on a Wednesday, that the pranking army of high-mettled warriors issued from the ancient gates of Antequera. They marched all day and night, making their way secretly, as they supposed, through the passes of the mountains. As the tract of country they intended to maraud was far in the Moorish territories, near the coast of the Mediterranean, they did not arrive there until late in the following day. In passing through these stern and lofty mountains, their path was often along the bottom of a barranca, or deep rocky valley, with a scanty stream dashing along it, among the loose rocks and stones which it had broken and rolled down in the time of its autumnal violence. Sometimes their road was a mere rambla, or dry bed of a torrent, cut deep into the mountains, and filled with their shattered fragments. These barrancas and ramblas were overhung by immense cliffs and precipices, forming the lurking-places of ambuscades during the wars between the Moors and Spaniards, as in after-times they have become the favourite haunts of robbers, to way-lay the unfortunate traveller.

As the sun went down, the cavaliers came to a lofty part of the mountains, commanding, to their right, a distant glimpse of a part of the fair vega of Málaga, with the blue Mediterranean beyond, and they hailed it with exultation as a glimpse of the promised land. As the night closed in, they reached the chain of little valleys and hamlets, locked up among these rocky heights, and known among the Moors by the name of the Axarquía. Here their vaunting hopes were destined to meet with the first disappointment. The inhabitants had heard of

WEDNESDAY (Wensday) = miércoles.

PRANKING = engalanado.

HIGH-METTLED = de muchos bríos,
brioso.

OVERHUNG = pender sobre, coro-
nar de.

CLIFFS = peñones.

HAUNTS = guarida.

WAY-LAY = acechar.

FAIR = claro, hermoso.

HAIL = decir salve, saludar.

LOCKED = cerrar con llave, encerrar.

VAUNTING = jactanciosos.

DISAPPOINTMENT = chasco.

their approach; they had conveyed away their cattle and effects; and, with their wives and children, had taken refuge in the towers and fortresses of the mountains. Enraged at their disappointment, the troops set fire to the deserted houses, and pressed forward, hoping for better fortune as they advanced. Don Alonso de Aguilar, and the other cavaliers in the vanguard, spread out their forces, to lay waste the country; capturing a few lingering herds of cattle, with the Morish peasants who were driving them to some place of safety. While this marauding party carried fire and sword in the advance, and lit up the mountain cliffs with the flames of the hamlets, the master of Santiago, who brought up the rearguard, maintained strict order, keeping his knights together in martial array; ready for attack or defence should an enemy appear. The men-at-arms of the Holy Brotherhood attempted to roam in quest of booty; but he called them back, and rebuked them severely.

At length they came to a part of the mountain completely broken up by barrancas and ramblas of vast depth, and shagged with rocks and precipices. It was impossible to maintain the order of march; the horses had no room for action, and were scarcely manageable, having to scramble from rock, to rock, and up and down frightful declivities, where there was scarce footing for a mountain-goat. Passing by a burning village, the light of the flames revealed their perplexed situation. The Moors who had taken refuge in a watch-tower on an impending height, shouted with exultation, when they looked down upon these glistening cavaliers, struggling and stumbling among the rocks. Sallying forth from their tower, they took possession of

LAY WASTE = asolar.

PEASANTS (²pésants) = paisanos.

LIT UP LIGHT UP (reg. é irreg.) = encender.

BROUGHT UP = llevar arriba, cerrar.

ROAM = vagar.

REBUKED = reconvenir.

SHAGGED = afelpado, lleno de malezas y asperezas.

GOAT = cabra.

BURNING (burn, burnt) = arder.

WATCH-TOWER = atalaya.

IMPENDING = amenazante.

GLISTERING = resplandecer.

the cliffs which overhung the ravine, and hurled darts and stones upon the enemy. It was with the utmost grief of heart, that the good master of Santiago beheld his brave men falling like helpless victims around him, without the means of resistance or revenge. The confusion of his followers was increased by the shouts of the Moors, multiplied by the echoes of every crag and cliff, as if they were surrounded by innumerable foes. Being entirely ignorant of the country, in their struggles to extricate themselves they plunged into other glens and defiles, where they were still more exposed to danger. In this extremity, the master of Santiago despatched messengers in search of succour. The marquis of Cadiz, like a loyal companion in arms, hastened to his aid with his cavalry. His approach checked the assaults of the enemy; and the master was at length enabled to extricate his troops from the defile. In the mean time, Don Alonso de Aguilar and his companions, in their eager advance, had likewise got entangled in deep glens, and dry beds of torrents, where they had been severely galled by the insulting attacks of a handful of Moorish peasants, posted on the impending precipices. The proud spirit of De Aguilar was incensed at having the game of war thus turned upon him, and his gallant forces domineered over, by mountain boors, whom he had thought to drive, like their own cattle, to Antequera. Hearing, however, that the marquis of Cadiz and the master of Santiago were engaged with the enemy, he disregarded his own danger, and, calling together his troops returned to assist them, or rather, to partake of their perils. Being once more assembled together, the cavaliers held a hasty council,

RAVINE (ravén) = barranco.

HELPLESS = sin socorro, desvalido.

INCREASED (incréd) = aumentar.

CRAG = risco.

ÉXTRICATE = sacar (de un atolladero).

GLENS = valle estrecho, cañada.

DEFILES = desfiladero.

SEARCH (serch) = busca.

ENTÁNGLED = enmarañar, enredar.

POSTED = colocar, apostar.

GAME = juego, partido.

TURNED UPON = convertido contra.

BOORS = patanes, paletos.

DISREGARDED = despreciar.

PARTAKE (partook, partaken) = participar.

amidst the hurling of stones and whistling of arrows; and their resolves were quickened by the sight, from time to time, of some gallant companion in arms laid low. They determined, that there was no spoil in this part of the country to repay the extraordinary peril; and that it was better to abandon the herds they had already taken, which only embarrassed their march, and to retreat with all speed to less dangerous ground.

The adalides or guides were ordered to lead the way out of this place of carnage. These, thinking to conduct them by the most secure route, led them by a steep and rocky pass, difficult to the foot-soldiers, but almost impracticable to the cavalry. It was overhung with precipices, whence showers of stones and arrows were poured upon them, accompanied by savage yells, which appalled the stoutest heart. In some places they could pass but one at a time, and were often transpierced, horse and rider, by the Moorish darts; the progress of their comrades was impeded by their dying struggles. The surrounding precipices were lit up by a thousand alarm-fires, and every crag and cliff had its flames, by the light of which they beheld their foes bounding from rock to rock, and looking more like fiends than mortal men. Either through terror and confusion, or through real ignorance of the country, their guides, instead of conducting them out of the mountains, led them deeper into their fatal recesses. The morning dawned upon them in a narrow rambla, its bottom filled with broken rocks, where once had raved along the mountain torrent, while above them beetled huge arid cliffs, over the brows of which they beheld the turbaned

more assembled together, the cavaliers held a hasty council.

WHISTLING (whisling) = silbar, silbido.

RESOLVES = resoluciones.

LAI²D LOW = tendido por tierra.

ROUTE (rut) = via, camino.

SHOWERS = lluvia ó aguacero, nube.

YELLS = vocería salvaje.

APPALLED = intimidar.

TRANSPIERCED (transpérsd) = atravesar.

BOUNDING = saltar.

FIENDS (fends) = habitante infernal.

RÁVED = delirar, enfurecerse.

BETLED = quedar suspendido sobre

BROWS = frente, cúspide.

heads of their fierce and exulting foes. What a different appearance did the unfortunate cavaliers present, from the gallant band that marched so vauntingly out of Antequera! Covered with dust and blood and wounds, and haggard with fatigue and horror, they looked like victims rather than warriors. Many of their banners were lost, and not a trumpet was heard, to rally their sinking spirits. The men turned with imploring eyes to their commanders, while the hearts of the cavaliers were ready to burst with rage and grief, at the merciless havoc made among their faithful followers.

All day they made ineffectual attempts to extricate themselves from the mountains. Columns of smoke rose from the heights where in the preceding night had blazed the alarm-fires. The mountaineers assembled from every direction; they swarmed at every pass, getting in the advance of the Christians, and garrisoning the cliffs like so many towers and battlements.

Night closed again upon the Christians, when they were shut up in a narrow valley, traversed by a deep stream, and surrounded by precipices that seemed to reach the skies, and on which the alarm-fires blazed and flared. Suddenly a new cry was heard resounding along the valley. «El Zagal! El Zagal!» echoed from cliff to cliff. «What cry is that?» said the master of Santiago. «It is the war-cry of El Zagal, the Moorish general,» said an old Castilian soldier: «he must be coming in person with the troops of Málaga.»

The worthy master turned to his knights: «Let us die,» said he, «making a road with our hearts, since we cannot with our swords. Let us scale the mountain, and sell our lives dearly, instead of staying here to be tamely butchered.»

EXÚLTING = alegre con el triunfo.

HÁGGARD = espantoso (por lo que ha sufrido).

BURST = reventar.

HÁVOC = destrozo.

SWARMED = hormiguesear.

SHUT UP = encerrar.

FLARED = echar una llama rojiza.

SELL (sold, sold) = vender.

DEARLY = caramente.

TÁMELY = mansamente.

STAYING (stay, staid) = quedar.

BUTCHERED = matar como un carnicero.

So saying, he turned his steed against the mountain, and spurred him up its flinty side. Horse and foot followed his example; eager, if they could not escape, to have at least a dying blow at the enemy. As they struggled up the height, a tremendous storm of darts and stones was showered upon them by the Moors. Sometimes a fragment of rock came bounding and thundering down ploughing its way through the centre of their host. The foot-soldiers, faint with weariness and hunger, or crippled by wounds, held by the tails and manes of the horses, to aid them in their ascent, while the horses, losing their footing among the loose stones, or receiving some sudden wound, tumbled down the steep declivity, steed, rider, and soldier rolling from crag to crag, until they were dashed to pieces in the valley. In this desperate struggle, the alferéz, or standard-bearer of the master, with his standard, was lost, as were many of his relations and his dearest friends. At length he succeeded in attaining the crest of the mountain, but it was only to be plunged in new difficulties. A wilderness of rocks and rugged dells lay before him, beset by cruel foes. Having neither banner nor trumpet, by which to rally his troops, they wandered apart, each intent upon saving himself from the precipices of the mountains and the darts of the enemy. When the pious master of Santiago beheld the scattered fragments of his late gallant force, he could not restrain his grief. «O God!» exclaimed he, «great is thine anger this day against thy servants! Thou hast converted the cowardice of these infidels into desperate valour, and hast made peasants and boors victorious over armed men of battle!»

FLINTY = de pedernal.

THUNDERING = tronar.

PLOUGHING (plouíng) = arar, abrir campo arado.

HUNGER (húnguer) = hambre.

HELD BY = se agarraban á.

TAILS = colas.

MANES = erines.

CREST = cima.

DELL = barrançal.

BESÉT = rodear, sitiar.

SCÁTTERED = dispersar.

RESTRÁIN = contenerse.

GRIEF (gréf) = pesar.

He would fain have kept with his foot-soldiers, and, gathering them together, have made head against the enemy; but those around him entreated him to think only of his personal safety. To remain was to perish without striking a blow; to escape was to preserve a life, that might be devoted to vengeance on the Moors. The master reluctantly yielded to their advice. «O Lord of hosts!» exclaimed he again, «from thy wrath do I fly, not from these infidels: they are but instruments in thy hands to chastise us for our sins!» So saying, he sent the guides in advance, and, putting spurs to his horse, dashed through a defile of the mountains, before the Moors could intercept him. The moment the master put his horse to speed, his troops scattered in all directions. Some endeavoured to follow his traces, but were confounded among the intricacies of the mountain. They fled hither and thither; many perishing among the precipices, others being slain by the Moors, and others taken prisoners.

The gallant marquis of Cádiz, guided by his trusty adalide, Luis Amar, had ascended a different part of the mountain. He was followed by his friend, Don Alonso de Aguilar, the adelantado, and the count of Cifuentes; but, in the darkness and confusion, the bands of these commanders became separated from each other. When the marquis attained the summit, he looked around for his companions in arms; but they were no longer following him, and there was no trumpet to summon them. It was a consolation to the marquis, however, that his brothers, and several of his relations, with a number of his retainers, were still with him. He called his brothers by name, and their replies gave comfort to his heart.

His guide now led the way into another valley, where he would be less exposed to danger. When he had reached the

GATHERING = reunir.

ENTREATED (entréted) = suplicar.

CHASTISE = castigar.

SINS = pecados.

INTRICACIES = sitios intrincados.

TRUSTY = confiado, fiel.

ATTAINED = alcanzar.

BROTHERS = hermanos.

RETAINERS = dependientes feudales.

COMFORT = consuelo.

bottom of it, the marquis paused, to collect his scattered followers, and to give time for his fellow commanders to rejoin him. Here he was suddenly assailed by the troops of El Zagal, aided by the mountaineers from the cliffs. The Christians, exhausted and terrified, lost all presence of mind; most of them fled, and were either slain or taken captives. The marquis and his valiant brothers, with a few tried friends, made a stout resistance. His horse was killed under him; his brothers, Don Diego and Don Lope, with his two nephews, Don Lorenzo and Don Manuel, were one by one, swept from his side; either transfixing with darts and lances by the soldiers of El Zagal, or crushed by stones from the heights. The marquis was a veteran warrior, and had been in many a bloody battle, but never before had death fallen so thick and close around him. When he saw his remaining brother, Don Beltran, struck out of his saddle by a fragment of a rock, and his horse running wildly about without his rider, he gave a cry of anguish, and stood bewildered and aghast. A few faithful followers surrounded him, and entreated him to fly for his life. He would still have remained, to have shared the fortunes of his friend, Don Alonso de Aguilar, and his other companions in arms; but the forces of El Zagal were between him and them, and death was whistling by on every wind. Reluctantly, therefore, he consented to fly. Another horse was brought him: his faithful adalide guided him by one of the steepest paths, which lasted for four leagues; the enemy still hanging on his traces, and thinning the scanty ranks of his followers. At length the marquis reached the extremity of the mountain defiles, and, with a haggard remnant of his men, escaped by dint of hoof to Antequera.

KILLED = matar.

AGHAST = espantado, horrorizado.

SWEPT FROM = barridos de, arrebatados.

WHISTLING BY (whisling) = pasar silbando.

TRANSFIXED = atravesar.

LASTED = durar.

RUNNING... ABOUT = correr de un lado para otro.

TRACES = rastro, huellas.

WILDLY = desenfrenadamente, loco.

THINNING (thin) = disminuir.

BEWILDERED = atolondrar.

BY DINT = á fuerza.

The count of Cifuentes, with a few of his retainers, in attempting to follow the marquis of Cádiz, wandered into a narrow pass, where they were completely surrounded by the band of El Zagal. Finding all attempt at escape impossible, and resistance vain, the worthy count surrendered himself prisoner, as did also his brother, Don Pedro de Silva, and the few of his retainers who survived.

The dawn of day found Don Alonso de Aguilar, with a handful of his adherents, still among the mountains. They had attempted to follow the marquis of Cádiz, but had been obliged to pause and defend themselves against the thickening forces of the enemy. They at length traversed the mountain, and reached the same valley where the marquis had made his last disastrous stand. Wearied and perplexed, they sheltered themselves in a natural grotto, under an overhanging rock, which kept off the darts of the enemy, while a bubbling fountain gave them the means of slaking their raging thirst, and refreshing their exhausted steeds. As day broke, the scene of slaughter unfolded its horrors. There lay the noble brothers and nephews of the gallant marquis, transfixed with darts, or gashed and bruised with unseemly wounds; while many other gallant cavaliers were stretched out dead and dying around, some of them partly stripped and plundered by the Moors. De Aguilar was a pious knight, but his piety was not humble and resigned, like that of the worthy master of Santiago. He imprecated holy curses upon the infidels, for having thus laid low the flower of Christian chivalry, and he vowed in his heart bitter vengeance upon the surrounding country. By degrees the little force of De

WORTHY = digno.

COUNT = conde.

THICKENING = espesar, aumentar.

SHÉLTERED = albergar, refugiar.

GROTTO = gruta.

BUBBLING (bubble) = hervir como bur-

bujas, bullicioso.

SLAKING = apagar (sed).

UNFÓLDED = desarrollar, desenvolver.

UNSEÉMLY = horrible (de ver).

STRETCHED OUT DEAD AND DYING =

tendidos muertos y moribundos.

CURSES = maldiciones.

BÍTTER = amargo.

Aguilar was augmented by numbers of fugitives, who issued from caves and chasms, where they had taken refuge in the night. A little band of mounted knights was gradually formed, and the Moors having abandoned the heights to collect the spoils of the slain, this gallant but forlorn squadron was enabled to retreat to Antequera.

This disastrous affair lasted from Thursday evening throughout Friday, the twenty-first of March, the festival of St. Benedict. It is still recorded in Spanish calendars as the defeat of the mountains of Málaga; and the place where the greatest slaughter took place is pointed out to the present day, and is called *La cuesta de la Matanza*, or «the hill of the Massacre.» The principal leaders who survived returned to Antequera; many of the knights took refuge in Alhama, and others wandered about the mountains for eight days, living on roots and herbs, hiding themselves during the day, and roaming forth at night. So enfeebled and disheartened were they, that they offered no resistance if attacked. Three or four soldiers would surrender to a Moorish peasant, and even the women of Málaga sallied forth and made prisoners. Some were thrown into the dungeons of frontier towns; others led captive to Granada; but by far the greater number were conducted to Málaga, the city they had threatened to attack. Two hundred and fifty principal cavaliers, alcaides, commanders, and hidalgos of generous blood, were confined in the alcazaba or citadel of Málaga, to await their ransom; and five hundred and seventy of the common soldiery were crowded in an enclosure or court-yard of the alcazaba, to be sold as slaves.

Great spoils were collected, of splendid armour and weapons taken from the slain, or thrown away by the cavaliers in their flight; and many horses, magnificently caparisoned, to-

CHASMS (kasm) = hendiduras, antros.

MÁSSACRE (máaker) = degüello.

ENFÉEBLED = debilitar.

DÚNGEONS = calabozos.

THREATENED (thréend) = amenazar.

AWÁIT = aguardar.

RÁNSOM = rescate.

ENCLÓSURE = cerco.

gether with numerous standards; all which were paraded in triumph into the Moorish towns.

The merchants, also, who had come with the army, intending to traffic in the spoils of the Moors, were themselves made objects of traffic. Several of them were driven like cattle before the Moorish viragos to the market of Málaga, and, in spite of all their adroitness in trade, and their attempts to buy themselves off at a cheap ransom, they were unable to purchase their freedom without such draughts upon their money-bags at home, as drained them to the very bottom.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

XI. FIRST LANDING OF COLOMBUS IN THE NEW-WORLD.

When the day dawned, Columbus saw before him a level and beautiful island, several leagues in extent, of great freshness and verdure, and covered with trees like a continual orchard. Though every thing appeared in the wild luxuriance of untamed nature, yet the island was evidently populous, for the inhabitants were seen issuing from the woods, and running from all parts to the shore. They were all perfectly naked, and, from their attitudes and gestures, appeared lost in astonishment at the sight of the ships. Columbus made signal to cast anchor, and to man the boats. He entered his own boat, richly attired in scarlet, and bearing the royal standard. Martin Alon-

INTENDING = tener intencion.

VIRAGOS = guerreras, marimachos.

MARKET = mercado.

ADROITNESS = destreza.

TRADE = comercio.

CHEAP (chép) = barato.

FRÉEDOM = libertad.

DRAUGHTS (drafts) = trago, saca.

DRAINED = desaguar, apurar.

LANDING = desembarco.

LEAGUES (legs) = leguas.

ÓRCHARD = huerto.

LUXURIANCE (lugzúriance) = lozania.

UNTAMED = no domesticado, agreste.

WOODS = bosques.

SHORE = playa.

SHIPS = buques.

TO CAST ANCHOR = fondear.

so Pinzon, and Vicente Yañez his brother likewise put off in their boats, each bearing the banner of the enterprise emblazoned with a green cross, having on each side the lettre *F* and *Y*, surmounted by crowns, the Spanish initials of the Castilian monarchs, Fernando and Isabel.

As they approached the shores, they were delighted by the beauty and grandeur of the forests; the variety of unknown fruits on the trees which overhung the shores; the purity and suavity of the atmosphere, and the crystal transparency of the seas which bathe these islands. On landing, Columbus threw himself upon his knees, kissed the earth, and returned thanks to God with tears of joy. His example was followed by his companions, whose breasts, indeed, were full to overflowing. Columbus then rising, drew his sword, displayed the royal standard, and took possession in the names of the Castilian sovereigns, giving the island the name of San Salvador. He then called upon all present to take the oath of obedience to him as admiral and viceroy, and representative of the sovereigns.

His followers now burst forth into the most extravagant transports. They thronged around him, some embracing him, others kissing his hands. Those who had been most mutinous and turbulent during the voyage, were now most devoted and enthusiastic. Some begged favours of him, as of a man who had already wealth and honours in his gift. Many abject spirits, who had outraged him by their insolence, now crouched at his feet, begging his forgiveness, and offering for the future the blindest obedience to his commands.

The natives of the island, when, at the dawn of day, they had beheld the ships hovering on the coast, had supposed them some monsters, which had issued from the deep during the night. Their veering about, without any apparent effort, and

PUT OFF = echar á andar (náutica).

BATHE = bañar.

BREASTS (brésts) = pechos.

OVERFLÓWING = rebosar.

THRONGED = agolparse (las gentes).

GIFT = don.

ÁBJECT.

CROUCHED = agacharse.

FORGÍVENESS = perdon.

VEERING = virar.

the shifting and furling of their sails, resembling huge wings, filled them with astonishment. When they beheld the boats approach the shore, and a number of strange beings, clad in glittering steel, or raiment of various colours, landing upon the beach, they fled in affright to the woods. Finding, however, that there was no attempt to pursue or molest them, they gradually recovered from their terror and approached the Spaniards with great awe, frequently prostrating themselves, and making signs of adoration. During the ceremony of taking possession, they remained gazing, in timid admiration, at the complexion, the beards, the shining armour, and splendid dress of the Spaniards. The admiral particularly attracted their attention, from his commanding height, his air of authority, his scarlet dress, and the deference paid to him by his companions; all which pointed him out to be the commander. When they had still further recovered from their fears, they approached the Spaniards, touched their beards, and examined their hands and faces, admiring their whiteness. Columbus, pleased with their simplicity, their gentleness, and the confidence they reposed in beings who must have appeared so strange and formidable, submitted to their scrutiny with perfect acquiescence. The wondering savages were won by this benignity; they now supposed that the ships had sailed out of the crystal firmament which bounded their horizon, or that they had descended from above, on their ample wings, and that these marvellous beings were inhabitants of the skies.

The natives of the island were no less objects of curiosity to the Spaniards, differing, as they did, from any race of men they had ever seen. They were entirely naked, and painted

SHIFTING = mudar.

FURLING = arrollar, amainar.

HUGE = enorme.

CLAD (clothe, clad, clad) = vestir.

BEACH (bech) = orilla.

AFFRÍGHT = espanto.

AWE = miedo reverencial.

BEARDS (berds) = barbas (pelo).

WHITENESS = blancura.

WON (win, won) = vencer, ganar.

BOUNDED = limitar.

PAINTED = pintar.

with a variety of colours and devices, so as to have a wild and fantastic appearance. Their natural complexion was of a tawny or copper hue, and they were entirely destitute of beards. Their hair was not crisped, like the recently discovered tribes of Africa, under the same latitude, but straight and coarse, partly cut above the ears, but some locks behind left long, and falling upon their shoulders. Their features, though disfigured by paint, were agreeable; they had lofty foreheads, and remarkably fine eyes. They were of moderate stature, and well shaped; most of them appeared to be under thirty years of age. They appeared to be a simple and artless people, and of gentle and friendly dispositions. Their only arms were lances, hardened at the end by fire, or pointed with a flint or the bone of a fish. There was no iron to be seen among them, nor did they know its properties; for when a drawn sword was presented to them, they unguardedly took it by the edge. Columbus distributed among them coloured caps, glass beads, hawk's bells, and other trifles, which they received as inestimable gifts, and, decorating themselves with them, were wonderfully delighted with their finery.

As Columbus supposed himself to have landed on an island at the extremity of India, he called the natives by the general appellation of Indians, which was universally adopted before

COMPLÉXION = tez.

TAWNY = curtido, aleonado.

COPPER = cobre.

HUE = tinte.

CRISPED = corto y rizado.

STRAIGHT = derecho.

COARSE = ordinario.

EARS (ers) = orejas, oídos.

LOCKS = rizos, guedejas.

FOREHEADS = frentes

ARTLESS = sin arte, sin astucia ó picardía.

HARDENED = endurecer.

POINTED = llevar punta.

BONE = hueso.

FISH = pescado.

UNGUARDEDLY = incáutamente.

CAPS = gorras.

GLASS-BEADS (beds) = cuentas de rosario de cristal.

HAWK'S = dealcon.

BELLS = campanillas.

TRIFLES = bagatelas.

FINERY = lujo.

the nature of his discovery was known, and has since been extended to all the aborigines of the new world. The Spaniards remained all day on shore, refreshing themselves, after their anxious voyage, amidst the beautiful groves of the island; and they returned to their ships late in the evening, delighted with all they had seen.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

XII. CHRISTIANS CELEBRATING THE DIVINE RITES AMONG THE ROCKS OF EGYPT.

(1): I had proceeded for some time through a gloomy defile, when, at a distance before me among the rocks on which the moonlight fell, I perceived, upon a ledge but little elevated above the canal, a small hut or cave, which, from a tree or two planted around it, had some appearance of being the abode of a human being. Suddenly, in the air above my head, as if it came from heaven, there burst a strain from a choir of voices, that with its solemn sweetness filled the whole valley.

It was the Christians' morning hymn that I heard. I looked up, and, at the very summit of the rock above me, saw a light, appearing to come from a small opening or window, through which also the sounds, that had appeared so supernatural, issued.

There could be not doubt, that I had now found — if not the dwelling of the anchoret Melanius — at least, the haunt of some of the Christian brotherhood of these rocks, by whose assistance I could not fail to find the place of his retreat.

Impatient, I pushed my boat close to the base of the rocks, —

(4) Alciphron, an Epicurean philosopher.

GLOOMY = triste, lóbrego.	STRAIN = una música, aire ó cantata.
MOONLIGHT = luz de luna.	CHOIR (qu ¹ ier) = coro.
LEDGE = arreceife, meseta de rocas.	ÓPENING = abertura.
HUT = choza.	WINDOW = ventana.
ABÓDE = morada.	PUSHED = empujar, arrimar.

directly under that lighted window on the summit, to find my way up to which was my first object.

After ascending for some time, I arrived at a level space or ledge, which the hand of labour had succeeded in converting into a garden, and which was planted, here and there, with fig-trees and palms. Around it, too, I could perceive, through the glimmering light, a number of small caves or grottoes, into some of which, human beings might find entrance, while others appeared no larger than the tombs of the sacred birds round lake Mœris.

I was still, I found, but half-way up the ascent to the summit, nor could perceive any further means of continuing my course, as the mountain from hence rose almost perpendicularly, like a wall. At length, however, on exploring around, I discovered behind the shade of a sycamore a large ladder of wood, resting firmly against the rock, and affording an easy and secure ascent up the steep.

At the top of the long ladder I found myself on another ledge or platform, somewhat smaller than the first, but planted, in the same manner, with trees, and, as I could perceive by the mingled light of morning and the moon, embellished with flowers. I was now near the summit — there remained but another short ascent, and, as a ladder against the rock, as before, supplied the means of scaling it, I was in a few minutes at the opening from which the light issued.

I had ascended gently, as well from a feeling of awe at the whole scene, as from an unwillingness to disturb too rudely the rites on which I intruded.

My approach was, therefore, unheard, and an opportunity, during some moments, afforded me of observing the group within, before my appearance at the window was discovered.

In the middle of the apartments, which seemed once to have been a Pagan oratory, there was an assembly of seven or eight persons, some male some female, kneeling in silence round a

GLIMMERING = columbrar, débil re-
flejo.

UNWILLINGNESS = poco ó ningun deseo.

GROUP (grup) = grupo.

small altar; — while, among them, as if presiding over their ceremony, stood an aged man, who, at the moment of my arrival was presenting to one of the female worshippers an alabaster cup, which she applied, with much reverence, to her lips. On the countenance of the venerable minister, as he pronounced a short prayer over her head, there was an expression of profound feeling that showed how wholly he was absorbed in that rite; and when she had drunk of the cup, — which I saw had engraven on its side the image of a head, with a glory round it, — the holy man bent down and kissed her forehead.

After this parting salutation, the whole group rose silently from their knees; and it was then, for the first time, that, by a cry of terror from one of the women, the appearance of a stranger at the window was discovered. The whole assembly seemed startled and alarmed, except him, that superior person, who advancing from the altar, with an unmoved look, raised the latch of the door, which was adjoining to the window, and admitted me.

There was, in this old man's features, a mixture of elevation and sweetness, of simplicity and energy, which commanded at once attachment and homage; and half hoping, half fearing, I looked anxiously, in his face, as I entered, and pronounced the name «Melanius!» «Melanius is my name, young stranger,» he answered; «and, whether in friendship or in enmity thou comest, Melanius blesses thee.» Thus saying, he made a sign with his right hand above my head, while, with involuntary respect, I bowed beneath the benediction.

«Let this volume,» I replied, «answer for the peacefulness of my mission,» — at the same time placing in his hands the copy of the Scriptures, which had been his own gift to the mother of Alethe.

At the sight of this sacred pledge, which he recognized in-

WORSHIPPERS (worship) = adoradores.

CUP = taza, copa.

LATCH = picaporte.

BLESSES = bendecir.

BOWED = doblarse, inclinarse.

PLEDGE = prenda.

:

stantly, the solemnity that had marked his first reception of me softened into tenderness. «The trust,» he said, with a faltering voice, «is sacred, and God will, I hope, enable his servant to guard it faithfully.

During this short dialogue, the other persons of the assembly had departed — being, as I afterwards learned, brethren from the neighbouring bank of the Nile, who came thus secretly before daybreak, to join in worshipping God.

TH. MOORE.

THOMAS MOORE. Ireland, 1780-1852. — Great poet.

XIII. A MEMORIAL OF PIUS VII.

The rosary, which you see suspended around my neck, is a memorial of sympathy and respect for an illustrious man. I was passing through France, in the reign of Napoleon, by the peculiar privilege granted to a *savant*, on my road to Italy. I had just returned from the Holy Land, and had in my possession two or three of the rosaries which are sold to pilgrims at Jerusalem, as having been suspended in the Holy Sepulchre. Pius VII was then in imprisonment at Fontainebleau. By a special favour, on the plea of my return from the Holy Land, I obtained permission to see this venerable and illustrious pontiff. I carried with me one of my rosaries. He received me with great kindness. I tendered my services to execute any commissions, not political ones, he might think fit to entrust me with, in Italy, informing him that I was an Englishman: he expressed his thanks, but declined troubling me. I told him that I was just returned from the Holy Land; and, bowing, with great

TRUST = encargo (de confianza).

NECK = cuello.

FALTERING = vacitante.

PILGRIMS = peregrino.

BRETHREN ó BROTHERS = hermanos.

PLEA (ple) = excusa.

MEMÓRIAL = recuerdo.

KINDNESS = amabilidad.

humility, offered to him my rosary from the Holy Sepulchre. He received it with a smile, touched it with his lips, gave his benediction over it, and returned it into my hands, supposing, of course, that I was a Roman Catholic. I had meant to present it to his Holiness; but the blessing he had bestowed upon it, and the touch of his lips, made it a precious relic to me; and I restored it to my neck, round which it has ever since been suspended.*** «We shall meet again; adieu:» and he gave me his paternal blessing.

It was eighteen months after this interview, that I went out, with almost the whole population of Rome, to receive and welcome the triumphal entry of this illustrious father of the Church into his capital. He was borne on the shoulders of the most distinguished artists, headed by Canova: and never shall I forget the enthusiasm with which he was received; it is impossible to describe the shouts of triumph and of rapture sent up to heaven by every voice. And when he gave his benediction to the people, there was a universal prostration, a sobbing and mark of emotion and joy, almost like the bursting of the heart. I heard everywhere around me cries of «The holy father! the most holy father! His restoration is the work of God!» I saw tears streaming from the eyes of almost all the women about me, many of whom were sobbing hysterically, and old men were weeping as if they were children. I pressed my rosary to my breast on this occasion, and repeatedly touched with my lips that part of it which had received the kiss of the most venerable pontiff. I preserve it with a kind of hallowed feeling, as the memorial of a man whose sanctity, firmness, meekness, and benevolence, are an honour to his Church and to human nature: and it has not only been useful to me, by its influence on my own mind, but it has enabled me to give pleasure to others; and has, I believe, been sometimes beneficial in

OF COURSE = por de contado.

MEANT (ment), mean, meant = querer

decir, tener intencion.

SOBBING (sob) = sollozar.

EVERYWHERE = por todas partes.

HALLOWED = sagrado.

ensuring my personal safety. I have often gratified the peasants of Apulia and Calabria, by presenting them to kiss a rosary from the Holy Sepulchre, which had been hallowed by the touch of the lips and benediction of the Pope: and it has ever been respected by, and procured me a safe passage through a party of brigands, who once stopped me in the passes of the Apennines.

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY.

1778-1829. — Chemistry, etc.

XIV. THE DISABLED SOLDIER.

Some days ago, I accidentally met with a poor fellow, whom I knew when a boy, dressed in a sailor's jacket, and begging at one of the outlets of the town, with a wooden leg. I knew him to be honest and industrious when in the country, and was curious to learn what had reduced him to his present situation. Wherefore, after giving him what I thought proper, I desired to know the history of his life and misfortunes, and the manner in which he was reduced to his present distress. The disabled soldier, for such he was, though dressed in a sailor's habit, scratching his head, and leaning on his crutch, put himself into an attitude to comply with my request, and gave me his history as follows:

“As for my misfortunes, master, I can't pretend to have gone through any more than other folks: for except the loss of my limb, and my being obliged to beg, I don't know any reason, thank Heaven, that I have to complain: there is Bill Tibbs,

ENSURING = asegurar.

BRIGÁNDAS = bandoleros.

DISÁBLED = inválido, estropeado.

FELLOW = compañero, individuo.

SAILOR'S = de marinero.

JACKET = chaqueta.

WOODEN LEG = pierna de palo.

WHÉREFORE = por cuya razón, adv.

SCRATCHING = rascar.

MASTER = señorito, mi amo.

FOLKS (foks) = gentes.

LIMB = miembro, remo.

of our regiment, he has lost both his legs and an eye to boot; but, thank Heaven, it is not so bad with me yet.

»I was born in Shropshire; my father was a labourer, and died when I was five years old, so I was put upon the parish. As he had been a wandering sort of a man, the parishioners were not able to tell to what parish I belonged, or where I was born, so they sent me to another parish, and that parish sent me to a third. I thought, in my heart, they kept sending me about so long, that they would not let me be born in any parish at all; but at last, however, they fixed me.

»I had some disposition to be a scholar, and was resolved at least to know my letters; but the master of the workhouse put me to business as soon as I was able to handle a mallet; and here I lived an easy kind of life for five years; I only wrought ten hours in the day, and had my meat and drink provided for my labour. It is true, I was not suffered to stir out of the house, for fear, as they said, I should run away; but what of that? I had the liberty of the whole house, and the yard before the door, and that was enough for me. I was then bound out to a farmer, where I was up both early and late; but I ate and drank well, and liked my business well enough till he died, when I was obliged to provide for myself: so I was resolved to go and seek my fortune.

»In this manner I went from town to town, worked when I could get employment, and starved when I could get none;

TO BOOT = por añadidura.

SHROPSHIRE (shrópsher) = condado de

Shrop ó Salop.

PUT UPON = puesto á cargo.

PÁRISH = parroquia.

SORT = suerte, clase.

PARISHIONERS = feligreses.

AT ALL = absolutamente.

SCHOLAR = estudioso.

LETTERS = letras, alfabeto.

WORKHOUSE = casa de trabajo, hospicio.

HANDLE = manejar.

MALLET = mazo (de madera).

MEAT (met) = comida.

STIR OUT = menear fuera, salir.

BOUND (bind) = obligar (por escrito).

UP = arriba, levantado.

EARLY (érli) = temprano.

STARVED = morir de hambre ó de frío.

when happening one day to go through a field belonging to a justice of the peace, I spied a hare crossing the path just before me; and I believe the devil put it into my head to fling my stick at it: — well, what, will you have on't? I killed the hare, and was bringing it away in triumph, when the justice himself met me; he called me a poacher and a villain; and, collaring me, desired I would give an account of myself. I fell upon my knees, begged his worship's pardon, and began to give a full account of all that I knew of my breed, seed, and generation; but though I gave a very good account, the justice would not believe a syllable I had to say; so I was indicted at sessions, found guilty of being poor, and sent up to London to Newgate, in order to be transported as a vagabond.

People may say this and that of being in jail; but, for my part, I found Newgate as agreeable a place as ever I was in in all my life. I had my bellyfull to eat and drink, and did no work at all. This kind of life was too good to last for ever; so I was taken out of prison, after five months, put on board a ship, and sent off, with two hundred more, to the plantations. We had but an indifferent passage; for, being all confined in the hold, more than a hundred of our people died for want of sweet air; and those that remained, were sickly enough, God knows. When we came ashore we were sold to the planters, and I was bound for seven years more. As I was no scholar,

SPIED (spy) = espiar, ver de pronto.

HARE = liebre.

DÉVIL = demonio.

FLING (flung) = tirar con rapidez.

STICK = palo.

WHAT WILL YOU HAVE ON'T? = ¿qué

quiere V.? On't = on it, *corrupcion de*

of it (*expletivo*).

PÓACHER = cazador en vedado.

CÓLLARING = agarrar por el cuello.

WORSHIP'S = de culto, señoría.

BREED = cria.

SEED = semilla, descendencia.

INDICTED (indited) = acusar.

SÉSSIONS = sesion (de los tribunales).

TRANSPÓRTED = deportar.

JAIL = cárcel.

BELLYFULL = vientre ó barriga llena.

ON BOARD = á bordo.

PLANTATIONS = ingenios.

HOLD = bodega.

SICKLY = enfermizo.

for I did not know my letters, I was obliged to work among the negroes; and I served out my time, as in duty bound to do.

»When my time was expired, I worked my passage home, and glad I was to see old England again, because I loved my country. I was afraid, however, that I should be indicted for a vagabond once more, so did not much care to go down into the country, but kept about the town, and did little jobs when I could get them.

»I was very happy in this manner for some time, till one evening, coming home from work, two men knocked me down, and then desired me to stand. They belonged to a press-gang: I was carried before the justice, and as I could give no account of myself, I had my choice left, whether to go on board a man-of-war, or list for a soldier. I chose the latter; and, in this post of a gentleman, I served two campaigns in Flanders, was at the battles of Val and Fontenoy, and received but one wound through the breast here; but the doctor of our regiment soon made me well again.

»When the peace came on, I was discharged, and as I could not work, because my wound was sometimes troublesome, I listed for a landman in the East India Company's service. I here fought the French in six pitched battles; and I verily believe, that if I could read or write, our captain would have made me a corporal. But it was not my good fortune to have any promotion, for I soon fell sick, and so got leave to return home again, with forty pounds in my pocket. This was at the beginning of the present war, and I hoped to be set on shore, and to have the

SERVED OUT = cumplir sirviendo.

WORKED MY PASSAGE = pagar el pasaje con el trabajo.

JOBS = trabajo á destajo, cualquier empleo pasajero.

PRESS-GANG = cuadrilla de enganchadores que obligan á entrar en el servicio marítimo ó á veces terrestre.

MAN-OF-WAR = hombre de guerra, buque de guerra.

LIST = alistarse.

LATTER = último.

TROUBLESOME (trübelsum) = fastidioso.

LANDMAN = soldado de tierra.

PITCHED = campal.

pleasure of spending my money; but the government wanted men, and so I was pressed for a sailor before ever I could set foot on shore.

» The boatswain found me, as he said, an obstinate fellow: he swore he knew that I understood my business well, but that I shammed Abraham, merely to be idle; but God knows, I knew nothing of sea-business, and he beat me without considering what he was about. I had still, however, my forty pounds, and that was some comfort to me under every beating; and the money I might have had to this day, but that our ship was taken by the French, and so I lost all.

» Our crew was carried into Brest, and many of them died because they were not used to live in a jail: but for my part it was nothing to me, for I was seasoned. One night as I was sleeping on the bed of boards, with a warm blanket about me, for I always loved to lie well, I was awakened by the boatswain, who had a dark lantern in his hand. Jack, says he to me, will you knock out the French sentries' brains? I don't care, says I, striving to keep myself awake, if I lend a hand. Then follow me, says he, and I hope we shall do business. So up I got, and tied my blanket, which was all the clothes I had, about my body, and went with him to fight the Frenchmen. I hate

WANTED = carecer de.

FOOT = pié, pl. feet.

BOATSWAIN = contramaestre.

SWORE (swear, swore, sworn) = jurar.

SHAMMED (sham) =
 fingir. } hacerse el sueco.

ABRAHAM. }

SEA-BUSINESS (sebisness) = asuntos de
 mar.

BEAT (bet) = pegar.

BEATING = paliza.

CREW = tripulacion.

SEASONED (sésund) = sazonar, avezar.

BOARDS = tabla.

BLANKET = manta.

TO LIE WELL = dormir ó descansar á
 gusto.

DARK LANTERN = linterna sorda.

KNOCK OUT..... BRAINS = echar fuera
 los sesos, aplastar la cabeza.

SENTRIES' = de los centinelas.

STRIVING (strove, striven) = esforzarse.

TIED = atar.

HATE = odiar.

the French, because they are all slaves, and wear wooden shoes.

» Though we had no arms, one Englishman is able to beat five French at any time; so we went down to the door, where both the sentries were posted, and rushing upon them, seized their arms in a moment, and knocked them down. From thence, nine of us ran together to the quay, and seizing the first boat we met, got out of the harbour, and put to sea. We had not been here three days before we were taken up by the Dorset privateer, who were glad of so many good hands; and we consented to run our chance. However, we had not so much good luck as we expected. In three days we fell in with the Pompadour privateer, of forty guns, while we had but twenty-three; so to it we went, yard-arm and yard-arm. The fight lasted for three hours, and I verily believe we should have taken the Frenchman, had we but had some more men left behind; but, unfortunately, we lost all our men just as we were going to get the victory.

» I was once more in the power of the French, and I believe it would have gone hard with me had I been brought back to Brest: but by good fortune, we were retaken by the Viper. I had almost forgot to tell you, that in that engagement I was wounded in two places; I lost four fingers of the left hand, and my leg was shot off. If I had had the good fortune to have lost my leg and the use of my hand on board a king's ship, and not aboard a privateer, I should have been entitled to clothing and maintenance during the rest of my life; but that was not my

SHOES (shus)³ = zapatos.

QUAY (ké)¹ = muelle.

HÁRBOUR = puerto.

PRIVATEÉR = buque armado en corso.

HANDS = manos, brazos.

CHANCE = casualidad, suerte.

LUCK = fortuna, suerte.

GUNS = escopetas, cañones.

TO IT WE WENT = arremetimos.

YARD-ARM = peñoles de } con vergas
vergas. } entrelaza-

AND YARD ARM. } das.

FÍNGERS = dedos.

SHOT OFF (shoot, shot) = llevar de un tiro.

ENTITLED = tener derecho.

chance : one man is born with a silver spoon in his mouth , and another with a wooden ladle. However , blessed be God ! I enjoy good health , and will for ever love liberty and old England. Liberty , poverty , and old England for ever , huzzah !

Thus saying , he limped off , leaving me in admiration at his intrepidity and content ; nor could I avoid acknowledging , that an habitual acquaintance with misery serves better than philosophy to teach us to despise it.

GOLDSMITH.

XV. NICHOLAS THE FISH.

In the times of Frederic , king of Sicily , there lived a celebrated diver whose name was Nicholas , and who from his amazing skill in swimming , and his perseverance under water , was surnamed the Fish. This man had , from his infancy , been used to the sea , and earned his scanty subsistence by diving for corals , and oysters which he sold to the villagers on shore. His long acquaintance with the sea , at last , brought it to be almost his natural element. He frequently was known to spend five days in the midst of the waves , without any other provisions than the fish which he caught there , and ate raw. He often swam

ONE MAN IS BORN WITH A SILVER SPOON

IN HIS MOUTH , AND ANOTHER WITH

A WOODEN LADLE = un hombre es nacido con una cuchara de plata en la boca , y otro con un cucharon de madera ; algunos nacen con buena estrella y otros con mala.

FOR EVER = para siempre , ¡ viva !

HUZZAH = hurra , ¡ viva !

LIMPED OFF = se fué cojeando.

ACKNOWLEDGING (aknóledging) = reconocer , confesar.

ACQUAINTANCE = conocimiento.

TEACH (tech) , taught , taught = enseñar.

FISH = pescado.

DIVER = buzo.

SKILL = habilidad.

SWIMMING (swim , swam , swum) = nadar.

EARNED (ernd) = ganar.

SCANTY = escaso.

DIVING = chapuzar.

VILLAGERS = aldeanos.

RAW = crudo.

over from Sicily to Calabria, a tempestuous and dangerous passage, carrying letters from the king.

Some mariners out at sea, one day, observed something at some distance from them which they regarded as a sea monster; but upon its approach, it was known to be Nicholas, whom they took into their ship. When they asked him whither he was going, in so stormy and rough a sea, and at such a distance from land, he shewed them a packet of letters which he was carrying to one of the towns of Italy, exactly done up in a leather bag, in such a manner as that they could not be wetted by the sea. He kept them thus company for some time, on their voyage, conversing and asking questions, and after eating a hearty meal with them, he took his leave, and jumping into the sea, pursued his voyage alone. In order to aid these powers of enduring in the deep, nature seemed to have assisted him in a very extraordinary manner, for the spaces between his fingers and toes were webbed, as in a goose, and his chest became so very capacious, that he could take in, at one inspiration, as much breath as would serve him for a whole day.

The account of so extraordinary a person did not fail to reach the king himself; who, actuated by the general curiosity, ordered that Nicholas should be brought before him. It was no easy matter to find Nicholas, who generally spent his time in the solitudes of the deep; but at last, however, after much searching, he was found and brought before his majesty. The curiosity of this monarch had been long excited by the accounts he had heard of the bottom of the gulf of Charybdis; he therefore, conceived that it would be a proper opportunity to have

STORMY = borrascoso.

JUMPING = saltar.

ROUGH (ruf) = áspero, picado.

DEEP = profundo, mar.

DONE UP = arreglado.

TOES = dedos del pié.

LEATHER BAG (²léther) = saco de cuero, balija.

WEBBED (web) = palmear.

WETTED (wet) = mojar.

CHEST = caja (del pecho).

HEARTY (hárti) = cordial, opíparo.

SEARCHING = registrar.

more certain information; and commanded our poor diver to examine the bottom of this dreadful whirlpool; as an incitement to his obedience he ordered a golden cup to be flung into it.

Nicholas was not insensible of the dangers to which he was exposed, dangers best known only to himself, and he therefore presumed to remonstrate; but the hopes of the reward, the desire of pleasing the king, and the pleasure of shewing his skill at last prevailed. He instantly jumped into the gulf, and was swallowed as instantly up, in its bosom. He continued for three quarters of an hour below, during which time, the king and his attendants remained upon shore anxious for his fate; but he at last appeared, buffeting upon the surface, holding the cup in triumph in one hand, and making his way good among the waves with the other. It may be supposed he was received with applause upon his arrival on shore: the cup was made the reward of his adventure. The king ordered him to be taken proper care of, and as he was somewhat fatigued and debilitated by his labour, after a hearty meal he was put to bed and permitted to refresh himself by sleeping.

When his spirits were thus restored, he was again brought to satisfy the king's curiosity, with a narrative of the wonders he had seen; and his account was to the following effect:—He would never, he said, have obeyed the king's commands, had he been apprised of half the dangers that were before him. There were four things, he said, that rendered the gulf dreadful, not only to men, but even to the fishes themselves: first, the force of the water bursting up from the bottom, which requires great strength to resist; secondly, the abruptness of the rocks, that on every side threatened destruction; thirdly, the force of the whirlpool, dashing against those rocks; and fourthly, the number and magnitude of the polypus fish, some of

DREADFUL (drédful) = espantoso.

WHIRLPOOL = vértice.

SWALLOWED = tragar.

BÚFFETING = abofetear, luchar con.

MAKING HIS WAY GOOD = abirse camino con éxito.

ABRUPTNESS = escabrosidad, rápido declive.

which appeared as large as a man, and which everywhere sticking against the rocks projected their fibrous arms to entangle him.

Being asked how he was able so readily to find the cup that had been thrown in, he replied: that it happened to be flung by the waves into the cavity of a rock, against which he himself was urged in his descent. This account, however, did not satisfy the king's curiosity; being requested to venture once more into the gulf, for further discoveries, he at first refused; but the king, desirous of having the most exact information possible of all things to be found in the gulf, repeated his solicitations, and to give them still greater weight produced a larger cup than the former, and added also a purse of gold. Upon these considerations, the unfortunate Pessacola once again plunged into the whirlpool, and was never heard of more.

GOLDSMITH.

XVI. CHRISTENING OF MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS.

The day of the christening being come, and the house filled with gossips, the levity of whose conversation suited but ill with the gravity of Dr. Cornelius, he cast about how to pass this day more agreeable to his character; that is to say, not without some profitable conference, nor wholly without observance of some ancient custom.

He remembered to have read in Theocritus, that the cradle of Hercules was a shield: and being possessed of an antique buckler, which he held as a most inestimable relic, he determined to have the infant laid therein, and in that manner

STICK (stuck) = adherirse.

WEIGHT (wéit) = peso.

PRODUCED = sacar.

CHRISTENING (crisning) = bautizar.

GOSSIPS = los padrinos.

²LÉVITY = liviandad.

CAST ABOUT = andar revolviendo ó cavilando.

CRÁDLE = cuna.

SHIELD (sheld) = escudo.

brought into the study, to be shewn to certain learned men of his acquaintance.

The regard he had for this shield had caused him formerly to compile a dissertation concerning it, proving from the several properties, and particularly the colour of the rust, the exact chronology thereof.

With this treatise and a moderate supper, he proposed to entertain his guests; though he had also another design, to have their assistance in the calculation of his son's nativity.

He therefore took the buckler out of a case (in which he always kept it, lest it might contract any modern rust) and entrusted it to his house-maid, with orders, that when the company was come, she should lay the child carefully in it, covered with a mantle of blue satin.

The guests were no sooner seated, but they entered into a warm debate about the *triclinium*, and the manner of *decubitus*, of the ancients, which Cornelius broke off in this manner:

«This day, my friends, I propose to exhibit my son before you; a child not wholly unworthy of inspection, as he is descended from a race of virtuosi. Let the physiognomists examine his features; let the chirographists behold his palm; but, above all, let us consult for the calculation of his nativity. To this end, as the child is not vulgar, I will not present him to you in a vulgar manner. He shall be cradled in my ancient shield, so famous through the universities of Europe. You all know how I purchased that invaluable piece of antiquity, at the great

²STUDY = estudio, cuarto de estudio ó despacho.

RUST = moho.

GUESTS = huéspedes, convidados.

LEST = no sea que.

²ENTRUSTED = confiar.

HOUSE-MAID = doncella, sirvienta.

BLUE = azul.

BROKE OFF (break off) = interrumpir.

²EXHIBIT = mostrar, hacer ver.

²UNWORTHY = indigno.

VIRTUOSI = anticuarios.

CHIROGRAPHISTS (kirógrafists) = quirógrafo.

³PALM (pam) = palma.

²PURCHASED = comprar.

(though indeed inadequate) expence of all the plate of our family; how happily I carried it off, and how triumphantly I transported it hither, to the inexpressible grief of all Germany. Happy in every circumstance, but that it broke the heart of the great Melchior Inspidus!»

Here stopped his speech, upon sight of the maid, who entered the room with the child: he took it in his arms, and proceeded:

«Behold then my child, but first behold the shield; behold this rust, — or rather let me call it this precious ærugo; — behold this beautiful varnish of time, — this venerable verdure of so many ages!» — In speaking these words, he slowly lifted up the mantle which covered it inch by inch; but at every inch he uncovered, his cheeks grew paler, his hand trembled, his nerves failed, till on sight of the whole the tremor became universal: the shield and the infant both dropped to the ground, and he had only strength enough to cry, «O God! my shield! my shield!»

The truth was, the maid (extremely concerned for the reputation of her own cleanliness, and her young master's honour) had scoured it as clean as her hand-irons.

Cornelius sunk back on a chair, the guests stood astonished, the infant squalled, the maid ran in, snatched it up again in her arms, flew into her mistress's room, and told what had happened. Down stairs in an instant hurried all the gossips, where they found the doctor in a trance: Hungary-water, hartshorn,

PLATE=plato, plata, vajilla.

SPEECH=discurso.

ÆRUGO=moho (de cobre).

VARNISH=barniz.

INCH=pulgada.

CHEEKS=mejillas.

TREMOR ó TREMOR=²tremor=¹tremor.

CLEANLINESS=aseo.

SCOURED=fregar.

HAND-IRONS, AND-IRONS, FIRE-DOGS

ó END-IRONS=morrillos.

SQUALLED=emitir el chillido agudo de un niño lastimado.

SNATCHED=coger arrancando.

MISTRESS'S=de señora, ama.

ROOM=habitacion.

STAIRS=escalera.

HURRIED=apresurarse.

TRANCE=insulto, síncope.

HUNGARY-WATER=agua de romero.

HARTSHORN=asta de ciervo (remedio).

and the confused noise of shrill voices, at length awakened him: when opening his eyes, he saw the shield in the hand of the house-maid. «O woman! woman!» he cried (and snatched it violently from her), «was it to thy ignorance that this relic owes its ruin? Where, where is the beautiful crust that covered thee so long? where those traces of time, and fingers, as it were, of antiquity? Where all those beautiful obscurities, the cause of much delightful disputation, where doubt and curiosity went hand in hand, and eternally exercised the speculations of the learned? And this the rude touch of an ignorant woman hath done away! The curious prominence at the belly of that figure, which some, taking for the cuspis of a sword, denominated a Roman soldier; others pronounced to be one of the *Dii Termini*: behold she has cleaned it in like shameful sort, and shown to be the head of a nail. O my shield! my shield! well may I say with Horace, *non bene relicta parmula.*»

«The gossips, not at all inquiring into the cause of his sorrow, only asked if the child had no hurt? and cried: «Come, come, all is well; what has the woman done but her duty? a tight cleanly wench, I warrant her: what a stir the man makes about a bason, that an hour ago, before her labour was bestowed upon it, a country barber would not have hung at his shop door!» «A bason! (cried another), no such matter; 'tis nothing but a paltry old sconce, with the nozzle broke off.» The learn-

SHRILL = agudo (tonos).
 OWES = deber (como dinero).
 CRUST = corteza.
 HATH por HAS. *La s de la tercera persona se convierle en th en el estilo elevado ó burlesco.*
 CUSPIS = punta, cúspide.
 LIKE SHAMEFUL SORT = de la misma manera tan vergonzosa.
 NAIL = clavo.

TIGHT = apretado, aliñoso, listo.
 WENCH = moza.
 WÁRRANT = garantizar, estar seguro.
 BÁSON ó BASIN = palancana, bacia.
 AGÓ = há ó hace (adv.)
 SHOP = tienda.
 PÁLTRY = mezquino, miserable ó de mala muerte.
 SCONCE = arandela.
 NOZZLE = cañon.

ed gentlemen, who till now had stood speechless, hereupon looking narrowly on the shield, declared their assent to this latter opinion, and desired Cornelius to be comforted; assuring him it was a sponce, and no other. But this, instead of comforting, threw the doctor into such a violent fit of passion, that he was carried off groaning and speechless to bed; where, being quite spent, he fell into a kind of slumber.

POPE.

ALEXANDER POPE, 1688 — 1744. Great poet.

XVII. RANSOM OF ROME BY ALARIC, 409.

The last resource of the Romans was in the clemency, or, at least, in the moderation of the king of the Goths. The senate, who in this emergency assumed the supreme powers of government, appointed two ambassadors to negotiate with the enemy. This important trust was delegated to Basilius, a senator of Spanish extraction, and already conspicuous in the administration of provinces; and to John, the first tribune of the notaries, who was peculiarly qualified by his dexterity in business as well as by his former intimacy with the Gothic prince. When they were introduced into his presence, they declared, perhaps in a more lofty style than became their abject condition, that the Romans were resolved to maintain their dignity, either in peace or war; and that, if Alaric refused them a fair and honourable capitulation, he might sound his trumpets and prepare to give battle to an innumerable people, exercised in arms, and animated by despair. «The thicker the hay the easier it is mowed,» was the concise reply of the barbarian; and this rus-

SPEECHLESS=sin habla ó hablar.

GROANING=dar quejidos.

SLUMBER=sueño, descanso.

RESOURCE (resórs)=recurso.

TRUST=confianza.

LOFTY=alto, elevado.

«**THE THICKER**, etc.»=«cuanto mas espeso es el heno, mas fácil es de cortar.»

tic metaphor was accompanied by a loud and insulting laugh, expressive of his contempt for the menaces of an unwarlike populace, enervated by luxury before they were emaciated by famine. He then condescended to fix the ransom which he would accept as the price of his retreat from the walls of Rome: all the gold and silver in the city, whether it were the property of the state or individuals; all the rich and precious moveables; and all the slaves who could prove their title to the name of barbarians. The ministers of the senate presumed to ask, in a modest and suppliant tone, «If such, O king, are your demands, what do you intend to leave us?» «Your lives,» replied the haughty conqueror: they trembled and retired. Yet, before they retired, a short suspension of arms was granted, which allowed some time for a more temperate negotiation. The stern features of Alaric were insensibly relaxed; he abated much of the rigour of his terms; and at length consented to raise the siege, on the immediate payment of five thousand pounds of gold, of thirty thousand pounds of silver, of four thousand robes of silk, of three thousand pieces of fine scarlet cloth, and of three thousand pounds weight of pepper. But the public treasury was exhausted; the annual rents of the great estates in Italy and the provinces were intercepted by the calamities of war; the gold and gems had been exchanged, during the famine, for the vilest sustenance; the hoards of secret wealth were still concealed by the obstinacy of avarice; and some remains of consecrated spoils afforded the only resource that could avert the impending ruin of the city. As soon as the Romans had satisfied the rapacious demands of Alaric, they were restored, in some measure, to the enjoyment of peace and plenty. Several of the gates were cautiously opened; the importation of provisions from the river and the adjacent country was no longer obstructed by the Goths; the citizens resorted in crowds to the free market, which was held during three days in the suburbs; and while the merchants who undertook

EMACIATED = demacrado.

ABATED = reducir.

FAMINE = hambre (pública).

HOARDS = montones secretos.

this gainful trade made a considerable profit, the future subsistence of the city was secured by the ample magazines which were deposited in the public and private granaries.

EDWARD GIBBON.

1737-1794. — History.

XVIII. THE SIEGE OF ZARAGOZA, 1808.

The French having received a train of mortars, howitzers, and twelve-pounders, which were of sufficient calibre against mud walls, kept up a constant fire, and showered down shells and grenades from the Torrero. About twelve hundred were thrown into the town, and there was not one building that was bomb-proof within the walls. After a time the inhabitant placed beams of timber together, endways, against the houses, in a sloping direction, behind which those who were near when a shell fell might shelter themselves. The enemy continued also to invest the city more closely, while the Aragonese made every effort to strengthen their means of defence. They tore down the awnings from their windows, and formed them into sacks, which they filled with sand, and piled up before the gates in the form of a battery, digging round it a deep trench. They broke holes for musketry in the walls and intermediate buildings, and stationed cannon where the position was favourable for it. The houses in the environs were destroyed. «Gardens and olive grounds,» says an eye-witness, «that in better times

SIEGE (sej) = sitio.

HOWITZERS = obús.

TWELVE-POUNDERS = cañones que

llevan balas de doce libras.

MUD = lodo, barro, adobe.

KEPT UP = sostener.

SHÓWERED = llover (como un aguacero)

SHELLS = bombas.

BÉAMS = vigas.

TIMBER = madera (de obras).

ÉNDWAYS = de punta.

ÁWNINGS = toldos, cortinas.

HÓLES = agujeros, troneras.

ENVÍRONS = afueras.

OLIVE-GROUNDS = olivares.

EYE-WITNESS = testigo ocular.

had been the recreation and support of their owners, were cheerfully rooted up by the proprietors themselves wherever they impeded the defence of the city, or covered the approach of the enemy.» Women of all ranks assisted; they formed themselves into companies, some to relieve the wounded some to carry water, wine and provisions to those who defended the gates. The countess Burita instituted a corps for this service; she was young, delicate, and beautiful. In the midst of the most tremendous fire of shot and shells, she was seen coolly attending to those occupations which were now become her duty; nor throughout the whole of a two months' siege did the imminent danger to which she incessantly exposed herself produce the slightest apparent effect upon her, or in the slightest degree bend her from her heroic purpose. Some of the monks bore arms; others exercised their spiritual offices to the dying; others, with the nuns, were busied in making cartridges, which the children distributed.

During the night of the 28th of June, the powder magazine, in the area where the bull-fights were performed, which was in the very heart of the city, was blown up, by which fourteen houses were destroyed, and about two hundred persons killed. This was the signal for the enemy to appear before three gates which had been sold to them. And while the inhabitants were digging out their fellow-citizens from the ruins, a fire was opened upon them with mortars, howitzers and cannons, which had now been received for battering the town. Their attack seemed chiefly to be directed against the gate called Portillo, and a large square building near it, without the walls, and surrounded by a deep ditch; though called a castle, it served only for a prison. The sand-bag battery before this gate was frequently destroyed, and as often reconstructed under the fire

ROOTED UP = arrancar de raíz.

SHOT = tiro, balas.

CÁRTRIDGES = cartuchos.

AREA = plaza.

BULL-FIGHTS = peleas ó corridas de toros.

DITCH = foso.

SAND-BAG = saco de arena.

of the enemy. The carnage here throughout the day was dreadful. Augustina Aragon, a handsome woman of the lower class, about twenty-two years of age, arrived at this battery with refreshments, at the time when not a man who defended it was left alive, so tremendous was the fire which the French kept up against it. For a moment the citizens hesitated to re-man the guns. Augustina sprung forward over the dead and dying, snatched a match from the hand of a dead artillery man, and fired off a six-and-twenty pounder; then jumping upon the gun, made a solemn vow never to quit it alive during the siege. Such a sight could not but animate with fresh courage all who beheld it. The Zaragozans rushed into the battery, and renewed their fire with greater vigour than ever, and the French were repulsed here and at all other points with great slaughter. On the morning of this day a fellow was detected going out of the city with letters to Murat. It was not till after these repeated proofs of treasonable practices that the French residents in Zaragoza, with other suspected persons, were taken into custody.

Lefebvre, now supposing that his destructive bombardment must have dismayed the people, and convinced them how impossible it was for so defenceless a city to persist in withstanding him, again attempted to force his way into the town, thinking that, as soon as his troops could effect a lodgment within the gates, the Zaragozans would submit. On the 2nd of July, a column of his army marched out of their battery, which was almost within musket-shot of the Portillo, and advanced towards it with fixed bayonets and without firing a shot. But when

CÁRNAGE = carnicería.

HESITATED = vacilar.

RE-MAN = volver á llenar de gente.

SPRUNG (spring, sprang, sprung) = saltar con mucha elasticidad.

SNATCHED = arrancar con viveza.

FORWARD = adelante.

MATCH = mecha.

JUMPING = dar un salto.

VOW = voto.

FELLOW = compañero, sugeto (*desprecio*).

WITHSTANDING (with y stand, p. p. stood) = resistir.

LODGMET = alojamiento.

WITHIN MUSKET-SHOT = á tiro de fusil.

BAYONETS (báinets) = bayonetas.

they reached the castle, such a discharge of grape and musketry was opened upon their flank, that, notwithstanding the most spirited exertions of their officers, the column immediately dispersed. The remainder of their force had been drawn up to support their attack, and follow them into the city; but it was impossible to bring them a second time to the charge. The general however ordered another column instantly to advance against the gate of the Carmen, on the left of the Portillo. This entrance was defended by a sand-bag battery and by musketeers, who lined the walls on each side, and commanded two out of three approaches to it; and here also the French suffered great loss and were repulsed.

On the 4.th of August, the French opened batteries within pistol-shot of the church and convent of St. Engracia. The mud walls were levelled at the first discharge; and the besiegers rushing through the opening, took the batteries before the adjacent gates in reverse. Here general Mori, who had distinguished himself on many former occasions, was made prisoner. The street of St. Engracia, which they had thus entered, leads into the Coso, and the corner buildings where it thus terminated, were on the one hand the convent of St. Francisco, and on the other the general hospital. Both were stormed and set on fire; the sick and the wounded threw themselves from the windows to escape the flames, and the horror of the scene was aggravated by the maniacs, whose voices raving or singing in paroxysms of wilder madness, or crying in vain to be set free, were heard amid the confusion of dreadful sounds. Many fell victims to the fire, and some to the indiscriminating fury of the assailants. Those who escaped were conducted as prisoners to

GRAPE = uva, metralla.

SPIRITED = brioso.

LINED = forrar, cubrir.

BESIEGERS (beséggers) = sitiadores.

IN REVERSE = por detrás.

CORNER BUILDINGS (bildings) = edificios de esquina.

STORMED = tomar (al asalto).

SET ON FIRE = incendiar.

MANIACS = locos.

RAVING = delirar (hablar con desvario de la imaginacion).

FREE = libre; *to be set free* = ser puestos en libertad.

the Torrero; but when their condition had been discovered, they were sent back on the morrow, to take their chance in the siege. After a severe contest and dreadful carnage, the French forced their way into the Coso, in the very centre of the city, and before the day closed were in possession of one half of Zaragoza. Lefebvre now believed that he had effected his purpose, and required Palafox to surrender, in a note containing only these words: «Head-quarters, St. Engracia. Capitulation!» The heroic Spaniard immediately returned this reply: «Head-quarters, Zaragoza. War at the knife's point!»

The contest which was now carried on is unexampled in history. One side of the Coso, a street about as wide as Pall-mall, was possessed by the French; and in the centre of it their general, Verdier, gave his orders from the Franciscan convent. The opposite side was maintained by the Aragonese, who threw up batteries at the openings of the cross streets, within a few paces of those which the French erected against them. The intervening space was presently heaped with dead, either slain upon the spot, or thrown out from the windows. Next day the ammunition of the citizens began to fail; the French were expected every moment to renew their efforts for completing the conquest, and even this circumstance occasioned no dismay, nor did any one think of capitulation. One cry was heard from the people, wherever Palafox rode among them, that if powder failed they were ready to attack the enemy with their knives; formidable weapons in the hands of desperate men. Just before the day closed, Don Francisco Palafox, the general's brother, entered the city with a convoy of arms and ammunition, and a reinforcement of three thousand men, composed of Spanish guards, Swiss, and volunteers of Aragon; a

SENT BACK = volver.

ON THE MORROW = á la mañana siguiente.

TAKE THEIR CHANCE = tomar su casualidad, correr la suerte.

HEAD-QUARTERS = cuartel general.

KNIFE'S = de cuchillo.

UNEXAMPLED = sin ejemplo.

CROSS STREETS = encrucijadas, cuatro esquinas.

POWDER = pólvora.

GUARDS (gards) = guardias.

succour as little expected by the Zaragozans, as it had been provided against by the enemy.

The war was now continued from street to street, from house to house, and from room to room; pride and indignation having wrought up the French to a pitch of obstinate fury, little inferior to the devoted courage of the patriots. During the whole siege no man distinguished himself more remarkably than the curate of one of the parishes, within the walls, by name P. Santiago Sas. He was always to be seen in the streets, sometimes fighting with the most determined bravery against the enemies, not of his country alone, but of freedom, and of all virtuous principles, wherever they were to be found; at other times administering the sacrament to the dying, and confirming, with the authority of faith, that hope which gives to death, under such circumstances, the joy, the exultation, the triumph, and the spirit of martyrdom. Palafox reposed the utmost confidence in this brave priest, and selected him whenever anything peculiarly difficult or hazardous was to be done. At the head of forty chosen men he succeeded in introducing a supply of powder into the town, so essentially necessary for its defence.

This most obstinate and murderous contest was continued for eleven successive days and nights, more indeed by night than by day; for it was almost certain death to appear by daylight within reach of those houses which were occupied by the other party. But under cover of the darkness the combatants frequently dashed across the street to attack each other's batteries; and the battles which began there were often carried on into the houses beyond, where they fought from room to room, and floor to floor. The hostile batteries were so near each other that a Spaniard in one place made way under cover

ROOM = cuarto, habitacion.

WROUGHT UP (rot) = incitar, escitar.

PITCH = punto, colmo.

CURATE = cura.

PARISHES = parroquias.

DASHED ACROSS = pasar de pronto.

BEYOND = al otro lado.

FLOOR (flor) = piso.

of the dead bodies, which completely filled the space between them, and fastened a rope to one of the French cannons; in the struggle which ensued the rope broke, and the Zaragozans lost their prize at the very moment when they thought themselves sure of it.

A new horror was added to the dreadful circumstances of war in this ever-memorable siege. In general engagements the dead are left upon the field of battle, and the survivors remove to clear ground and an untainted atmosphere; but here, in Spain, and in the month of August, there, where the dead lay, the struggle was still carried on, and pestilence was dreaded from the enormous accumulation of putrifying bodies. Nothing in the whole course of the siege so much embarrassed Palafox as this evil. The only remedy was to tie ropes to the French prisoners, and push them forward amid the dead and dying, to remove the bodies and bring them away for interment. Even for this necessary office there was no truce, and it would have been certain death to the Aragonese who should have attempted to perform it; but the prisoners were in general secured by the pity of their own soldiers, and in this manner the evil was in some degree diminished.

A council of war was held by the Spaniards on the 8th, not for the purpose which is too usual in such councils, but that their heroic resolution might be communicated with authority to the people. It was, that in those quarters of the city where the Aragonese still maintained their ground, they should continue to defend themselves with the same firmness; should the enemy at last prevail, they were then to retire over the Ebro into the suburbs, break down the bridge and defend the suburbs till they perished. When this resolution was made public, it was received with the loudest acclamations. But in

ROPE=soga, maroma.

SURVIVORS=los que sobreviven.

TIE=atar.

INTÉRMENT=entierro.

TRUCE=tregua.

QUARTERS=barrio.

GROUND=terreno.

WERE..... TO RETIRE=debian retirarse.

every conflict the citizens now gained ground upon the soldiers, winning it inch by inch, till the space occupied by the enemy, which, on the day of their entrance was nearly half the city, was gradually reduced to about an eighth part. Meantime, intelligence of the event in other parts of Spain was received by the French, all tending to dishearten them; the surrender of Dupont, the failure of Moncey before Valencia, and the news that the Junta of that province had dispatched six thousand men to join the levies in Aragon, which were destined to relieve Zaragoza. During the night of the 13.th their fire was particularly fierce and destructive; after their batteries had ceased, flames burst out in many parts of the buildings which they had won; their last act was to blow up the church of St. Engracia; the powder was placed in the subterranean church, and this remarkable place, the splendid theatre wherein so many feelings of deep devotion had been excited, which so many thousands had visited in faith, and from which, unquestionably, many had departed with their imaginations elevated, their principles ennobled, and their hearts strengthened, was laid in ruins. In the morning the French columns, to the great surprise of the Spaniards, were seen at a distance retreating over the plain, on the road to Pamplona.

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

1774-1843.—Poetry, history, biography.

INCH = pulgada.

LEVIES (lévis) = levás.

BLOW UP = volar (soplar arriba).

CHURCH = iglesia.

DESCRIPTIVE PIECES.

I. RESIDENCE OF THE ABYSSINIAN PRINCES.

The place, which the wisdom or policy of antiquity had destined for the residence of the Abyssinian princes, was a spacious valley in the kingdom of Amhara, surrounded on every side by mountains, of which the summits overhang the middle part. The only passage, by which it could be entered, was a cavern that passed under a rock, of which it has long been disputed whether it was the work of nature or of human industry. The outlet of the cavern was concealed by a thick wood, and the mouth which opened into the valley was closed with gates of iron forged by the artificers of ancient days, so massy that no man could without the help of engines open or shut them.

From the mountains on every side, rivulets descended that filled all the valley with verdure and fertility, and formed a lake in the middle inhabited by fish of every species, and frequented by every fowl whom nature has taught to dip the wing in water. This lake discharged its superfluities by a stream which entered a dark cleft of the mountain on the northern side, and

MIDDLE = medio, central.

CÁVERN = cueva.

WHETHER = si (dudando), conj.

ÓUTLET = salida.

CONCEALED (conceáld) = ocultar.

MOUTH = boca.

CLOSED = cerrar.

IRON (iurn ó iron) = hierro.

FORGED = fraguar, forjar.

MASSY = macizo.

HELP = ayuda.

ÉNGINES = máquinas.

RÍVULETS = arroyuelos.

LAKE = lago.

DIP = mojar (la punta).

CLEFT = hendidura.

fell with dreadful noise from precipice to precipice till it was heard no more.

The sides of the mountains, were covered with trees, the banks of the brooks were diversified with flowers; every blast shook spices from the rocks and every month dropped fruits upon the ground. All animals that bite the grass, or browse the shrub, whether wild or tame, wandered in this extensive circuit, secured from beasts of prey by the mountains which confined them. On one part were flocks and herds feeding in the pastures, on another all the beasts of chase frisking in the lawns; the sprightly kid was bounding on the rocks, the subtle monkey frolicking in the trees, and the solemn elephant reposing in the shade. All the diversities of the world were brought together, the blessings of nature were collected, and its evils extracted and excluded.

The valley, wide and fruitful, supplied its inhabitants with the necessaries of life, and all delights and superfluities were added at the annual visit which the emperor paid his children, when the iron gate was opened to the sound of music; and during eight days, every one that resided in the valley was required to propose whatever might contribute to make seclusion pleasant, to fill up the vacancies of attention, and lessen the tediousness of time. Every desire was immediately granted. All the artificers of pleasure were called to gladden the festivity; the musicians exerted the power of harmony, and the dancers shewed their activity before the princes, in hope that they

TREES = árboles.

BROOKS = arroyos.

BLAST = soplo, ráfaga.

SPICES = especias.

BITE (bit, bitten) = morder.

BROWSE = ramonear.

SHRUB = arbusto.

CHASE = caza.

FRISKING = triscar.

LAWNS = praderas.

SPRIGHTLY = vivo.

KID = cabrito.

BOUNDING = saltar.

MÓNKEY = mono.

FROLICKING = hacer monadas, jugar.
tear.

WAS REQUIRED TO PROPOSE = se le
exigia que propusiera.

should pass their lives in this blissful captivity, to which those only were admitted whose performance was thought able to add novelty to luxury. Such was the appearance of security and delight which this retirement afforded, that they, to whom it was new, always desired that it might be perpetual; and as those, on whom the iron gate had once closed, were never suffered to return, the effect of longer experience could not be known. Thus every year produced new schemes of delight, and new competitors for imprisonment.

The palace stood on an eminence raised about thirty paces above the surface of the lake. It was divided into many squares or courts, built with greater or less magnificence, according to the rank of those for whom they were designed. The roofs were turned into arches of massy stone joined by a cement that grew harder by time, and the building stood from century to century deriding the solstitial rains and equinoctial hurricanes, without need of reparation.

This house, which was so large as to be fully known to none but some ancient officers who successively inherited the secrets of the place, was built as if Suspicion herself had dictated the plan. To every room there was an open and secret passage; every square had a communication with the rest, either from the upper stories by private galleries, or by subterranean passages from the lower apartments. Many of the columns had unsuspected cavities, in which a long race of monarchs had deposited their treasures. They then closed up the opening with marble; which was never to be removed but in the utmost exigencies of the kingdom; and recorded their accumulations in a book which was itself concealed in a tower not entered but

BLISSFUL = venturoso.

NEED = necesidad.

PERFORMANGE = ejecucion.

AS TO BE FULLY KNOWN TO NONE =

SQUARES = plazas cuadradas.

que ninguno la conocia completamente.

ROOFS = techos, tejados.

HARDER = mas duro.

UPPER (up) = superior.

RAINS = lluvias.

STORIES = pisos.

by the emperor, attended by the prince who stood next in succession.

JOHNSON.

II. THE AMPHITHEATRE OF TITUS.

Posterity admires, and will long admire, the awful remains of the Amphitheatre of Titus, which so well deserved the epithet of colossal. It was a building of an elliptic figure, five hundred and sixty-four feet in length, and four hundred and sixty-seven in breadth; founded on four score arches, and rising, with four successive orders of architecture, to the height of one hundred and forty feet. The outside of the edifice was encrusted with marble, and decorated with statues. The slopes of the vast concave which formed the inside, were filled and surrounded with sixty or eighty rows of seats of marble, covered with cushions, and capable of receiving with ease above four score thousand spectators. Sixty-four vomitories (for by that name the doors were very aptly distinguished) poured forth the immense multitude; and the entrances, passages, and staircases, were contrived with such exquisite skill, that each person, whether of the senatorial, the equestrian, or the plebeian order, arrived at his destined place without trouble or confusion.

Nothing was omitted which in any respect could be subservient to the convenience and pleasure of the spectators. They were protected from the sun and rain by an ample canopy, occasionally drawn over their heads. The air was continually refreshed by the playing of fountains, and profusely impregnated by the grateful smell of aromatics. In the centre of the edifice, the arena or stage was strewed with the finest sand, and suc-

SCORE = raya, veintena.

ENCRUSTED = incrustar.

SLOPES = declive, rambla ó tendido.

ROWS = hileras, filas.

CANOPY = dosel ó toldo.

SMELL = olor.

STAGE = escenario.

SAND = arena.

cessively assumed the most different forms. At one moment it seemed to rise out of the earth, like the garden of the Hesperides; at another it exhibited the rugged rocks and caverns of Thrace. The subterraneous pipes conveyed an inexhaustible supply of water, and what had just before appeared a level plain, might be suddenly converted into a wide lake, covered with armed vessels, and replenished with the monsters of the deep.

In the decoration of these scenes, the Roman emperors displayed their wealth and liberality; and we read that, on various occasions, the whole furniture of the amphitheatre consisted either of silver, or of gold, or of amber. The poet who describes the games of Carinus, in the character of a shepherd, attracted to the capital by the fame of their magnificence, affirms, that the nets designed as a defence against the wild beasts, were of gold wire; that the porticoes were gilded; and that the belt or circle which divided the several ranks of spectators from each other, was studded with a precious mosaic of beautiful stones.

GIBBON.

III. THE CATARACT OF NIAGARA.

This amazing fall of water is made by the river St. Lawrence, in its passage from the lake Erie into the lake Ontario. The

PIPES = cañones, cañeria.	STUDED (stud) = tachonar ó salpicar.
SUPPLY (suppl ^t) = surtido.	MOSAIC.
GAMES = juégos.	NIÁGARA.
SHÉPHERD (sheep herd) = pastor.	LÁWRENCE = Lorenzo.
NETS = redes.	ERIE (ère).
GILDED = dorar.	ONTÁRIO.
BELT = cinturon.	

St. Lawrence is one of the largest rivers in the world; and yet the whole of its waters is discharged in this place, by a fall of a hundred and fifty feet perpendicular. It is not easy to bring the imagination to correspond to the greatness of the scene. A river extremely deep and rapid, and that serves to drain the waters of almost all North America into the Atlantic Ocean, is here poured precipitately down a ledge of rocks, that rises, like a wall, across the whole bed of its stream. The river, a little above, is near three quarters of a mile broad; and the rocks, where it grows narrower, are four hundred yards over. Their direction is not straight across, but hollowing inwards like a horse-shoe; so that the cataract, which bends to the shape of the obstacle, rounding inwards, presents a kind of theatre the most tremendous in nature. Just in the middle of this circular wall of waters, a little island, that has braved the fury of the current, presents one of its points, and divides the stream at top into two parts; but they unite again long before they reach the bottom. The noise of the fall is heard at the distance of several leagues; and the fury of the waters, at the termination of their fall, is inconceivable. The dashing produces a mist that rises to the very clouds, and which forms a most beautiful rainbow, when the sun shines. It will readily be supposed, that such a cataract entirely destroys the navigation of the stream; and yet some Indians, in their canoes, as it is said, have ventured down it with safety.

GOLDSMITH.

IV. THE GROTTO OF ANTIPAROS.

Of all the subterraneous caverns now known, the grotto of

DRAIN=desaguar.

YARDS=varas (inglesas).

HÓLLOWING=ahuecar, encorvar.

HORSE-SHOE (hors-shu)=herradura.

BRAVED=desafiar, resistir.

BEAUTIFUL=hermoso.

RÁINBOW=arco iris.

CANOES (canús)³=canoa.

VENTURED DOWN=aventurarse á bajar.

Antiparos is the most remarkable, as well for its extent, as for the beauty of its sparry incrustations. This celebrated cavern was first explored by one Magni, an Italian traveller, about one hundred years ago, at Antiparos, an inconsiderable island of the Archipelago. «Having been informed, says he, by the natives of Paros, that in the little island of Antiparos, which lies about two miles from the former, a gigantic statue was to be seen at the mouth of a cavern in that place, it was resolved that we (the French consul and himself) should pay it a visit. In pursuance of this resolution, after we had landed on the island, and walked about four miles through the midst of beautiful plains, and sloping woodlands, we at length came to a little hill, on the side of which yawned a most horrid cavern, which, by its gloom, at first struck us with terror, and almost repressed curiosity. Recovering the first surprise, however, we entered boldly, and had not proceeded above twenty paces, when the supposed statue of the giant presented itself to our view. We quickly perceived, that what the ignorant natives had been terrified at as a giant, was nothing more than a sparry concretion, formed by the water dropping from the roof of the cave, and by degrees hardening into a figure, which their fears had formed into a monster. Incited by this extraordinary appearance, we were induced to proceed still further, in quest of adventures in this subterranean abode. As we proceeded, new wonders offered themselves; the spars, formed into trees and shrubs, presented a kind of petrified grove; some white, some green; and all receding in due perspective. They struck us with the more amazement, as we knew them to be mere productions of nature, who, hitherto in solitude, had in her

ÁNTIPAROS.

SPARRY = espático.

ARCHIPELAGO (arkipélago).

GIGÁNTIC.

PURSÚANCE = proseguimiento, para
efectuar.

PLAINS = llanuras.

WOODLANDS = terrenos poblados de árboles.

YAWNED = bostezar, abrirse mucho la boca.

GREEN = verde.

playful moments, dressed the scene, as if for her own amusement.

» We had as yet seen but a few of the wonders of the place, and we were introduced only into the portico of this amazing temple. In one corner of this half illuminated recess, there appeared an opening of about three feet wide, which seemed to lead to a place totally dark, and which one of the natives assured us contained nothing more than a reservoir of water. Upon this information, we made an experiment, by throwing down some stones, which rumbling along the sides of the descent for some time, the sound seemed at last quashed in a bed of water. In order, however, to be more certain, we sent a Levantine mariner, who, by the promise of a good reward, ventured with a flambeau in his hand into this narrow aperture. After continuing within it about a quarter of an hour, he returned bearing in his hand some beautiful pieces of white spar, which art could neither equal nor imitate. Upon being informed by him that the place was full of these beautiful incrustations, I ventured in once more with him, about fifty paces anxiously and cautiously descending, by a steep and dangerous way. Finding, however, that we came to a precipice which led into a spacious amphitheatre (if I may so call it) still deeper than any other part, we returned, and being provided with a ladder, flambeau and other things to expedite our descent, our whole company, man by man, ventured into the same opening; and descending one after another, we at last saw ourselves all together in the most magnificent part of the cavern.

» Our candles being now all lighted up, and the whole place completely illuminated, never could the eye be presented with a more glittering, or a more magnificent scene. The whole roof

PLAYFUL = jugueteo, de juego.
 DRESSED = preparar adornando.
 RESERVOIR = receptáculo, estanque.
 RUMBLING = resonar sordamente.
 QUASH = aplastar, amortiguar.

FLAMBEAU (flambó) = tea.
 SPAR = espato.
 LADDER = escalera de mano.
 EXPÉDITE = apresurar, facilitar.
 CANDLES = velas.

hung with solid icicles, transparent as glass, yet solid as marble. The eye could scarcely reach the lofty and noble ceiling: the sides were regularly formed with spars, and the whole presented the idea of a magnificent theatre, illuminated with an immense profusion of lights. The floor consisted of solid marble; and, in several places, magnificent columns, thrones, altars and other objects, appeared, as if nature had designed to mock the curiosities of art. Our voices upon speaking or singing, were redoubled to an astonishing loudness; and upon the firing of a gun, the noise and reverberation were almost deafening. In the midst of this grand amphitheatre rose a concretion of about fifteen feet high, that, in some measure, resembled an altar. The beautiful columns that shot up round the altar, appeared like candlesticks; and many other natural objects represented the customary ornaments of a church.

Below even this spacious grotto, there seemed another cavern; down which I ventured with my former mariner, and descended about fifty paces by means of a rope. I at last arrived at a small spot of level ground, where the bottom appeared different from that of the amphitheatre, being composed of soft clay yielding to the pressure, and in which I thrust a stick to the depth of six feet. In this, however, as above, numbers of the most beautiful crystals were formed; one of which, particularly, resembled a table. Upon our egress from this amazing cavern, we perceived a Greek inscription upon a rock at the mouth, but so obliterated by time, that we could not read it distinctly. It seemed to import that one Antipater, in the time

ICICLES (icikels) = carámbanos.

GLASS = cristal.

CEILING (céiling) = techo (por dentro).

MOCK = burlarse de.

LOUDNESS = fuerza (de sonidos).

FIRING = disparar.

GUN = escopeta.

DEAFENING (défening) = ensordecer.

SHOT UP = arrancar.

CANDLESTICKS = candelabros.

CUSTOMARY = usual.

CHURCH = iglesia.

ROPE = cuerda, soga.

CLAY = barro, arcilla.

THRUST = meter.

STICK = palo, baston.

of Alexander, had come hither; but whether he penetrated into the depths of the cavern, he does not think fit to inform us. This account of so beautiful and striking a scene, may serve to give us some idea of the subterraneous wonders of nature.

GOLDSMITH.

V. THE SALT-MINE OF WIELITSKA.

At Wielitska, a small town about eight miles from Cracow, this wonderful mine is excavated in a ridge of hills, at the northern extremity of the chain which joins to the Carpathian mountains, and has been worked above six hundred years.

There are eight openings or descents into this mine, six in the fields, and two in the town itself. The openings are lined throughout with timber: and at the top of each, there is a large wheel, with a rope as thick as a cable, by which things are let down, and salt is drawn up.

The descent is very slow and gradual, down a narrow dark well, to the depth of six hundred feet perpendicular. The place where the stranger is set down is perfectly dark; but the miners, striking fire, and lighting a small lamp, conduct him through a number of passages, and, by means of ladders, they again descend to an immense depth: at the foot of the last ladder the stranger is received in a small dark cavern; and in the course of their descent it is usual for the guide to pretend the utmost dread and apprehension of the feeble light of his lamp going out, often declaring that such an accident might be attended with the most fatal consequences.

When arrived in this dreary chamber, the miner contrives

DEPTHS = profundidades.	LINED = forrar.
FIT = conveniente.	TIMBER = madera (serrada).
SALT-MINE = mina de sal ó salina.	WHEEL = rueda.
MILES = millas.	WELL = pozo.
RIDGE = sierra.	DREARY (dréry) = triste ó desconsolado.
WORKED = en esplotacion.	CONTRIVES = inventar, hacer por.

to extinguish his lamp as if by accident, and, catching the stranger by the hand, drags him through a narrow creek into the body of the mine; when there bursts upon his view a little world, the beauty of which is scarcely to be imagined. He beholds a spacious plain, containing a kind of subterranean city, with houses, carriages, etc., all scooped out of one vast rock of salt, as bright and glittering as crystal; while the blaze of the lights continually burning for the general use, reflected from the dazzling columns which support the lofty arched vaults of the mine, and which are beautifully tinged with all the colours of the rainbow, and sparkle with the lustre of precious stones, affords a more splendid and glittering prospect than any thing above ground can possibly exhibit.

In various parts of this spacious plain stand the huts of the miners and their families; some single and others in clusters like villages. They have very little communication with the world above ground; and many hundreds of persons are born and pass the whole of their lives here.

Through the midst of this plain lies a road, which is always filled with carriages laden with masses of salt from the furthest parts of the mine. The drivers are generally singing, and the salt looks like a load of gems. A great number of horses are kept in the mine; and when once let down, they never see day-light again.

The instruments principally used by the miners are pick-axes, hammers and chisels, with which they dig out the salt in the form of huge cylinders, each of many hundred weight.

DRAGS = llevar arrastrando.

CREEK = sinuosidad, ensenadita.

SCOOPED = vaciar.

DAZZLING = deslumbrar.

VAULTS = bóvedas.

TINGED = teñir.

SPARKLE = chispear.

HUTS = chozas.

CLUSTERS = grupos (como racimos).

DRIVERS = conductores.

DAY-LIGHT = luz de día.

PICK-AXES = azadones ó piquetas.

HAMMER = martillo.

CHISELS = cincel, escoplo.

HUNDRED WEIGHT = quintal de ciento

doce libras.

This is found the most convenient method of getting it out of the mine: and as soon as got above ground, the masses are broken into smaller pieces, and sent to the mills, where they are reduced to powder. The finest sort of salt is sometimes cut into toys, and afterwards passes for real crystal.

This mine appears to be inexhaustible. Its known breadth is one thousand one hundred and fifteen feet; its length six thousand six hundred and ninety-one feet, and its depth seven hundred and forty-three feet. This however, is to be understood only of the part which has been actually worked; as to the real depth or longitudinal extent of the bed of salt, it is not possible to conjecture.

GOLDSMITH.

VI. THE VALE OF KESWICK IN CUMBERLAND.

This delightful vale is thus elegantly described by the late ingenious Dr. Brown, in a letter to a friend:

In my way to the north from Hagley, I passed through Dove-dale, and, to say the truth, was disappointed in it. When I came to Buxton, I visited another or two of their romantic scenes; but these are inferior to Dovedale. They are all but poor miniatures of Keswick; which exceeds them more in grandeur than you can imagine; and more, if possible, in beauty than in grandeur.

Instead of the narrow slip of valley which is seen at Dove-dale, you have at Keswick a vast amphitheatre, in circumference about twenty miles. Instead of a meagre rivulet, a noble living lake ten miles round, of an oblong form, adorned with a variety of wooded islands. The rocks, indeed, of Dovedale,

GETTING IT OUT = sacar.	KESWICK (kézic).
MILLS = molinos ó fábricas.	LATE = que fué, difunto.
POWDER = polys.	DISAPPOINTED = chasquear, engañar.
TOYS = diges ó juguetes.	SLIP = tira.
ACTUALLY = de hecho.	MEAGRE (méguer) = descarnado, tenue.

are finely wild, pointed, and irregular; but the hills are both little and inanimated; and the margin of the brook is poorly edged with weeds, morass, and brush-wood. But at Keswick, you will on one side of the lake, see a rich and beautiful landscape of cultivated fields, rising to the eye in fine inequalities, with noble groves of oak, happily dispersed, and climbing the adjacent hills, shade above shade, in the most various and picturesque forms. On the opposite shore you will find rocks and cliffs of stupendous height, hanging broken over the lake in horrible grandeur, some of them a thousand feet high, the woods climbing up their steep and shaggy sides, where mortal feet never yet approached. On these dreadful heights the eagles build their nests; a variety of waterfalls are seen pouring from their summits, and tumbling in vast sheets from rock to rock in rude and terrible magnificence; while on all sides of this immense amphitheatre the lofty mountains rise around, piercing the clouds, in shapes as spiry and fantastic as the very rocks of Dovedale. To this I must add the frequent and bold projection of the cliffs into the lake, forming noble bays and promontories; in other parts they finely retire from it, and often open in abrupt chasms or clefts; through which, at hand, you see rich and cultivated vales, and beyond these, at various distances, mountain rising over mountain; among which new prospects present themselves in mist, till the eye is lost in an agreeable perplexity—

Where active fancy travels beyond sense,
And pictures things unseen.—

Were I to analyze the two places in their constituent principles, I should tell you that the full perfection of Keswick

EDGED=ribetear.

WEEDS=yervas malas.

MORASS=pantano.

BRUSH-WOOD=malezas.

LANDSCAPE=paisaje.

CLIMBING (climbing)=trepar.

SHAGGY=espinoso ó lleno de matas y malezas.

SHEETS=cualquiera cosa laminada, loma de agua.

SPIRY (spire)=espiral.

WERE I TO=si me pusiera á.

consists of three circumstances; beauty, horror, and immensity, united; the second of which alone is found in Devedale. Of beauty it hath little, nature having left it almost a desert: neither its small extent, nor the diminutive and lifeless form of the hills admit magnificence: but to give you a complete idea of these three perfections, as they are joined in Keswick, would require the united powers of Claude, Salvator, and Poussin. The first should throw his delicate sunshine over the cultivated vales, the scattered cots, the groves, the lake, and wooded islands; the second should dash out the horror of the rugged cliffs, the steeps, the hanging woods, and foaming waterfalls; while the grand pencil of Poussin should crown the whole with the majesty of the impending mountains.

So much for what I could call the permanent beauties of this astonishing scene. Were I not afraid of being tiresome, I could now dwell as long on its varying, or accidental, beauties. I would sail round the lake, anchor in every bay, and land you on every promontory and island. I would point out the perpetual change of prospect; the woods, rock, cliffs, and mountains, by turns vanishing or rising into view; now gaining on the sight, hanging over our heads in their full dimensions, beautifully dreadful; and now, by a change of situation, assuming new romantic shapes; retiring and lessening on the eye, and insensibly losing themselves in an azure mist. I would remark the contrast of light and shade, produced by the morning and evening sun; the one gilding the western, the other the eastern side, of this immense amphitheatre; while the vast shadow projected by the mountains, buries the opposite part in a deep and purple gloom which the eye can hardly penetrate. The natural variety of colouring which the several objects produce, is no less wonderful and pleasing; the ruling tints in the valley

COTS = cabañas.

FOAMING = espumoso.

TIRESOME (tírsum) = fatigoso, cansado.

SAIL = navegar.

GAINING ON THE SIGHT = ganar sobre la vista, hacerse mas perceptible.

RULING TINTS = tintas dominantes.

being those of azure, green, and gold; yet ever various, arising from an intermixture of the lake, the woods, the grass, and corn-fields, these are finally contrasted by the grey rocks and cliffs; and the whole heightened by the yellow streams of light, the purple hues, and misty azure of the mountains. Sometimes a serene air and clear sky disclose the tops of the highest hills; at other times you see the clouds involving their summits, resting on their sides, or descending to their base, and rolling among the valleys as in a vast furnace. When the winds are high they roar among the cliffs and caverns like peals of thunder; then, too, the clouds are seen in vast bodies sweeping along the hills in gloomy greatness, while the lake joins the tumult, and tosses like a sea. But, in calm weather, the whole scene becomes new; the lake is a perfect mirror, and the landscape in all its beauty; islands, fields, woods, rocks, and mountains, are seen inverted and floating on its surface. I will now carry you to the top of a cliff, where, if you dare approach the ridge, a new scene of astonishment presents itself; where the valley, lake, and islands, seem lying at your feet; where this expanse of water appears diminished to a little pool, amidst the vast and immeasurable objects that surround it; for here the summits of more distant hills appear beyond those you have already seen; and, rising behind each other in successive ranges and azure groups of craggy and broken steeps, form an immense and awful picture, which can only be expressed by the image of a tempestuous sea of mountains. Let me now conduct you down again to the valley, and conclude with one circumstance more, which is, that a walk by

CORN-FIELDS = campos de mies.

HÉIGHTENED (hitend) = realzar.

YÉLLOW = amarillo.

HUES = matices ó coloridos.

ROLLING = ir arrollándose.

FÚRNACE = horno.

ROAR = rugir.

PEALS (pels) OF THUNDER = estallidos
de trueno,

TOSSES = agitarse.

EXPANSE OF WATER = dilatado espacio de agua, lago.

POOL = charco.

RANGE = hileras.

still moon-light (at which time the distant waterfalls are heard in all their variety of sound) among these enchanting dales, opens such scenes of delicate beauty, repose, and solemnity, as exceed all description.

BROWN.

DR. THOMAS BROWN, 1778-1820.—Metaphysics, moral essays, etc.

VII. THE OLD COUNTRY-SEAT (1).

You must expect nothing regular in my description, any more than in the house. The whole vast edifice is so disjointed, and several parts of it so detached, one from the other, and yet so joining again, one cannot tell how, that in one of my poetical fits, I imagined it had been a village in Amphion's time, where the cottages, having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and stood stone-still with amazement ever since.

You must excuse me, if I say nothing of the front; indeed I don't know which it is. A stranger would be grievously disappointed; who endeavoured to get into the house the right way. One would reasonably expect, after the entry through the porch, to be let into the hall, alas! nothing less! You find

(1) A letter to the duke of Buckingham.

STILL MOON-LIGHT = la luz tranquila de la luna.	lido (del compás), se habían todas equivocado.
COUNTRY-SEAT (² cūntriset ¹) = asiento de campo, quinta.	STONE-STILL = tranquilo como la pie- dra, petrificado.
ANY MORE THAN, fr. = ni tampono.	DON'T = do not.
DETACHED = separado, despegado.	GRIEVOUSLY (¹ grévusli ²) = tristemente ó dolorosamente.
COUNTRY-DANCE = contradanza.	PORCH = pórtico.
HAD BEEN ALL OUT = habían todas sa-	HALL = salon.

yourself in the house of office. From the parlour you think to step into the drawing-room; but upon opening the iron-nailed door, you are convinced by a flight of birds about your ears, and a cloud of dust in your eyes, that it is the pigeon-house. If you come into the chapel, you find its altars, like those of the ancients, continually smoking: but it is with the steams of the adjoining kitchen.

The great hall within is high and and spacious, flanked on one side with a very long table, a true image of ancient hospitality: the walls are all over ornamented with monstrous horns of animals, about twenty broken piques, ten or a dozen blunderbusses, and a rusty match-lock musket or two, which we were informed had served in the civil wars. Here is one vast arched window, beautifully darkened with divers scutcheons of painted glass; one shining pane in particular bears date 1286, which alone preserves the memory of a knight, whose iron armour is long since perished with rust, and whose alabaster nose is mouldered from is monument. The face of dame Eleanor, in another piece, owes more to that single pane than to all the glasses she ever consulted in her life. After this, who can say that glass is frail, when it is not half so frail as human beauty, or glory! And yet I can't but sigh to think that the most

HOUSE OF OFFICE = gabinete de despacho.

PARLOUR = locutorio, gabinete de tertulia.

STEP INTO = pasar dentro.

DRAWING-ROOM = sala de recepcion.

IRON-NAILED DOOR = puerta llena de clavos de hierro.

DUST = polvo.

PIGEON-HOUSE (p²ijun-hous) = palomar.

CHÂPEL = capilla.

STEAMS (stems) = vapores.

KITCHEN = cocina.

HORNS = cuernos.

BLUNDERBUSSES = trabucos.

RUSTY = oxidado.

MATCH-LOCK = llave para mecha.

W²INDOW = ventana.

D¹IVERS.

SC²UTCHEONS = escudos.

PANE = uno de los cristales.

NOSE = nariz.

MOULDERED (m¹ólder) = deshacerse.

FRAIL = frágil.

CAN'T (cannot).

SIGH = suspirar.

authentic record of so ancient a family should lie at the mercy of every infant who flings a stone. In former days there have dined in this hall gartered knights and noble dames, attended by ushers (1), servers, and seneschals (2); and yet it was but last night that an owl flew thither, and mistook it for a barn.

This hall lets you, up and down, over a very high threshold into the great parlour. Its contents are a broken virginal (3), a couple of crippled velvet chairs, with two or three mildew'd pictures of mouldy ancestors, who look as dismally as if they came fresh from hell, with all their brimstone about them: these are carefully set at the farther corner, for the windows being every where broken make it so convenient a place to dry poppies and mustard-seed, that the room is appropriated to that use.

(1) Persons whose business it was to introduce strangers, or walk before people of high rank.

(2) Those who had in great houses the care of feasts, or demestick ceremonies.

(3) A musical instrument used in the 16th century with one string (*cuerdá*), jack (*martinete*) and quill (*pluma*), to each note, like a ²spinet (*espineta*), but in shape resembling the piano-forte.

AT THE MERCY OF = á merced de.

GÁRTERED = adornar con la órden de la Liga ó Jarretera.

²USHERS = ugières.

SÉRVER = bandejas ó salvilla, la persona que la llevaba ó servia.

OWL = buho.

BARN = granero ó era bajo cubierto.

LETS YOU, UP AND DOWN, OVER = le deja á V. pasar, subiendo y bajando.

TRESHOLD = umbral.

COUPLE (²cúpel) = par, dos.

CRIPPLED = estropeado, cojo.

VELVET = terciopelo.

CHAIRS = sillas.

MILDEW'D = tomado de añublo.

PICTURES = pinturas, cuadros.

MOULDY (¹móldy) =

DÍSMALLY = triste (de aspecto mohino).

BRIMSTONE = piedra-azufre.

CORNER = rincon.

DRY = seco.

POPPIES (poppy) = adormidera.

MUSTARD SEED = semilla de mostaza.

Next this parlour, as I said before lies the pigeon-house, by the side of which runs an entry, which lets you, on one hand and th'other, into a bed-chamber, a buttery, and a small hole called the chaplain's study: then follow a brew-house, a little green and gilt parlour, and the great stairs, under which is the dairy; a little farther, on the right, the servant's hall; and by the side of it, up six steps, the old lady's closet for her private devotions, which has a lattice into the hall, intended, as we imagine, that at the same time as she pray'd she might have an eye on the men and maids. There are upon the ground-floor, in all, twenty-six apartments, among which I must not forget a chamber which has in it a large antiquity of timber that seems to have been a bedstead, or a cider-press.

The kitchen is built in the form of a rotunda, being one vast vault to the top of the house, where one aperture serves to let out the smoke, and let in the light. By the blackness of the walls, the circular fires, vast caldrons, yawning mouths of ovens and furnaces, you would think it either the forge of Vulcan, the cave of Polyphem, or the temple of Molock. The horror of this place has made such an impression on the country people, that they believe the witches keep their sabbath here,

ENTRY = pasaje, pasillo.

²BUTTERY = despensa.

HOLE = agujero, chiribitil, tabuco (habitacion).

CHAPLAIN'S = del capellan.

BREW-HOUSE (bruhous) = cuarto en que se hace la cerveza, etc., cerveceria.

GILT (gild, gilt) = dorar.

DAIRY = lecheria.

²CLOSET = piececita.

LATTICE = celosia.

HAVE AN EYE ON = estar á la mira.

MAIDS = jóvenes, doncellas.

GROUND-FLOOR = piso bajo.

²BÉDSTEAD = catre.

CIDER-PRESS = prensa ó lagar de sidra.

BLACKNESS = negrura.

⁴CÁLDRONS = calderas.

YAWNING = bostezar, } boquerones an-

MOUTHS = bocas, } churosos.

²ÓVENS = horno de casa.

²FURNACES = horno de fábrica.

WITCHES = brujas.

²SÁBBATH = dia festivo (propriamente de los judios ó sectas protestantes).

and that once a year the devil treats them with infernal venison, a roasted tiger stuffed with ten-penny nails.

Above stairs we have a number of rooms; you never pass out of one into another, but by the ascent or descent of two or three stairs. Our best room is very long and low, of the exact proportion of a band-box. In most of these rooms there are hangings of the finest work in the world, that is to say, those which Arachne spins from her own bowels. Were it not for its only furniture, the whole would be a miserable scene of naked walls, flaw'd ceilings, broken windows, and rusty locks. The roof is so decayed, that after a favourable shower, we may expect a crop of mushrooms between the chinks of our floor. All the doors are as little and low as those to the cabins of packet-boats. These rooms have for many years had no other inhabitants than certain rats, whose very age renders them worthy of this seat; for the very rats of this venerable house are grey: since they have not yet quitted it, we hope at least that this ancient mansion may not fall during the small remnant these poor animals have to live, who are now too infirm

ONCE A YEAR = una vez al año.

DEVIL (dívil) = demonio.

TREAT (treat) = tratar. } convidar á.

WITH = con. }

VENISON (vénsun) = carne de ciervo.

RÓASTED TIGER (tíguer) = tigre asado.

STUFFED = relleno.

PENNY, *pence* pl. = penique (moneda de cobre de cuarenta céntimos).

TEN-PENNY NAILS = clavos de á diez peniques por libra, bellotes.

YOU = vos, se.

BAND-BOX = caja de carton.

HANGINGS = tapiceria, colgaduras.

ARACHNE (arákne^{3 2}) = araña (palabra griega). *Spider* en inglés.

BÓWELS = entrañas.

FLAW'D = abierto en grietas ó rendijas.

LOCKS = cerraduras.

SHÓWER = chaparron.

CROP = cosecha.

M²USHROOMS = setas.

CHINKS = grietas.

CÁBINS = camarotes.

PACKET-BOATS = paquebots.

RATS = ratas.

AGE = edad.

QUITTED (quit) = dejar.

to remove to another. There is yet a small subsistence left them in the few remaining books of the library.

We had never seen half what I had described, but for a starch'd grey-headed steward, who is as much an antiquity as any in this place, and looks like an old family picture, walked out of its frame. He entertained us as we passed from room to room with several relations of the family; but his observations were particularly curious when he came to the cellar: he informed us where stood the triple rows of butts of sack, and where were ranged the bottles of tent, for toasts in the morning; he pointed to the stands that supported the iron-hooped hogsheads of strong beer; then stepping to a corner, he lugged out the tattered fragments of an unframed picture: «This, says he, with tears, was poor sir Thomas! once master of all this drink. He had two sons, poor young masters! who never arrived to the age of his beer; they both fell ill in this very room, and never went out on their own legs.» He could not pass by a heap of broken bottles without taking a piece, to shew us the arms of the family upon it. He then led us up to the tower by dark winding stone steps, which landed us into several little rooms one above another.

REMOVE = remover, mudarse.

LIBRARY = biblioteca.

STARCH'D = almidonado, tieso y ceremonioso.

STEWARD = mayordomo.

FRAME = marco.

CELLAR = bodega.

BUTTS = pipa.

SACK (de *seco* español) = vino seco de España de diversos puntos, que se consumía mucho en el siglo XVI en Inglaterra.

TENT (de *tinto* español) = vino tinto exportado de España por Málaga ó la Coruña.

TOAST = tostada, brindis ó cosa y persona á quien se echa el brindis.

IRON-HOOPED = con aros ó cercos de hierro.

HOGSHEADS (cabezas de buey) = cubas de cincuenta y cuatro galones.

BEER = cerveza.

LUGGED = (lug) co-
ger de la oreja. . . } sacar por la oreja
ó arrastrando.

OUT = fuera. . . }

TATTERED = andrajoso.

DRINK = bebida.

LEGS = piernas.

WINDING (wind) = serpentear, de caracol.

I must needs have tired you with this long description: but what engaged me in it, was a generous principle to preserve the memory of that, which itself must soon fall into dust; nay, perhaps part of it, before this letter reaches your hands.

Indeed we owe this old house the same kind of gratitude, that we do to an old friend, who harbours us in his declining condition, nay even in his last extremities. How fit is this retreat for uninterrupted study, where no one that passes by can dream there is an inhabitant, and even those who would dine with us dare not stay under our roof! Any one that sees it, will own I could not have chosen a more likely place to converse with the dead in. I had been mad indeed if I had left your Grace for any one but Homer. But when I return to the living, I shall have the sense to endeavour to converse with the best of them, and shall therefore as soon as possible tell you in person, how much I am, etc.

POPE.

VIII. DESCRIPTION OF GRANADA.

This renowned kingdom was situated in the southern part of Spain, bordering on the Mediterranean sea, and defended on the land side by lofty and rugged mountains, locking up within their embraces, deep, rich, and verdant valleys, where the sterility of the surrounding heights was repaid by prodigal fertility.

NAY=no, aun mas.

HÁRBOURS=albergar, hospedar.

FIT=á propósito, adj.

DREAM (drém), *dreamt* (drémt) p. p.=
soñar.

DINE=comer (la comida principal).

STAY (staid)=estarse ó permanecer.

OWN=reconocer, confesar.

MAD=demente.

GRACE=gracia, tratamiento de duque.

SENSE=sentido, juicio.

RENÓWNED=renombrar.

LOCKING UP=encerrar.

The city of Granada lay in the centre of the kingdom, sheltered as it were in the lap of the Sierra Nevada, or chain of snowy mountains. It covered two lofty hills and a deep valley that, divides them, through which flows the river Darro. One of these hills was crowned by the royal palace and fortress of the Alhambra, capable of containing forty thousand men within its walls and towers. There is a Moorish tradition, that the king who built this mighty pile, was skilled in the occult sciences, and furnished himself with gold and silver for the purpose by means of alchemy. Certainly never was there an edifice accomplished in a superior style of barbaric magnificence, and the stranger who, even at the present day, wanders among its silent and deserted courts and ruined halls, gazes with astonishment at its gilded and fretted domes and luxurious decorations, still retaining their brilliancy and beauty, in defiance of the ravages of time.

Opposite to the hill, on which stood the Alhambra, was its rival hill, on the summit of which was a spacious plain, covered with houses, and crowded with inhabitants. It was commanded by a fortress called the Alcazaba. The declivities and skirts of these hills were covered with houses to the number of seventy thousand, separated by narrow streets and small squares, according to the custom of Moorish cities. The houses had interior courts and gardens, refreshed by fountains and running streams, and set out with oranges, citrons, and pomegranates; so that, as the edifices of the city rose above each other on the sides of the hill, they presented a mingled appearance of city and grove, delightful to the eye. The whole was

SHÉLTERED = resguardar.
 LAP = seno, regazo.
 BARBÁRIC = extranjero, oriental.
 FRETTED = frotar, filetear ó adornar
 de filetes pequeños ó grecas, que se
 entrecortan formando ángulos rec-
 tos.

DOMES = bóvedas.
 LUXURIOUS (lugzúrius) = lozano.
 RÁVAGES = destrozo.
 CROWDED = atestar (de gentes).
 COMMANDED = mandar, dominar.
 SKIRTS = faldas.
 SET OUT = adornar.

surrounded by high walls, three leagues in circuit, with twelve gates, and fortified by a thousand and thirty towers. The elevation of the city, and the neighbourhood of the Sierra Nevada, crowned with perpetual snows tempered the fervid rays of summer; and thus, while other cities were panting with the sultry and stifling heat of the dog-days, the most salubrious breezes played through the marble halls of Granada.

The glory of the city, however, was its *vega*, or plain, which spread out to a circumference of thirty-seven leagues, surrounded by lofty mountains. It was a vast garden of delight, refreshed by numerous fountains, and by the silver windings of the Jenil. The labour and ingenuity of the Moors had diverted the waters of this river into thousands of rills and streams, and diffused them over the whole surface of the plain. Indeed they had wrought up this happy region to a degree of wonderful prosperity, and took a pride in decorating it, in the most elegant manner. The hills were clothed with orchards and vineyards, the valleys embroidered with gardens, and the wide plains covered with waving grain. Here were seen in profusion the orange, the citron, the fig and pomegranate, with large plantations of mulberry-trees, from which was produced the finest of silk. The vine clambered from tree to tree, the grapes hung in rich clusters about the peasant's cottage, and the groves were rejoiced by the perpetual song of the nightingale. In

NEIGHBOURHOOD (² ne ² b ³ urhud) = vecin-	VINEYARDS (² vi ² nyards) = viñas.
dad, vecindario.	WAVING GRAIN = mies ó grano que ondea.
PANTING = jadear.	ORANGE = naranja.
SULTRY = bochornoso.	FIG = higo.
STIFLING = ahogar.	MÚLBERRY-TREES = moreras.
SILVER = plata, de plata.	CLAMBERED = subir ó trepar irregularmente.
DIVERTED = separado, desviado.	GRAPES = uvas.
RILLS = corrientes, arroyuelos ó acequias.	CLUSTERS = racimos.
WROUGHT UP.... TO = trabajar arriba hasta, con el cultivo habian dejado en estado de.	NIGHTINGALE = ruiseñor.

a word, so beautiful was the earth, so pure the air, and so serene the sky of this delicious region, that the Moors imagined the paradise of their prophet to be situate in that part of the heaven which overhung the kingdom of Granada.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

IX. THE PORTENTOUS TOWER OF TOLEDO.

The morning sun shone brightly upon the cliff-built towers of Toledo, when King Roderick issued out of the gate of the city, at the head of a numerous train of courtiers and cavaliers, and crossed the bridge that bestrides the deep rocky bed of the Tagus. The shining cavalcade wound up the road that leads among the mountains, and soon came in sight of the necromantic tower.

This wondrous edifice was round, and of great height and grandeur; erected upon a lofty rock, and surrounded by crags and precipices. The foundation was supported by four brazen lions, each taller than a cavalier on horseback. The walls were built of small pieces of jasper, and various coloured marbles, not larger than a man's hand: so subtilely joined however, that, but for their different hues, they might be taken for one entire stone. They were arranged with marvellous cunning, so as to represent battles and warlike deeds of times and heroes long since passed away; and the whole surface was so admirably polished that the stones were as lustrous as glass, and reflected the rays of the sun with such resplendent brightness as to dazzle all beholders.

ISSUED = salir.

BESTRIDES (bestride, bestrode, bestrode ó bestrid, bestridden) = andar á horcajadas, cruzar.

WOUND (wind) UP = subir serpenteando.

CRAGS = riscos.

BRAZEN = de bronce.

TALLER = mas alto.

BUT = á no ser.

CUNNING = astucia, habilidad.

DEEDS = hechos.

BEHOLDERS = espectadores.

King Roderick and his courtiers arrived wondering and amazed, at the foot of the rock. Here there was a narrow arched way cut through the living stone; the only entrance to the tower. It was closed by a massive iron gate, covered with rusty locks of divers workmanship, and in the fashion of different centuries, which had been affixed by the predecessors of Don Roderick. On either side of the portal stood the two ancient guardians of the tower, laden with the keys appertaining to the locks.

The king alighted, and approaching the portals, ordered the guardians to unlock the gate. The hoary-headed men drew back with terror. «Alas!» cried they, «what is it your majesty requires of us. Would you have the mischiefs of this tower unbound, and let loose to shake the earth to its foundations?»

The venerable archbishop Urbino likewise implored him not to disturb a mystery which had been held sacred from generation to generation, within the memory of man; and which even Cæsar himself, when sovereign of Spain, had not ventured to invade. The youthful cavaliers, however, were eager to pursue the adventure, and encouraged him in his rash curiosity.

«Come what come may,» exclaimed Don Roderick, «I am resolved to penetrate the mystery of this tower.» So saying, he again commanded the guardians to unlock the portal. The ancient men obeyed with fear and trembling, but their hands shook with age, and when they applied the keys, the locks were so rusted by time, or of such strange workmanship, that

WONDERING (²wündering) = extrañados.

WORKMANSHIP = obra, ejecucion.

ALIGHTED (¹aparse.

HÓARY = blanco, canoso.

MISCHIEFS (mischéfs) = diabluras, males.

UNBOUND (unbind) = desatar.

LET LOOSE = soltar.

ARCHBISHOP (²arzobispo.

EAGER (¹eguer) = ansioso, vehemente.

ENCOURAGED (encürejd) = animar.

RASH = temerario.

COME WHAT MAY = venga lo que viniere.

SHOOK (shake shaken) = estremecer.

KEYS (¹kes) = llave.

they resisted their feeble efforts; whereupon the young cavaliers pressed forward and lent their aid. Still the locks were so numerous and difficult, that, with all their eagerness and strength, a great part of the day was exhausted before the whole of them could be mastered.

When the last bolt had yielded to the key, the guardians and the reverend archbishop again entreated the king to pause and reflect. «Whatever is within this tower,» said they, «is as yet harmless, and lies bound under a mighty spell: venture not then to open a door which may let forth a flood of evil upon the land.» But the anger of the king was roused, and he ordered that the portal should be instantly thrown open. In vain, however, did one after another exert his strength; and equally in vain did the cavaliers unite their forces, and apply their shoulders to the gate: though there was neither bar nor bolt remaining, it was perfectly immoveable.

The patience of the king was now exhausted, and he advanced to apply his hand; scarcely, however, did he touch the iron gate, when it swung slowly open, uttering, as it were, a dismal groan, as it turned reluctantly upon its hinges. A cold damp wind issued forth, accompanied by a tempestuous sound. The hearts of the ancient guardians quaked within them, and their knees smote together; but several of the youthful cavaliers, rushed in, eager to gratify their curiosity, or to signalise themselves in this redoubtable enterprise. They had scarcely advanced a few paces, however, when they recoiled, overcome by

LENT (lend) = prestar.

MASTERED = dominar

BÓLT = pestillo.

HARMLESS = inocente, no dañoso.

SPELL = ensalmo, encanto.

SWUNG (swing) = vibrar balanceándose,

oscilar.

ÚTTERING = proferir.

HINGES = quicios, goznes.

DAMP = húmedo.

QUAKED = temblar.

SMOTE (smite, smitten) = herir, chocar.

REDOUBTABLE (redoutable) = formidable.

RECOILED = recular (espantado ó rechazado).

the baleful air, or by some fearful vision. Upon this, the king ordered that fires should be kindled to dispel the darkness, and to correct the noxious and long imprisoned air. He then led the way into the interior; but, though stout of heart, he advanced with awe and hesitation.

After proceeding a short distance, he entered a hall, or antechamber, on the opposite side of which was a door; and before it, on a pedestal, stood a gigantic figure, of the colour of bronze, and of a terrible aspect. It held a huge mace, which it whirled incessantly, giving such cruel and resounding blows upon the earth as to prevent all further entrance.

The king paused at sight of this appalling figure; for whether it were a living being, or a statue of magic artifice, he could not tell. On its breast was a scroll, whereon was inscribed, in large letters, «I do my duty.» After a little while Roderick plucked up heart, and addressed it with great solemnity: «Whatever thou be,» said he, «know that I come not to violate this sanctuary, but to inquire into the mystery it contains; I conjure thee, therefore, to let me pass in safety.»

Upon this the figure paused with uplifted mace, and the king and his train passed unmolested through the door.

They now entered a vast chamber, of a rare and sumptuous architecture, difficult to be described. The walls were incrust-ed with the most precious gems, so joined together as to form one smooth and perfect surface. The lofty dome appeared to be self-supported, and was studded with gems, lustrous as the stars of the firmament. There was neither wood, nor any other common or base material to be seen throughout the edifice. There were no windows or other openings to admit the day,

BALEFUL (báful) = venenoso, dañino.

DISPÉL = hacer desaparecer.

NOXIOUS = nocivo.

WHIRLED = girar (con violencia).

APPÁLLING = espantable.

SCROLL = rollo de pergamino ó papel.

WHEREÓN = en donde.

PLUCKED UP = arrancar arriba, tomar ánimo (con un esfuerzo).

SMOOTH = terso.

GEMS = joyas.

WINDOWS.

yet a radiant light was spread throughout the place, which seemed to shine from the walls, and to render every object distinctly visible.

In the centre of this hall stood a table of alabaster, of the rarest workmanship, on which was inscribed in Greek characters, that Hercules Alcides, the Theban Greek, had founded this tower in the year of the world three thousand and six. Upon the table stood a golden casket, richly set round with precious stones, and closed with a lock of mother-of-pearl; and on the lid were inscribed the following words:—

« In this coffer is contained the mystery of the tower. The hand of none but a king can open it; but let him beware! for marvellous events will be revealed to him, which are to take place before his death.»

King Roderick boldly seized upon the casket. The venerable archbishop laid his hand upon his arm, and made a last remonstrance. «Forbear, my son!» said he; «desist while there is yet time. Look not into the mysterious decrees of Providence. God has hidden them in mercy from our sight, and it is impious to rend the veil by which they are concealed.»

«What have I to dread from a knowledge of the future!» replied Roderick, with an air of haughty presumption. «If good be destined me, I shall enjoy it by anticipation: if evil, I shall arm myself, to meet it.» So saying, he rashly broke the lock.

Within the coffer he found nothing but a linen cloth, folded between two tablets of copper. On unfolding it, he beheld painted on it figures of men on horseback, of fierce demeanour, clad in turbans and robes of various colours, after the fashion of the Arabs, with scimitars hanging from their necks, and crossbows at their saddle-backs, and they carried banners and pennons

CASKET = arquilla (para alhajas).

MOTHER-OF-PEARL = nácar.

LID = tapa.

BEWARE = tener cuidado.

FORBEAR (forbore, forborne) = detenerse.

REND (rent) = desgarrar.

FOLDED = plegado.

HORSEBACK = á caballo.

DEMEANOUR (demenur) = porte.

SADDLE-BACKS = respaldo de las sillas.

PENNSONS = banderolas.

with divers devices. Above them was inscribed in Greek characters, «Rash monarch! behold the men who are to hurl thee from thy throne, and subdue thy kingdom!»

At sight of these things the king was troubled in spirit, and dismay fell upon his attendants. While they were yet regarding the paintings, it seemed as if the figures began to move, and a faint sound of warlike tumult arose from the cloth, with the clash of cymbal and bray of trumpet, the neigh of steed and shout of army; but all was heard indistinctly, as if afar off, or in a reverie or dream. The more they gazed, the plainer became the motion, and the louder the noise; and the linen cloth rolled forth, amplified, and spread out, as it were, a mighty banner, and filled the hall, and mingled with the air, until its texture was no longer visible, or appeared as a transparent cloud: and the shadowy figures became all in motion, and the din and uproar became fiercer and fiercer; and whether the whole were an animated picture, or a vision, or an array of embodied spirits, conjured up by supernatural power, no one present could tell. They beheld before them a great field of battle, where Christians and Moslems were engaged in deadly conflict. They heard the rush and tramp of steeds, the blast of trump and clarion, the clash of cymbal, and the stormy din of a thousand drums. There was the clash of swords, and maces, and battle-axes, with the whistling of arrows, and the hurling of darts and lances. The Christians quailed before the foe; the infidels pressed upon them and put them to utter

SUBDŪĀ = subyugar.

TROUBLED (trúbeld) = inquietar.

DISMÁY = espanto.

FAINT = desmayado, débil.

CLASH = choque como de dos metales anchos.

NEIGH (néi) = relinchar, s.

AFAR OFF = de lejos.

LÍNEN = lienzo.

SHÁDOWY = umbrio, fantasmagórico.

DIN = estrépito.

UPRÓAR = estruendo tumultuoso.

CÓNJURED UP = conjurar, evocar.

BLAST = soplar, resonar, s.

TRUMP = tromba.

DRUMS = tambores.

WHISTLING (whisling) = silbar.

QUAIL = acoquinarse de miedo, temblar con pavor.

ÚTTER = exterior ó extremo, completo.

rout; the standard of the cross was cast down, the banner of Spain was trodden under foot, the air resounded with shouts of triumph, with yells of fury, and with the groans of dying men. Amidst the flying squadrons, King Roderick beheld a crowned warrior, whose back was turned towards him, but whose armour and device were his own, and who was mounted on a white steed that resembled his own war-horse Orelia. In the confusion of the flight the warrior was dismounted, and was no longer to be seen, and Orelia galloped wildly through the field of battle without a rider.

Roderick stayed to see no more, but rushed from the fatal hall, followed by his terrified attendants. They fled through the outer chamber, where the gigantic figure with the whirling mace had disappeared from his pedestal; and on issuing into the open air, they found the two ancient guardians of the tower lying dead at the portal, as though they had been crushed by some mighty blow. All nature, which had been clear and serene, was now in wild uproar. The heavens were darkened by heavy clouds; loud bursts of thunder rent the air; and the earth was deluged with rain and rattling hail.

The King ordered that the iron portal should be closed; but the door was immoveable; and the cavaliers were dismayed by the tremendous turmoil and the mingled shouts and groans that continued to prevail within. The king and his train hastened back to Toledo, pursued and pelted by the tempest. The mountains shook and echoed with the thunder, trees were uprooted and blown down, and the Tagus raged and roared and flowed above its banks. It seemed to the affrighted courtiers as if the phantom legions of the tower had issued forth and mingled

YELLS=ahullidos ó rugidos.

BACK=espalda.

OUTÉR (comp. de *out*)=exterior.

DÉLUGED=diluviar.

HAIL=granizo.

RATTLING HAIL=ruidosa piedra.

TÚRMOIL=barahunda, fracaso tumultuoso.

PELTED=apedrear, hostigar incesantemente.

ÉCHÓED=retumbar.

UPRÓOTED=arrancar de raíz.

with the storm; for amidst the claps of thunder and the howling of the wind, they fancied they heard the sound of drums and trumpets, the shout of armies, and the rush of steeds. Thus beaten by the tempest, and overwhelmed with horror, the king and his courtiers arrived at Toledo, clattering across the bridge of the Tagus, and entering the gate in headlong confusion, as though they had been pursued by an enemy.

In the morning the heavens were again serene, and all nature was restored to tranquillity. The king, therefore, issued forth with his cavaliers and took the road to the tower, followed by a great multitude, for he was anxious once more to close the iron door, and shut up those evils that threatened to overwhelm the land. But lo! on coming in sight of the tower, a new wonder met their eyes. An eagle appeared high in the air, seeming to descend from heaven. He bore in his beak a burning brand, and lighting on the summit of the tower, fanned the fire with his wings. In a little while the edifice burst forth into a blaze as though it had been built of rosin, and the flames mounted into the air with a brilliancy more dazzling than the sun; nor did they cease until every stone was consumed and the whole was reduced to a heap of ashes. Then there came a vast flight of birds, small of size and sable of hue, darkening the sky like a cloud; and they descended and wheeled in circles round the ashes, causing so great a wind with their wings that the whole was borne up into the air and scattered throughout all Spain, and wherever a particle of those ashes fell it was as

HOWLING = alaridos.

CLATTERING = resonar como la herradura chocando con la piedra.

CLATTERING ACROSS THE BRIDGE = pasando el puente con estrépito.

THREATENED (thré²tend) = amenazar.

OVERWHELM = abrumar, inundar.

LO! = hé aquí que.

BEAK (bék⁴) = pico, boca.

BRAND = tizon.

BLAZE = llamarada.

RÔSIN = resina.

ASHES = cenizas.

SÁBLE = negro, lúgubre.

WHEELED = girar.

SCÁTTERED = esparcir.

a stain of blood. It is furthermore recorded by ancient men and writers of former days, that all those on whom this dust fell were afterwards slain in battle, when the country was conquered by the Arabs, and that the destruction of this necromantic tower was a sign and token of the approaching perdition of Spain.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

X. FIRST APPROACH OF AN AMERICAN TO EUROPE.

To an American visiting Europe, the long voyage he has to make is an excellent preparative. From the moment you lose sight of the land you have left, all is vacancy, until you step on the opposite shore, and are launched at once into the bustle and novelties of another world.

I have said that at-sea all is vacancy, I should correct the expression. To one given up to day-dreaming, and fond of losing himself in reveries, a sea voyage is full of subjects for meditation; but then they are the wonders of the deep, and of the air, and rather tend to abstract the mind from worldly themes. I delighted to loll over the quarter-railing, or climb to the main-top, on a fine day, and muse for hours together on the tranquil bosom of a summer sea; or to gaze upon the piles of golden clouds just peering above the horizon, fancy them some fairy realms, and people them with a creation of my own. To watch the gentle undulating billows rolling their silver volumes, as if to die away on those happy shores.

²FURTHERMORE = además.

DUST = polvo.

SLAIN (slay, slew) = matar.

¹TOKEN = muestra, prenda.

VACANCY = vacío.

LAUNCHED = botar al agua, lanzar.

BUSTLE (búsel) = bullicio.

DAY-DRÉAMING = sueños de día, ilusiones de la fantasía.

FOND = aficionado.

²RÉVERIES = ensueños, delirios.

TO LOLL OVER = apoyarme descansadamente sobre.

QUARTER-RÁILING = empalizada de cuartel, antepecho del alcázar.

MAIN-TOP = cofa mayor.

BILLOWS = olas.

DIE AWAY = ir muriéndose.

There was a delicious sensation of mingled security and awe, with which I looked down from my giddy height, on the monsters of the deep, at their uncouth gambols. Shoals of porpoises tumbling about the bow of the ship: the grampus slowly heaving his huge form above the surface; or the ravenous shark, darting like a spectre, through the blue waters. My imagination would conjure up all that I had heard or read of the watery world beneath me; of the funny herds that roam its fathomless valleys; of shapeless monsters that lurk among the very foundations of the earth, and those wild phantasms that swell the tales of fishermen and sailors.

Sometimes a distant sail gliding along the edge of the ocean would be another theme of idle speculation. How interesting this fragment of a world, hastening to rejoin the great mass of existence! What a glorious monument of human invention, that has thus triumphed over wind and wave; has brought the ends of the earth into communion; has established an interchange of blessings, pouring into the sterile regions of the north all the luxuries of the south; has diffused the light of knowledge, and the charities of cultivated life; and has thus bound together those scattered portions of the human race, between which nature seemed to have thrown an insurmountable barrier.

It was a fine sunny morning when the thrilling cry of «land!» was given from the mast-head. I question whether Columbus, when he discovered the New World, felt a more delicious throng

GIDDY = vertiginoso.

UNCOUTH (uncúth) = estrambótico, rudo.

GÁMBOLS = juegos y saltos.

SHOALS = cardúne, multitud de peces.

PORPOISE (de *porco pesce*) = puerco marino.

BOW = proa.

GRAMPUS = declín gladiator.

HEAVING, reg. é irreg. (hove, hoven) = alzar, izár.

RÁVENOUS = voraz.

SHARK = tiburón.

FINNY (de *fin*) = aleteado.

ROAM = vagar, cruzar.

FATHOMLESS = sin brazas, insondable.

FISHERMEN = pescadores.

GLIDING = deslizarse.

KNOWLEDGE = conocimientos, ciencia.

THRILLING = vibrante, que hace latir.

MAST-HEAD = cabeza ó lo alto del mástil.

of sensations than rush into an American's bosom, when he first comes in sight of Europe. There is a volume of associations in the very name. It is the land of promise, teeming with every thing of which his childhood has heard, or on which his studious years have pondered.

From that time until the period of arrival, it was all feverish excitement. The ships of war that prowled like guardian giants round the coast; the head-lands of Ireland, stretching out into the channel; the Welsh mountains, towering into the clouds; all were objects of intense interest. As we sailed up the Mersey, I reconnoitred the shores with a telescope. My eye dwelt with delight on neat cottages, with their trim shrubberies and green grassplots. I saw the mouldering ruins of an abbey overrun with ivy, and the taper spire of a village church rising from the brow of a neighbouring hill—all were characteristic of England. The tide and wind were so favourable, that the ship was enabled to come at once on the pier. It was thronged with people; some, idle lookers on; others, eager expectants of friends or relations. I could distinguish the merchant to whom the ship belonged. I knew him by his calculating brow and restless air. His hands were thrust into his pockets; he was whistling thoughtfully, and walking to and fro, a small space having been accorded to him by the crowd, in deference to his temporary importance. There were repeated cheerings and salutations

ASSOCIATIONS = recuerdos.

TEEMING = que abunda, ó es fecunda.

CHILDHOOD = infancia.

PONDERED = meditar.

PROWLED = hacer la ronda, ir rondando.

HEADLANDS = promontorios.

CHANNEL = canal.

SAILED UP = subir navegando.

RECONNOÎTRE = hacer un reconocimiento.

NEAT (net) = limpio, curioso.

TRIM = bien arreglado, esmerado.

SHRÚBBERIES = cercos de arbolillos ó arbustos.

ÍVY = hiedra.

TAPER SPIRE (espiral en forma de la llama de un cirio) = aguja de torre puntiaguada.

TIDE = marea.

PIER (per) = embarcadero.

WHISTLING (huisling) = silbar.

ACCORDED = conceder.

CHEERINGS = vivas, saludos con explosion (de alegría).

interchanged between the shore and the ship, as friends happened to recognise each other. But I particularly noticed one young woman of humble dress, but interesting demeanour. She was leaning forward from among the crowd; her eye hurried over the ship as it neared the shore, to catch some wished-for countenance. She seemed disappointed and agitated, when I heard a faint voice call her name. It was a poor sailor, who had been ill all the voyage, and had excited the sympathy of every one on board. When the weather was fine, his messmates had spread a mattress for him on deck in the shade, but of late his illness had so increased, that he had taken to his hammock, and only breathed a wish that he might see his wife before he died. He had been helped on deck as we came up the river, and was now leaning against the shrouds, with a countenance so wasted, so pale, and so ghastly, that it is no wonder even the eye of affection did not recognise him. But at the sound of his voice, her eye darted on his features—it read at once a whole volume of sorrow; she clasped her hands, uttered a faint shriek, and stood wringing them in silent agony.

All now was hurry and bustle. The meetings of acquaintances—the greetings of friends—the consultations of men of business. I alone was solitary and idle. I had no friend to meet, no cheering to receive. I stepped upon the land of my forefathers, but felt that I was a stranger in the land.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

DEMEANOUR = porte.
HURRIED (hurry) **OVER** = pasar con rapidez.
MESSMATES = compañeros (de rancho).
MÁTTRESS = colchon.
DECK = cubierta.
HAMMOCK = hamaca.

BREATHED A WISH = expresar el deseo con débil acento ó suspiro.
HELPED ON = ayudar á subir á.
SHROUDS = obenques.
CLASP = abrochar, juntar.
SHRIEK (shrek) = grito agudo.
WRINGING (wring) = torcer, retorecer con angustia.
ACQUAINTANCES = conocidos.

XI. SCENERY OF THE CLYDE.

It was upon a delightful summer evening, that a stranger, well mounted, and having the appearance of a military man of rank, rode down a winding descent which terminated in a view of the romantic ruins of Bothwell castle and the river Clyde, which winds so beautifully between rocks and woods, to sweep around the towers formerly built by Aymer de Valence. Bothwell bridge was at a little distance, and also in sight. The opposite field, once the scene of slaughter and conflict, now lay as placid and quiet as the surface of a summer lake. The trees and bushes, which grew around in romantic variety of shade, were hardly seen to stir under the influence of the evening breeze. The very murmur of the river seemed to soften itself in unison with the stillness of the scene around. The path through which the traveller descended, was occasionally shaded by detached trees of large size, and elsewhere by the hedges and boughs of flourishing orchards, now laden with summer fruits.

The nearest object of consequence was a farm-house, or it might be the abode of a small proprietor, situated on the side of a sunny bank, which was covered by apple and pear trees. At the foot of the path which led up to this modest mansion, was a small cottage, pretty much in the situation of a porter's lodge, though obviously not designed for that purpose. The hut seemed comfortable, and more neatly arranged than is usual in Scotland; it had its little garden, where some fruit-trees and bushes were mingled with kitchen herbs; a cow and six sheep

RODE (ride, ridden) **DOWN**=bajó á caballo.

SWEEP (swept)=barrer, girar.

STILLNESS=calma.

ELSEWHERE=en otras partes.

HEDGES=vallados ó setos.

CONSEQUENCE=nota.

PRETTY MUCH=bastante.

PORTER'S LODGE=portería.

KITCHEN=cocina.

COW=vaca.

SHEEP=ovejas.

fed in a paddock hard-by; the cock strutted and crowed, and summoned his family around him before the door; a heap of brushwood and turf neatly done up, indicated that the winter fuel was provided; and the thin blue smoke which ascended from the straw-bound chimney, and winded slowly out from among the green trees, showed that the evening meal was in the act of being made ready. To complete the little scene of rural peace and comfort, a girl of about five years old was fetching water in a pitcher from a beautiful fountain of the purest water, which bubbled up at the root of a decayed old oak-tree, about twenty yards from the end of the cottage.

WALTER SCOTT.

XII. SKETCH OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Is there any one who loves the sight of ice and snow? I imagine, now, that I always doubted this: I am quite sure of it at present. The thought of ice may possibly suggest agreeable sensations in a hot July day; the sight of a Swiss glacier, in the same weather, is «refresing» I doubt not. This also is picturesque, I admit, as are the frozen summits of the Alps, particularly under the rosy tints of a rising or a setting sun. These, and more, are beauties; and they are not the less beautiful that they are, to some, rarities while they are also character-

PADDOCK = cerca para pastos.

HARD-BY = tocando con.

STRUTTED (strut) = pavonearse.

CROWED (crew, irreg.) = cantar (el gallo).

BRUSHWOOD = brezo, retama ó leña.

TURF = turba.

DONE UP = hecho ó puesto.

FUEL.

STRAW-BOUND = rodeado de paja.

MEAL (mél) = comida.

COMFORT = comodidad.

FETCHING = traer.

PITCHER = cantarilla.

BUBBLED = burbujear.

SKETCH = bosquejo.

ICE = hielo.

SNOW = nieve.

GLACIER = ventisquero.

ROSY TINTS = tintas de rosa.

istic, and are portions of a general landscape, to which they give a new and peculiar interest, as they add to its varieties. In the present days, it is not also a little in praise of ice, that the traveller can say, I have visited Switzerland, I have scrambled across a glacier, I have seen the sun rise on Mont Blanc, while the earth below was still in shade, I have ascended it, I, even I, the fearless and enterprising, have ascended the father of mountains, yea, even when the guides hung back in fear. Even thus is ice beautiful, regaling, acceptable.

Thus, too, is snow the delight of schoolboys: have we not all hailed the falling feathers, because we should now make snowballs and pelt each other, and erect a statue of heaven knows who, a colossus of snow, to melt away, like the palace of the great female autoocrat, before the sun. Is it not, too, the emblem of virgin purity and innocence, and might not much more be said in praise and admiration of snow? It is an evil, however, to balance against all this, that it deforms all landscape, destroys all «keeping,» by confounding distances, and with that, proportions, and with that, too, more and worse than all else, the harmony of colouring; giving us a motley patchwork of black and white, in place of those sweet gradations and combinations of colour which nature produces, in her summer mood, even amid the most deformed and harshest of landscapes.

There are objections to a snow landscape, which even the experience of a day may furnish: how much more, when,

LANDSCAPE = paisaje.

SCRAMBLED ACROSS = atravesar | ga-
teando.

YEA (ye) = si.

HUNG BACK = rezagarse.

FEATHER (fether) = pluma.

SNOWBALLS = bolas de nieve.

PELT = zurrar ó dar con rapidez.

MELT = derretirse.

KEEPING = armonía.

WORSE (bad, worse, worst) = peor.

MOTLEY = abigarrado, variado.

PATCHWORK = zurcido.

MOOD = estado de ánimo, humor.

HARSHEST = mas duro.

FURNISH = suplir, suscitar.

for more than half the year, all the element above head is snow, when the gale is a gale of snow, the fog a fog of snow, when the sun shines but to glitter on the snow which is, yet does not fall; when the breath of the mouth is snow, when snow settles on the hair, the dress, the eyelashes; where snow falls around us and fills our chambers, our beds, our dishes, should we open a door, should the external air get access to our «penetralia;» where the «crystal stream» in which we must quench our thirst is a kettle of snow with a lamp of oil; where our sofas are of snow, and our houses of snow; when snow was our decks, snow our awnings, snow our observatories, snow our larders, snow our salt: and, when all the other uses of snow should be at last of no more avail, our coffins and our graves were to be graves and coffins of snow.

Is this not more than enough of snow than suffices for admiration? Is it not worse, that during ten of the months in a year, the ground is snow, and ice, and «slush»; that during the whole year its tormenting, chilling, odious presence is ever before the eye? Who more than I has admired the glaciers of the extreme north; who more has loved to contemplate the icebergs (1) sailing from the Pole before the tide and the gale, floating along the ocean, through calm and through storm, like castles and towers and mountains, gorgeous in colouring and magnificent, if often capricious, in form; and have I too

(1) Insulated mountains of ice.

GALE = brisa fuerte.

FOG = niebla.

GLITTER = brillar.

EYELASHES = pestañas.

QUENCH = apagar (la sed).

THIRST = sed.

KETTLE = perol.

LAMP OF OIL = lámpara de aceite.

AWNINGS = toldos.

LARDERS = despensas.

COFFIN = ataud, caja de muerto.

GRAVES = sepulcros.

SLUSH = nieve derretida, lodo.

CHILLING = frío, que traspasa de frío.

ICEBERGS (isberg) = montañas de hielo, témpanos.

GORGEOUS (górjus) = lujoso, espléndido.

SPLITTING = desgajar, destrozar rajando.

not sought amid the crashing and the splitting and the thundering roarings of a sea of moving mountains, for the sublime, and felt that nature could do no more? In all this there has been beauty, horror, danger, every thing that could excite; they would have excited a poet even to the verge of madness. But to see, to have seen ice and snow, to have felt snow and ice for ever, and nothing for ever but snow and ice, during all the months of a year, to have seen and felt but uninterrupted and unceasing ice and snow during all the months of four years, this it is that made the sight of those most chilling and wearisome objects an evil which is still one in recollection, as if the remembrance would never cease.

CAPT. ROSS:

CAPTAIN ROSS, supposed to be still living. — Narrative of a voyage to the Arctic Regions. Style not particularly recommended.

XIII. AVALANCHE OF ICE.

An Avalanche of ice from the cliffs, intermixed with rocks and water, was a novel sight, and, in this dearth of events, would have been interesting, even had it been far less splendid as a spectacle. Falling into the sea, it carried all before it; breaking the flat ice to a great distance, and showing us, had that been now necessary, the manner in which the icebergs are sometimes found to be covered with fragments of rock and layers of earth.

So many of my countrymen have now seen the avalanches of the Alps, and so many more have read of them, in prose and in poetry, as there are some who can never forget the splendid picture of Louthembourg on this subject, that any attempt on

CRASHING = ruido aplastador.

THUNDERING = que trueno.

VERGE = borde.

MADNESS = demencia.

WEARISOME (¹wérisum) = fatigoso.

NÓVEL = nuevo.

DEARTH (derth) = carestia.

LAYERS (²léars) = capas.

my part to describe such an occurrence as this must be superfluous, as it cannot fail to be feeble. Yet there was a variety in this, which, could I adequately describe it, in even the plainest prose, or represent it in the meanest drawing, would not fail to strike even those who have witnessed what Switzerland can show. It was not the snow-ball, gigantic as that may be, detaching itself from the mountain summit, gaining in magnitude as in velocity during its progress, and then thundering down an irregular declivity, sliding, bounding, and breaking till it had safely lodged itself in the valley below, or in the bed of a torrent; there perchance to obstruct a stream, be scattered over a plain, or, if even overwhelming a cottage, to fall into repose among the ice that had received it. Here, all was as instantaneous as it was unexpected. The icy mountain that had towered over our heads so long, was gone before we could say, Behold, Be aware: the instant of its motion was that of its descent, and before it seemed to have commenced that descent, it had plunged into the sea: no, not into a sea of water, but a sea of ice; breaking up those glassy fields which had so long bound us in, as if indeed they were but a feeble mirror; scattering their fragments far and wide, with a noise exceeding thunder, and prolonged even like the reverberations of the thunderbolt, until all settled again into the dead and icy stillness of its former repose; yet to leave that new mountain in the waves, a record of this catastrophe, as long as record could be of those mountains which the sun would ere long melt, and the winds float off to other and far distant regions.

CAPT. ROSS.

XIV. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF CONSTANTINE INTO ROME.

«No day, since its foundation,» says an eye-witness of the

FAIL=faltar, dejar de.	THUNDERBOLT=rayo.
DRAWING=dibujo.	STILLNESS=calma.
AWARE=avisado, tener cuidado.	WAVES=olas.

scene, «had ever diffused through Rome a joy so well founded and overflowing; nothing in the immense series of our annals to be compared to the exultation of that triumph. True, no captive princes and generals were driven with mockeries, and in fetters, before the conqueror's car; but instead of these, there went the Roman senators who had been liberated from prison. No prisoners of war were ordered to the Mamertine for execution; but men who had filled the consulship, were drawn forth to the enjoyment of liberty from where they lay in its dungeons, condemned to death. Instead of foreign captives, the senate and the Roman people, restored to liberty, adorned the procession; and instead of being enriched with spoils, the city itself gained deliverance from spoliation. The atrocious crimes that had so long trampled on the honours, and rioted in every excess at the expense of the citizens, were as if dragged like captives at the chariot wheels of him who triumphed.»

The destruction of the Milvian bridge had obliged Constantine to encamp on the Vatican fields beyond the Tiber, instead of entering Rome by the Flaminian way, the night of the battle; and thus the Roman emperor and his legions were compelled, as if by some invisible, all-ruling power, to carry the standard of the cross into the metropolis of paganism by that track, and no other, which had been marked out, from time immemorial, by the senate and the people, as the only legitimate way of triumphs. Having offered up vows at the tomb of St. Peter, instead of sacrificing to the idols, according to custom, the martial procession began to move across the Tiber into the plain of the Campus Martius.

This tract of level ground, expanding like an arena from the Capitoline, the Quirinal, and Pincian hills to the Tiber, was adorned in its entire extent with theatres, hippodromes, places for various warlike spectacles and games, with temples

MÓCKERIES = burla, escarnio.

FÉTTERS = grillos.

DELIVERANCE = libertad.

TRAMPLED = pisotear.

RÍOTED = entregarse á los excesos.

TRACK = region, camino.

surrounded with groves of evergreens, and interwoven, one with the other, by shady walks and velvet lawns; while monuments and trophies, of snowy whiteness, and of every order, lined the river-side to the water's edge. The whole was populous with statues, inscribed to the most renowned characters in the Roman annals, and presented a scene so fascinating, «that it was almost impossible to tear one's eyes from beholding it.» But, towering above all, like an Alp of marble, rose the mausoleum, or tomb, of Augustus Cæsar, where the urns of the Julian family, and of many emperors, were placed. When any of them was to be deified, or added to the number of the gods, his body was carried with great pomp and ceremony upon a couch of gold, and placed on a pile of odoriferous wood upon its summit; and, as the flame began to ascend towards the corse, an eagle, fastened there for the purpose, was permitted to take wing, that it might be regarded by the applauding millions as the genius, or «mens divinior,» of the emperor soaring aloft to the skies.

Each terrace, and balcony, and rich veranda of this mighty pile, and of every other tomb, colonnade, and monument, along the line of procession, or within view of it, seemed to swarm with human beings, as the glorious sun poured his orient splendours over the temples and towers of the capitol, across the adjacent plain. All Rome, from the plebeian to the consular patrician, and of every age and sex, went forth in gala costume, and with hilarity of look, and voice, and feature, that radiated from the heart. Every eye had now been

VELVET = terciopelo.

LINED = forrar, cubrir.

²TEAR (tear, tore, torn) =
 desgarrar. } separar la
 } vista de.

ONE'S EYES FROM. . . .

¹DÉIFIED = divinizar.

COUCH = lecho.

CORSE = cadáver (de hombre).

SOARING = remontar.

ALOFT = en lo alto.

VERANDA = veranda (galeria ligera entoldada).

SWARM = abundar, hormiguar.

¹GÁLA = gala.

COSTÚME = traje.

¹FÉATURE = faccion.

turned for some minutes to the gate of triumph, and every voice was hushed; but when the bronze portals flew open with a sound the instant they were struck by the first beams of morning, and gave ingress to the legions bearing that sign of conquest that Rome had never beheld till now, the plaudits and acclamations that shook the Campus Martius, and reverberated from the hills beyond the Tiber, back again, were taken up and prolonged, «like the sound of many waters,» by the millions crowded on every vantage ground, and roof, and along the entire extent of the triumphal way itself.

«After Constantine, who, in that juncture,» says Eusebius, «acted like Moses, that great servant of God, had offered up his vows and hymns of praise to the Author of victory, he made his entry in triumph into the imperial city. Whereupon all persons, as well those of the senatorial as of the equestrian order, feeling as 'twere suddenly liberated from prison; they, together with the entire population of Rome, received him with a joy in their countenances that proceeded from their very souls, with acclamations, and a gladness insatiable; and the men, together with the women, the children, and infinite numbers of slaves, hailed him as a redeemer, a benefactor, and a deliverer, with voices that could not be silenced. But both by proclamations and by signs, he intimated that these outpourings were due, not to him, but to that standard of salvation by which he had conquered.» The same symbol sanctified the arms of his soldiers; the cross glittered on their helmets, was engraved on their shields, and interwoven into their banners; and on the helmet and armour of the emperor they were composed of diamonds and precious stones, so that they sparkled and shone in the sun's rays with an enchanting brilliancy.

Passing the field of Mars, where the temples were thickest,

HUSHED = acallar.

VANTAGE GROUND = punto favorable.

WHEREUPON (wherupón) = en eso.

OUTPOURINGS = rebosamientos, ebullicion.

SPARKLED = chispear.

the procession of the Labarum moved along through the portico of Octavia, built by Pompey, into the Campus Flaminius; and on by where the triumphal gate stood in ancient times, between the Tarpeian cliff and the Tiber; thence by the theatre of Marcellus, through the portico of Octavia, sister of Augustus, the Velabrum, and the Forum Boarium, into the Circus Maximus. There the spectators, to the number of several hundreds of thousands, were ranged on the couches and marble benches of this Elysium of the Romans, occupying, as it did, the entire valley, from one end to the other, between the Palatine hill and the Aventine. Then wheeling to the left, the procession moved along between the Palatine and the Cœlian, towards the Coliseum, in the vicinity of which, at a place called the «Veteres Curiaë,» it passed under a temporary arch of triumph, built afterwards of marble. It was inscribed to the Liberator of the City, to the founder of tranquillity, and stated that all this he had effected «through the inspiration of the Divinity.» Wheeling again to the left, along the «sacred way,» before descending between the palace and the temple of Peace to the Roman forum, the triumph, midst ever-increasing throngs and acclamations, passed under the arch of Titus, of which the relievi, representing the sacred emblems and furniture of the Jewish temple, among the other spoils of conquest, bore perpetual testimony to the accomplishment of our Lord's denunciation against Jerusalem.

But that which, above all, distinguished this triumph, was its termination; for it ended not, as heretofore, in the murder of noble captives, and idolatrous sacrifices to Jupiter, but in the planting upon the capitol of that cross hitherto regarded with such bitter execration, and so long and cruelly persecuted by Rome. «And with a loud voice, and by inscription,» says Eusebius,» Constantine made known to all men the standard

BENCHES = bancos, asientos.

WHEELING = volver ó girar de pronto.

RELIEVI (relévi) = relieves.

ACCÓMPLISHMENT = cumplimiento.

BITTER = amargo.

HÉRETÓFÓRE = hasta aquí.

of salvation, by erecting this great trophy in the midst of the imperial city, with a Latin inscription to the following effect:—
«By this salutary sign, the genuine type of fortitude, I have liberated and freed your city from the slavish yoke of the tyrant, and have set at liberty the senate and people of Rome, restoring them to their pristine splendour and dignity.»

DR. MILEY.

DR. MILEY (bishop or missionary priest and preacher supposed to be still living).
 Style not particularly recommended.

XV. A WALK IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

When I am in a serious humour, I very often walk by myself in Westminster Abbey, where the gloominess of the place, and the use to which it is applied, with the solemnity of the building, and the condition of the people who lie in it, are apt to fill the mind with a kind of melancholy, or rather thoughtfulness, that is not disagreeable.

I yesterday passed the whole afternoon in the churchyard, the cloisters and the church, amusing myself with the tombstones and inscriptions that I met with in those several regions of the dead. Most of them recorded nothing else of the buried person, but that he was born upon one day, and died upon another; the whole history of his life being comprehended in these two circumstances that are common to all mankind. I could not but look upon those registers of existence, whether of brass or marble, as a kind of satire upon the departed persons, who had left no other memorial of themselves, but that they were born, and that they died.

Upon my going into the church, I entertained myself with

PRÍSTINE = antiguo.

WESTMÍNSTER ÁBBEY = abadía de

Westminster en Londres.

AFTERNOON = tarde. (después de las doce).

CHÚRCHYARD = campo santo.

the digging of a grave; and saw, in every shovel-full of it that was thrown up, the fragment of a bone or scull intermixed with a kind of fresh mouldering earth, that some time or other, had a place in the composition of a human body. Upon this I began to consider with myself, what innumerable multitudes of people lay confused together, under the pavement of that ancient cathedral; how men and women, friends and enemies, priests and soldiers, monks and prebendaries were crumbled amongst one another, and blended together in the same common mass; how beauty, strength and youth, with old age, weakness and deformity, lay undistinguished in the same promiscuous heap of matter.

After having thus surveyed this great magazine of mortality, as it were in a lump; I examined it more particularly by the accounts which I found on several of the monuments which are raised in every quarter of that ancient fabric. Some of them were covered with such extravagant epitaphs, that, if it were possible for the dead person to be acquainted with them, he would blush at the praises which his friends have bestowed upon him. There are others so excessively modest, that they deliver the character of the person departed in Greek or Hebrew, and by that means are not understood once in a twelve-month. In the poetical quarter, I found there were poets who had no monuments, and monuments which had no poets. I observed, indeed, that the present war had filled the church with many of those uninhabited monuments, which had been erected to the memory of persons whose bodies were perhaps buried in the plains of Blenheim, or in the bosom of the ocean.

I could not but be very much delighted with several modern epitaphs, which are written with great elegance of expression and justness of thought; and which therefore do honour to the living as well as to the dead. As a foreigner is very apt to con-

SH²ÖVEL-FULL = azadonada.

SCULL = cráneo.

CRUMBED = desmoronarse (la tierra).

SURVÉYED = inspeccionar.

LUMP = pedazo.

BLUSH = ponerse colorado.

ceive an idea of the ignorance or politeness of a nation from the turn of their public monuments and inscriptions, they should be submitted to the perusal of men of learning and genius, before they are put into execution.

Sir Cloudsley Shovel's monument has often given me great offence; instead of the brave rough English admiral, which was the distinguished character of that plain gallant man, he is represented on his tomb by the figure of a beau, dressed in a long periwig, and reposing himself upon velvet cushions under a canopy of state. The inscription is unanswerable to the monument; for, instead of celebrating the many remarkable actions he had performed in the service of his country, it acquaints us only with the manner of his death, in which it was impossible for him to reap any honour. The Dutch, whom we are apt to despise for want of genius, shew an infinitely greater taste in their buildings and works of this nature, than we meet with in those of our own country. The monuments of their admirals, which have been erected at the public expense, represent them like themselves, and are adorned with rostral crowns and naval ornaments, with beautiful festoons of seaweed, shells and coral.

I know that entertainments of this nature are apt to raise dark and dismal thoughts in timorous minds and gloomy imaginations: but, for my own part, though I am always serious, I do not know what it is to be melancholy, and can therefore take a view of nature in her deep and solemn scenes, with the same pleasure as in her most gay and delightful ones. By these means I can improve myself with objects which others consider with terror. When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me; when I meet with the grief of

GALLANT = bizarro.

PÉRIWIG = peluca pequeña.

UNANSWERABLE = que no responde.

ACQUAINTS = enterar.

REAP (rep) = hacer la recolección, recoger.

DUTCH = holandés.

DESPÍSE = despreciar.

SEA-WEED = algas.

SHELL = mariscos.

IMPRÓVE = mejorar, perfeccionar, adelantar.

parents upon a tomb-stone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow. When I see kings lying by those who deposed them, when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the great men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together.

ADDISON.

XVI. SCENERY AROUND JERUSALEM.

The most pleasing feature in the scenery around Jerusalem is the valley of Josaphat. Passing out of the gate of St. Stephen, you descend the hill to the torrent of the Cedron: a bridge leads over its dry and deep bed; it must have been very narrow, though in winter a rapid stream. A few steps beyond the Cedron, you come to the garden of Gethsemane, of all gardens the most interesting and hallowed, but how neglected and decayed! It is surrounded by a kind of low hedge, but the soil is bare; no verdure grows on it, save five or six fine venerable olive trees, which have stood here for many centuries. This spot is at the foot of Olivet, and is beautifully situated; you look up and down the romantic valley; close behind rises the mountain; before you are the walls of the devoted city. While lingering here, at evening and solitary—for it is not often a footstep passes by—that night of sorrow and dismay rushes on the imagination, when

WITS = ingenios.

STEPHEN (stéven)¹ = Esteban.

HALLOWED² = santo, sagrado.

SOIL = suelo.

BARE = desnudo, estéril.

DEVÓTED = destinado al sacrificio.

LINGERING = demorar, detenerse.

FOOTSTEP = huella, paso.

the Redeemer was betrayed, and forsaken by all, even by the loved disciple. Hence the path winds up the Mount of Olives: it is a beautiful hill. On the summit are the remains of a church, built by the empress S. Helena.

Descending Olivet to the narrow valley of Josaphat, you soon come to the pillar of Absalom: it has a very antique appearance, and it is a pleasing object in the valley; it is of a yellow stone, adorned with half columns, formed into three stages, and terminates in a cupola. The tomb of Zacharias, adjoining, is square, with four or five pillars, and is cut out of the rock. At the south-east of Sion, in the vale of Josaphat, they say the gardens of Salomon stood, and also on the sides of the hill adjoining that of Olivet. It was not a bad, though rather a confined site for them. The valley here is covered with a rich verdure, divided by hedges into a number of small gardens. The places within the walls of the city, which tradition would render sacred, are innumerable.

At a small distance within the gate of St. Stephen that fronts Olivet, is the pool of Bethesda; it is deep and dry, the sides and bottom overgrown with grass, and containing two or three trees. A wretched street leads from this to the governor's palace, a spacious and rather ruinous building, of Roman architecture: it contains some good apartments, the windows of which command an excellent view of the mosque of Omar and its large area. In the palace the monks point out the room where our Redeemer was confined before his trial; and at a short distance is a dark and ruinous hall, shown as the judgment-hall of Pilate. A little further on is the arch where our Redeemer stood, as his judge exclaimed, «Behold the man.» You then proceed along the street where he bore his cross, in which, and in the street leading up to Calvary, are three places where,

BETRAYED = hacer traicion, vender.

ZACHARIAS.

SION.

SACRED = sagrado.

POOL = charco, piscina.

WRETCHED (rétché) = misero.

MOSQUE = mezquita.

TRIAL = vista de causa, juicio.

staggering under the weight, he fell. These are marked by three small pillars, laid flat on the ground.

CARNE.

JOHN CARNE, died 1844. Travels, letters, lives.

XVII. ADVANTAGES OF COMMERCE.

There is no place in town which I so much love to frequent as the Royal Exchange. It gives me a secret satisfaction, and in some measure gratifies my vanity as an Englishman, to see so rich an assembly of my countrymen and foreigners consulting together upon the private business of mankind, and making this metropolis a kind of emporium for the whole earth. I must confess I look upon High Change to be a grand council, in which all considerable nations have their representatives. Factors, in the trading world, are what ambassadors are in the political world. They negotiate affairs, conclude treaties and maintain a good correspondence, between those wealthy societies of men that are divided from one another by seas and oceans, or live on the distant extremities of a continent. I have often been pleased to hear disputes adjusted between an inhabitant of Japan and an alderman of London; or to see a subject of the great Mogul entering into a league with one of the czar of Muscovy. I am infinitely delighted in mixing with these several ministers of commerce, as they are distinguished by their different walks and different languages. Sometimes I am jostled among a body of Armenians; sometimes I am lost in a crowd of Jews; and sometimes make one in a group of Dutchmen. I am a Dane, a Swede, or a Frenchman, at different times, or rather fancy

STAGGERING = bambolear, vacilar.

FLAT = aplanado, de plano.

ROYAL EXCHANGED = bolsa.

FACTORS = agentes.

ALDERMAN = regidor, concejal vitalicio.

JOSTLED (joseld) = dar de empellones ó codazos.

myself like the old philosopher, who, upon being asked what countryman he was, replied, that he was a citizen of the world.

Nature seems to have taken particular care to disseminate her blessings among the different regions of the world, with an eye to this mutual intercourse and traffic among mankind, that the natives of the several parts of the globe might have a kind of dependence upon one another, and be united together by their common interests. Almost every degree produces something peculiar to it. The food often grows in one country, and the sauce in another. The fruits of Portugal are corrected by the products of Barbadoes; the infusion of a China plant sweetened with the pith of an Indian cane. The Philippine Islands give a flavour to our European bowls. The single dress of a woman of quality is often the product of an hundred climates. The muff and the fan come together from the different ends of the earth. The scarf is sent from the torrid zone, and the tippet from beneath the pole. The brocade petticoat rises out of the mines of Peru, and the diamond necklace out of the bowels of Hindoostan.

If we consider our own country in its natural prospect, without any of the benefits and advantages of commerce, what a barren and uncomfortable spot of earth falls to our share. Natural historians tell us, that no fruit grows originally among us, besides hips and haws, acorns and pignuts, with other delicacies of the like nature; that our climate, of itself, and without the assistance of art, can make no further advances towards a

WITH AN EYE TO = con la mira.

SAUCE = salsa.

PITH = sávia.

FLAVOUR = aroma.

QUALITY = calidad, categoria.

MUFF = manguito.

SCARF = rebocillo, manteleta.

TIPPET = palatina.

PÉTTICOAT = enaguas.

DIAMOND (dimund) = diamante.

NECKLACE = collar.

BOWELS = entrañas.

HIPS = escaramujo.

HAWS = bayas de la espina blanca.

ACORNS = bellotas.

PIGNUTS = castaña de tierra.

plum than a sloe, and carries an apple to no greater perfection than a crab; that our melons, our peaches, our figs, our apricots, and our cherries, are strangers among us, imported in different ages, and naturalized in our English gardens; and that they would all degenerate, and fall away into the trash of our own country, if they were wholly neglected by the planter, and left to the mercy of our sun and soil.

Nor has traffic more enriched our vegetable world than it has improved the whole face of nature among us. Our ships are laden with the harvest of every climate; our tables are stored with spices, and oils, and wines; our rooms are fitted with pyramids of China, and adorned with the workmanship of Japan; our morning's draught comes to us from the remotest corners of the earth; we repair our bodies by the drugs of America; and repose ourselves under indian canopies. My friend Sir Andrew, calls the vineyards of France our gardens; the spice Islands, our hot-beds; the Persians, our silk-weavers; and the Chinese, our potters. Nature, indeed, furnishes us with the bare necessaries of life, but traffic gives us a great variety of what is useful, and at the same time supplies us with every thing that is convenient and ornamental. Nor is it the least part of this our happiness, that while we enjoy the remotest products of the North and South, we are free from those extremities of weather which give them birth; that our eyes are refreshed with the green fields of Britain, at the same time that our palates are feasted with fruits that rise between the tropics.

For these reasons, there are not more useful members in

PLUM = ciruela.	DRAUGHT (draft) = trago, bebida.
SLOE = endrina.	SPICE ISLANDS = Molucas.
CRAB = maguillo.	HOT-BEDS = vivero, invernadero ó estufa.
APRICOTS = albaricoques.	SILK-WEAVERS (silk-wévers) = tejedores de seda.
CHERRIES = cerezas.	POTTERS = alfarero.
TRASH = porquerias.	
STORED (store) = abastecer, cargar.	

a commonwealth than merchants. They knit mankind together in a mutual intercourse of good offices, distribute the gifts of nature, find work for the poor, add wealth to the rich, and magnificence to the great. Our English merchant converts the tin of his own country into gold, and exchanges his wool for rubies. The Mahometans are clothed in our British manufacture, and the inhabitants of the frigid zone warmed with the fleeces of our sheep.

ADDISON.

XVIII. DISTRESS AT SEA.

A long continued gale of wind drove us down towards the coast of New-Holland. When it had broken, and while we were labouring in the heavy swell which followed, we discerned a small boat, evidently in distress, and we were down to her aid. Owing to the swell, and the wind having moderated, it was some time ere the bark succeeded in getting alongside of her, to take her crew on board, which consisted of four sailors, and a master's mate. They belonged to an English frigate, which, having captured a small brigantine, had put them on board to take charge of her. The prize had been separated from the frigate by a white squall in the straits of Sunda, damaged in her masts and rigging. A northwester, against which they could

COMMONWEALTH (c6munwelth)=riqueza comun, cosa p6blica 6 rep6blica (sentido no pol6tico).

KNIT=hacer calceta, unir 6 entretejer.

TIN=hoja de lata.

WOOL=lana.

FLEECES=vellones.

HEAVY-SWELL=pesada hinchazon, mar gruesa.

WERE DOWN TO=bajamos, fuimos

OWING TO=á causa de. (allá,

ALONGSIDE=al lado de.

GETTING ALONGSIDE=ponerse al lado.

CREW=tripulacion.

SAILORS=marineros.

MASTER'S MATE=comensal del patron, segundo.

WHITE SQUALL=racha 6 ráfaga blanca, (es decir, sin aumento de la oscuridad).

DAMAGED=averiar.

RIGGING (rig)=aparejos.

NORTHWESTER=viento nordoeste.

make no head, had driven them a long way to the South-east. In this hapless, state, their frail and crazy bark had been struck abaft by a heavy sea, which had loosened her stern-post, and shattered the frame work of her stern. The water poured in so fast, that it was only by the greatest promptitude and dexterity they had succeeded in getting a clumsy boat, which lay amid-ship, afloat, just, as their vessel foundered. They had no time to secure any thing but themselves; a boy and two men were drowned, probably in attempting to save something. The boat was as old and worthless as the vessel to which she belonged; and, till she was somewhat seasoned in the water, they were all occupied in baling with their caps, and in stuffing, with rags and coir-oakum, the crevices and rents which the sun had made. Fortunately the boat, as she lay on board, had been used as a receptacle for old spare canvass, oars, light sails, the fag-ends of ropes, and what was now of far greater importance, a coop with six ducks, an old grisly he-goat, and a hen, that had demurely laid its egg, as an offering, for its undisturb-

HEAD=progreso.

HAPLES=desgraciado.

FRAIL=frágil.

CRAZY=que se deshace, ruinoso.

ABAFT=detrás, en popa.

HEAVY SEA=golpe de mar.

LOOSENED=soltar.

STERN-POST=codaste.

SHÁTTERED=hacer trizas.

FRAME WORK=marco ó peto de popa.

STERN=popa.

CLUMSY=tosco.

AMID-SHIP=en medio del buque.

FÓUNDERED=irse á pique.

DROWNED=ahogar (en agua).

SEASONED=sazonar, atemperar (empapando).

BALING=achicar.

RAGS=trapos.

COIR-OAKUM=estopa de calafatear, hecha de las fibras del coco.

CRÉVICES=abertura.

RENTS=rajás.

SPARE=de sobra ó de repuesto.

CÁNVASS=lienzo, lona.

OARS=remos.

FAG-ENDS=cabos de desperdicios.

ROPES=cordaje.

COOP=caponera.

DUCKS=patos.

HE-GOAT=chivo.

HEN=gallina.

DEMURELY (demúrli)=con formalidad, con melindres.

ed sanctuary in the sheltered part of the bow, where it had probably roosted for years in solitary security. The seamen thanked Providence as they beheld their live-stock. Being up to their knees in water, dripping with water, water having destroyed their vessel, and now threatening to overwhelm them in its foaming billows, and with an ocean of water all around them, some time elapsed ere the awful words were uttered, «There is no fresh water in the boat!» Every voice echoed, in preternatural sound, «There is no fresh water!» Every eye wildly glanced at the boat, and around the sea, and again was despondingly muttered, «There is no water! Oh, God! we must perish!»—Such was the sad condition from which we rescued them. (Anon.)

XIX. TEMPEST AT SEA.

The Ocean swells with tremendous commotions.—The ponderous waves are heaved from their capacious bed, and almost lay bare the unfathomable deep. Flung into the most rapid agitation, they sweep over the rocks; they lash the lofty cliffs; and toss themselves into the clouds. Navies are rent from their anchors; and, with all their enormous load, are whirled, swift as the arrow, wild as the winds, along the vast abyss.—Now, they climb the rolling mountain; they plough the frightful ridge; and seem to skim the skies. Anon, they plunge into the

BOW = proa (la parte arqueada).	TOSS = agitar, tirar al aire.
ROOSTED = percharse ó posarse.	NÁVIES = escuadras.
LIVE-STOCK = acopio de animales.	RENT (rend, rent) = desgajar, arrebatar.
DRIPPING (drip) = gotear (como una prenda empapada), chorrear.	WHIRLED = voltear ó girar con el movimiento del remolino.
DESPONDINGLY = con desesperacion, abatimiento.	PLOUGH (plou) = arar, surcar.
MUTTERED = decir entre dientes, murmurar.	RIDGE = sierra.
LASH = azotar.	SKIM = rozar (como la golondrina el agua).
	ANÓN = y luego.

opening gulf; they lose the sight of day; and are lost themselves to every eye. How vain is the pilot's art! How impotent the mariner's strength! They reel to and fro, and stagger in the jarring hold; or cling to the cordage, while bursting seas foam over the deck. Despair is in every face, and Death sits threatening on every surge.—But why, O ye astonished mariners, why should you abandon yourselves to despair? Is the Lord's hand shortened, because the waves of the sea rage horribly? Is his ear deafened, by the roaring thunders, and the bellowing tempest? Cry, cry unto him, who «holdeth the winds in his fist, and the waters in the hollow of his hand.» He is all-gracious, to hear; and almighty, to save. If he commands, the storm shall be hushed to silence; the billows shall subside into a calm: the lightnings shall lay their fiery bolts aside: and, instead of sinking in a watery grave, you shall find yourselves brought to the desired haven.

HERVEY.

JAMES HERVEY, 1714-1758. — Meditations, Criticism, Dialogues, Letters.

XX. MONUMENT OF A YOUTH.

Here lies the grief of a fond mother, and the blasted expectation of an indulgent father.—The youth grew up, like a well-watered plant; he shot deep, rose high, and bid fair for

REEL=bambolear, ir dando vueltas.

STAGGER=mover con vértigo ó paso inseguro (haciendo eses).

JARRING=rechinar, sonar disorde.

BELLOWING=que bufa.

FIST=puño.

HOLLOW=hueco.

GRÁCIOUS=bondadoso, dadivoso.

FIERY BOLTS=cerrojos de fuego, rayos.

HÁVEN=puerto.

BLASTED=hacer marchitar, destruir.

WELL-WÁTERED=bien regado.

SHOT DEEP=echó profunda raíz.

BID FAIR = ofrecer bellamente, dar fundadas esperanzas.

manhood. But just as the cedar began to tower, and promised, ere long, to be the pride of the wood, and prince among the neighbouring trees — Behold! the ax is laid unto the root; the fatal blow struck; and all its branching honours tumbled to the dust. — And did he fall alone? No, the hopes of his father that begat him, and the pleasing prospects of her that bare him, fell, and were crushed together with him.

Doubtless, it would have pierced one's heart, to have beheld the tender parents, following the breathless youth, to his long home. Perhaps, drowned in tears, and all overwhelmed with sorrows, they stood, like weeping statues, on this very spot. — Methinks, I see the deeply distressed mourners attending the sad solemnity. How they wring their hands, and pour floods from their eyes! — Is it fancy? or do I really hear the passionate mother, in an agony of affliction, taking her final leave of the darling of her soul? Dumb she remained, while the awful obsequies were performing; dumb with grief, and leaning upon the partner of her woes. But now the inward anguish struggles for vent; it grows too big to be repressed. She advances to the brink of the grave. All her soul is in her eyes. She fastens one more look upon the dear doleful object, before the pit shuts

MANHOOD = estado de hombre, edad viril.

AX = hacha.

BRANCHING HONOURS = adornos de ramaje.

TUMBLLED = derruir.

DUST = polvo.

BEGAT por *begot* (beget, begot, begotten) = engendrar.

PROSPECTS = perspectiva, porvenir.

BARE (bear, bare, borne) = producir, parir.

PIERCE (pers) = penetrar.

CRUSHED = aplastar, anonadar.

HOME = hogar, morada.

LONG HOME = morada de mucho tiempo, sepulcro.

MOURNERS (mórnes) = lamentadores, los que van al duelo ó funerales.

LEAVE = licencia: *take leave* = despedirse.

DARLING = querido, ídolo.

DUMB (dum) = mudo.

ÓBSEQUIES = exequias.

WOES = penas, angustias.

VENT = salida.

BIG = grueso, grande.

FASTENS (fásens) = fijar, clavar.

DOLEFULL (dólful) = triste, lúgubre.

PIT = hoyo.

its mouth upon him. And as she looks, she cries;—in broken accents, interrupted by many a rising sob, she cries:—«Farewell, my son! my son! my only beloved! Would to God I had died for thee!—Farewell, my child; and farewell all my earthly happiness! I shall never more see good, in the land of the living.—Attempt not to comfort me.—I will go mourning, all my days, till my grey hairs come down, with sorrow, to the grave.»

HERVEY.

XXI. A SUMMER MORNING WALK.

I lately walked in a beautiful flower-garden, where I at once regaled the sense, and indulged the fancy.

It was early in a summer morning, when the air was cool, the earth moist, the whole face of the creation fresh and gay. The noisy world was scarce awake. Business had not quite shook off his sound sleep; and riot had but just reclined his giddy head. All was serene, all was still: every thing tended to inspire tranquillity of mind, and invite to serious thought.

Only the wakeful lark had left her nest, and was mounting on high, to salute the opening day. Elevated in air, she seemed to call the laborious husbandman to his toil, and all her fellow-songsters to their notes.—Earliest of birds, said I, companion of the dawn, may I always rise at thy voice! Rise, to offer the matin-song; and adore that beneficent being, «who maketh the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice.»

SOB=sollozo.

FAREWELL=A Dios.

MOIST=húmedo.

SHOOK OFF (por *shaken off*)=sacudido.

SOUND SLEEP=profundo sueño.

GIDDY=atolondrado, atontado.

WAKEFUL LARK=despierta calandria.

HUSBANDMAN=labrador.

FELLOW-SONGSTERS=compañeros de canto.

MÁTIN-SONG=canto matinal.

MAKETH (estilo didáctico, por *makes*)=hace.

OUTGOINGS=salidas (derivado de *out* y *go*=ir fuera).

How charming to rove abroad, at this sweet hour of prime!
To enjoy the calm of nature; to tread the dewy lawns; and
taste the unrifled freshness of the air!

Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet,
With charm of earliest birds.

What a pleasure do the sons of Sloth lose? Little, ah! little is the sluggard sensible, how delicious an entertainment he foregoes, for the poorest of all animal gratifications.

The greyness of the dawn decays gradually. Abundance of ruddy streaks tinge the fleeces of the firmament, till at length, the dappled aspect of the east is lost, in one ardent and boundless blush. — Is it the surmise of imagination, or do the skies really redden with shame, to see so many supinely stretched on their drowsy pillows? — Shall man be lost in luxurious ease? Shall man waste these precious hours, in idle slumbers? While the vigorous sun is up, and going on his maker's errand? While all the feather'd choir are hymning the Creator, and paying their homage in harmony? — No. Let him heighten the melody of the tuneful tribes, by adding the rational strains of devotion. Let him improve the fragrant oblations of nature, by mingling, with the rising odours, the more refined breath of praise.

HERVEY.

PRIME = madrugada.

TASTE = probar.

URIFLED = no robado ó saqueado, puro, intacto.

MORN = mañana.

HER RISING = su levantamiento, su salida.

SLOTH = pereza, indolencia.

SLUGGARD = haragan, indolente.

FOREGOES (forgó) = preceder, renun-

GREYNESS = lo pardo. = (ciar.

DAWN = alba.

RUDDY = rojizo.

STREAKS (streks) = rasgos.

TINGES = teñir ligeramente.

DAPPLED = varetear, rayar ó aborregarse, cubrirse el cielo de nubecillas que imitan vellones de lana.

BLUSH = sonrojo.

SURMISE = vaga sospecha.

DROWSY = soñoliento ó amodorrado, que tiene sueño pesado.

PILLOWS = almohada.

ERRAND = mensaje.

TUNEFUL (túnful) = cantor, lleno de música.

XXII. THE FRENCH CLERGY.

When my occasions took me into France, towards the close of the late reign, the clergy, under all their forms, engaged a considerable part of my curiosity. So far from finding (except from one set of men, not then very numerous, though very active) the complaints and discontents against that body, which some publications had given me reason to expect, I perceived little or no public or private uneasiness on their account. On further examination, I found the clergy, in general, persons of moderate minds and decorous manners; I include the seculars, and the regulars of both sexes. I had not the good fortune to know a great many of the parochial clergy; but in general I received a perfectly good account of their morals, and of their attention to their duties. With some of the higher clergy I had a personal acquaintance; and of the rest in that class very good means of information. They were, almost all of them, persons of noble birth. They resembled others of their own rank; and where there was any difference, it was in their favour. They were more fully educated than the military nobless; so as by no means to disgrace their profession by ignorance, or by want of fitness for the exercise of their authority. They seemed to me, beyond the clerical character, liberal and open; with the hearts of gentlemen and men of honour; neither insolent nor servile in their manners and conduct. They seemed to me rather a superior class; a set of men, amongst whom you would not be surprised to find a Fenelon. I saw among the clergy in Paris (many of the description are not to be met with any where) men of great learning and candour; and I had reason

CLÉRGY = clero.

DECOROUS (decórus) = decoroso.

BY NO MEANS (méns) = por ningun modo, de ningun modo.

DISGRÁCE = deshorrar.

LÍBERAL = ingénuo, franco.

SET = clase.

ANY WHERE = parte alguna.

CÁNDOUR = despreocupacion, franqueza, candor, ingenuidad.

to believe that this description was not confined to Paris. What I found in other places, I know, was accidental; and therefore to be presumed a fair sample. I spent a few days in a provincial town, where in the absence of the bishop, I passed my evenings with three clergymen, his vicars-general, persons who would have done honour to any church. They were all well informed; two of them of deep, general, and extensive erudition, ancient and modern, oriental and western; particularly in their own profession. They had a more extensive knowledge of our English divines than I expected; and they entered into the genius of those writers with a critical accuracy. One of these gentlemen is since dead, the Abbé Morangis. I pay this tribute, without reluctance, to the memory of that noble, reverend, learned, and excellent person; and I should do the same, with equal cheerfulness, to the merits of the others, who I believe are still living, if I did not fear to hurt those whom I am unable to serve.

Some of these ecclesiastics of rank are, by all titles, persons deserving of general respect. They are deserving of gratitude from me, and from many English. If this letter should ever come into their hands, I hope they will believe there are those of our nation who feel for their unmerited fall, and for the cruel confiscation of their fortunes, with no common sensibility. What I say of them is a testimony, as far as one feeble voice can go, which I owe to truth. Whenever the question of this unnatural persecution is concerned, I will pay it. No one shall prevent me from being just and grateful. The time is fitted for the duty; and it is particularly becoming to shew our justice and gratitude, when those who have deserved well of us and of mankind

SAMPLE = muestra: *fair sample* = no mala muestra.
BISHOP (bishop) = obispo.
CLERGYMEN = clérigos.
DIVINES = teólogos.

ENTERED INTO THE GENIUS = penetrar el espíritu.
RELÚTANCE = mala gana ó grado.
HURT = lastimar, perjudicar.
IS CONCERNED = se trata de.

are labouring under popular obloquy and the persecutions of oppressive power.

BURKE.

EDMUND BURKE, 1730-1797. — Essays, Oratory, (Ireland).

XXIII. THE HEATHEN HOUSEHOLD.

While the scenes described in the three last chapters were taking place, a very different one presented itself in another house, situated in the valley between the Quirinal and Esquiline hills. It was that of Fabius, a man of the equestrian order, whose family, by farming the revenues of Asiatic provinces, had amassed immense wealth. His house was larger and more splendid than the one we have already visited.

It contained a third large peristyle, or court, surrounded by immense apartments; and besides possessing many treasures of European art, it abounded with the rarest productions of the East. Carpets from Persia were laid on the ground, silks from China, many coloured stuffs from Babylon, and gold embroidery from India and Phrygia covered the furniture, while curious works in ivory and in metals, scattered about, were attributed to the inhabitants of islands beyond the Indian ocean, of monstrous form and fabulous descent.

Fabius himself, the owner of all this treasure and of large estates was a true specimen of an easy-going Roman, who was determined thoroughly to enjoy this life. In fact, he never dreamt of any other. Believing in nothing, yet worshipping, as a matter of course, on all proper occasions, whatever deity

ÓBLOQUY = vituperio.

HEATHEN = gentilico.

FARMING = arrendar.

RÉVENUES = rentas.

CÁRPETS = alfombras.

STUFFS = géneros.

ÍVORY = marfil.

OWNER = dueño.

SPÉCIMEN = muestra.

EÁSY-GOING = que va cómodo, que no se molesta por nada.

A MATTER OF COURSE = cosa natural.

happened to have its turn, he passed for a man as good as his neighbours, and no one had a right to exact more. The greater part of his day was passed at one or other of the great baths, which, besides the purposes implied in their name, comprised in their many adjuncts the equivalents of clubs, reading-rooms, gambling-houses, tennis-courts, and gymnasiums. There he took his bath, gossiped, read and whiled away his hours; or sauntered for a time into the Forum to hear some orator speaking, or some advocate pleading, or into one of the many public gardens, whither the fashionable world of Rome repaired. He returned home to an elegant supper, not later than our dinner; where he had daily guests, either previously invited, or picked up during the day, among the many parasites on the look out for good fare.

At home he was a kind and indulgent master. His house was well kept for him by an abundance of slaves; and, as trouble was what most he dreaded, so long as every thing was comfortable, handsome and well-served about him, he let things go on quietly, under the direction of his freedmen.

It is not, however, so much to him that we wish to introduce our reader, as to another inmate of his house, the sharer of its splendid luxury, and the sole heiress of his wealth. This is his daughter, who, according to Roman usage, bears the father's name, softened, however, into the diminutive Fabiola. As we have done before, we will conduct the reader at once into her apartment. A marble staircase leads to it from the second court, over the sides of which extends a suite of rooms, opening upon a terrace, refreshed and adorned by a graceful fountain, and covered with a profusion of the rarest exotic plants. In these chambers is concentrated whatever is most exquisite and curious, in native and foreign art. A refined taste

¹READING-ROOMS = gabinetes de lectura.

GAMBLING-HOUSES = casas de juego.

GOSSIPED = chismear.

WHILED AWAY = ir entreteniendo.

¹PLEADING = abogar, defender.

FARE = comida, trato.

FREEDMEN = libertos.

HEIRESS = heredera.

SUITE = série.

directing ample means, and peculiar opportunities, has evidently presided over the collection and arrangement of all around. At this moment, the hour of the evening repast is approaching; and we discover the mistress of this dainty abode engaged in preparing herself, to appear with becoming splendour.

She is reclining on a couch of Athenian workmanship, inlaid with silver, in a room of Cyzicene form; that is, having glass windows to the ground, and so opening on to the flowery terrace. Against the wall opposite to her hangs a mirror of polished silver, sufficient to reflect a whole standing figure; on a porphyry-table beside it is a collection of the innumerable rare cosmetics and perfumes, of which the Roman ladies had become so fond, and on which they lavished immense sums. On another, of Indian sandal-wood, was a rich display of jewels and trinkets in their precious caskets, from which to select for the day's use.

It is by no means our intention, nor our gift, to describe persons or features; we wish more to deal with minds. We will, therefore, content ourselves with saying, that Fabiola, now at the age of twenty, was not considered inferior in appearance to other ladies of her rank, age, and fortune, and had many aspirants for her hand. But she was a contrast to her father in temper and in character. Proud, haughty, imperious and irritable, she ruled like an empress all that surrounded her, with one or two exceptions, and exacted humble homage from all that approached her. An only child, whose mother had died in giving her birth, she had been nursed and brought up in indulgence by her careless, good-natured father; she had been provided with the best masters, had been adorned with every accomplishment, and allowed to gratify every extravagant wish. She had never known what it was to deny herself a desire.

REPAST = comida.

COUCH = lecho.

WORKMANSHIP = trabajo.

SILVER = plata.

LAVISHED = prodigar.

GIFT = don.

BIRTH = nacimiento.

DENY (deny) = negarse.

Having been left so much to herself, she had read much, and especially in profounder books. She had thus become a complete philosopher of the refined, that is, the infidel and intellectual, epicureanism, which had been long fashionable in Rome. Of Christianity she knew nothing, except that she understood it to be something very low, material, and vulgar. She despised it, in fact, too much to think of inquiring into it. And as to paganism with its gods, its vices, its fables, and its idolatry, she merely scorned it, though outwardly she followed it. In fact, she believed in nothing beyond the present life, and thought of nothing except its refined enjoyment. But her very pride threw a shield over her virtue; she loathed the wickedness of heathen society, as she despised the frivolous youths who paid her jealously exacted attention, for she found amusement in their follies. She was considered cold and selfish, but she was morally irreproachable.....

We find, then, Fabiola reclining on her couch, holding in her left hand a silver mirror with a handle, and in the other a strange instrument for so fair a hand. It is a sharp pointed stiletto, with a delicately carved ivory handle, and a gold ring, to hold it by. This was the favourite weapon with which Roman ladies punished their slaves, or vented their passion on them, upon suffering the least annoyance, or when irritated by pettish anger. Three female slaves are now engaged about their mistress. They belong to different races, and have been purchased at high prices, not merely on account of their appearance, but for some rare accomplishment they are supposed to possess. One is a black; not of the degraded negro stock, but from one of those races, such as the Abyssinians and Numidians, in whom the features are as regular as in the Asiatic people. She is supposed to have great skill in herbs, and in

SCORNED = hacer befa de.

SHIELD (sheld) = escudo.

FOLLIES = locuras.

SELFISH = egoista.

HANDLE = mango.

CARVED = tallar.

VENTED = desahogar.

ANNOYANCE = incomodidad.

NÉGRO STOCK = raza negra.

HERBS (erbs) = yerbas.

:

their cosmetic and healing properties, perhaps also in more dangerous uses—in compounding philtres, charms, and possibly poisons. She is merely known by her national designation as Afra. A Greek comes next, selected for her taste in dress, and for the elegance and purity of her accent; she is therefore called Graia. The name which the third bears, Syra, tells us that she comes from Asia; and she is distinguished for her exquisite embroidering, and for her assiduous deligence. She is quiet, silent, but completely engaged with the duties which now devolve upon her. The other two are garrulous, light, and make great pretence about any little thing they do. Every moment they address the most extravagant flattery to their young mistress, or try to promote the suit of one or other of the profligate candidates for her hand, who has best or last bribed them.

CARDINAL WISEMAN—(*Fabiola*).

NICHOLAS WISEMAN, Cardinal archbishop of Westminster is still living. His writings are chiefly of a religious scientific or controversial character.

HEALING = sanar.

PRÓFLIGATE = perdido.

DEVÓLVE = recaer.

BRIBED = sobornar.

SUIT (sut) = pretension.

WRITINGS (ritings) = escritos.

CHARACTERS.

I. S. FRANCIS XAVIER.

§ I.

As the vessel in which the saint embarked for India fell down the Tagus and shook out her reefs to the wind, many an eye was dimmed with unwonted tears; for she bore a regiment of a thousand men, to reinforce the garrison of Goa; nor could the bravest of that gallant host gaze on the receding land without foreboding that he might never see again those dark chestnut forests and rich orange groves, with the peaceful convents and long-loved homes reposing in their bosom. The countenance of Xavier alone beamed with delight. He knew that he should never tread his native mountains more; but he was not an exile. He was to depend for food and raiment on the bounty of his fellow-passengers; but no thought for the morrow troubled him. He was going to convert nations, of which he knew not the language nor even the names; but he felt no misgivings. Worn by incessant sea-sickness, with the refuse food of the lowest seamen for his diet, and the cordage of the ship for

XAVIER (¹závyúr²).
 FELL DOWN = fué bajando.
 TÁGUS = Tajo.
 REEFS = rizos (mar).
 GALLANT = bizarro.
 HOST = hueste.
 FORBÓDING = pronosticar.
 CHESTNUT (¹chésnut) = castaño -a.

RÁIMENT = vestimento.
 FELLOW-PASSENGERS = compañeros de pasaje.
 MORROW = mañana (el día siguiente).
 MISGIVINGS = recelos.
 SEA-SICKNESS = mareo.
 RÉFUSE FOOD = comida de desecho ó sobras.

his couch, he rendered to the diseased services to revolting to be described; and lived among the dying and the profligate, the unwearied minister of consolations and of peace. In the midst of that floating throng, he knew how to create for himself a sacred solitude, and how to mix in all their pursuits in the free spirit of the man of the world, a gentleman, and a scholar. With the viceroy and the officers he talked, as pleased them best, of war or trade, of politics or navigation; and to restrain the common soldiers from gambling, would invent for their amusement less dangerous pastimes, or even hold the stakes for which they played, that by his presence and his gay discourse, he might at least check the excesses which he could not prevent.

Five weary months (weary to all but him) brought the ship to Mozambique, where an endemic fever threatened a premature grave to the apostle of the Indies. But his was not a spirit to be quenched or allayed by the fiercest paroxysms of disease. At each remission of his malady, he crawled to the beds of his fellow-sufferers, to soothe their terrors, or assuage their pains. To the eye of any casual observer, the most wretched of mankind, in the esteem of his companions the happiest and the most holy, he reached Goa just thirteen months after his departure from Lisbon.

At Goa he was shocked, and, had fear been an element in his nature, would have been dismayed, by the almost universal depravity of the inhabitants. It exhibited itself in those offen-

DISEASED (disésd) = enfermo (de males contagiosos del óutis ó de los órganos).

REVOLTING = que repugna.

PRÓFLIGATE = perdido, gentes de mal vivir.

MINISTER = el que reparte.

VICEROY = virey.

TALKED (takt) = conversar.

GAMBLING = juego (mal sentido).

STAKES = apuestas.

APOSTLE (apósel).

QUENCHED = apagar.

ALLÁY = calmar (fiebres, etc).

CRAWLED = ir como un gusano.

ASSUÁGE = endulzar, calmar ó mitigar.

SHOCKED = horrorizar (por el asco).

DISMAYED = intimidar.

sive forms which characterise the crimes of civilised men when settled among a feebler race, and released from even the conventional decencies of civilisation. Swinging in his hand a large bell, he traversed the streets of the city, and implored the astonished crowd to send their children to him, to be instructed in the religion which they still at least professed. Though he had never been addressed by the soul-stirring name of father, he knew that in the hardest and most dissolute heart which had once felt the parental instinct, there is one chord which can never be wholly out of tune. A crowd of little ones were quickly placed under his charge. He lived among them as the most laborious of teachers, and the gentlest and the gayest of friends; and then returned them to their homes, that by their more hallowed example they might there impart, with all the unconscious eloquence of filial love, the lessons of wisdom and of piety they had been taught. No cry of human misery reached him in vain. He became an inmate of the hospitals, selecting that of the leprous as the object of his peculiar care. Even at the tables of the profligate, he was to be seen an honoured and a welcome guest; delighting that most unmeet audience with the vivacity of his discourse, and sparing neither pungent jests to render vice ridiculous, nor sportive flatteries to allure the fallen back to the still distasteful paths of soberness and virtue.

RELEASED (relésd) = poner en libertad, estar libre.	UNCÓNSCIOUS = inconsciente, silen- cioso.
SWINGING (swing, swang, swung) = balancear ó columpiar, tocar.	WÉLCOME = bien venido.
BELL = campana.	GUEST = huésped.
SOUL-STIRRING = que conmueve el al- ma.	UBMÉET = que no conviene, inconve- niente.
OUT OF TUNE = destemplado.	SPÁRING = ahorrar, perdonar.
TEACHERS (téchers) = maestros.	PUNGENT = que pica, picante.
HOMES = moradas, hogares.	SPÓRTIVE = jugueteo, gracioso.
HÁLLOWED = santificado.	DISTASTEFUL (distástful) = desabrido.
	PATHS = sendas.

Strong in purity of purpose, and stronger still in one sacred remembrance, he was content to be called the friend of publicans and sinners. He had in truth long since deserted the standard of prudence — the offspring of forethought, for the banners of wisdom — the child of love, and followed them through perils not to be hazarded under any less triumphant leader.

From the days of Saint Paul to our own, the annals of mankind exhibit no other example of a soul borne onward so triumphantly through distress and danger, in all their most appalling aspects. He battled with hunger and thirst and nakedness and assassination, and pursued his mission of love, with even increasing ardour, amidst the wildest war of the contending elements. At the island of Moro, (one of the group of the Moluccas), he took his stand at the foot of a volcano, and as the pillar of fire threw up its wreaths to heaven, and the earth tottered beneath him, and the firmament was rent by falling rocks and peals of unintermitting thunder, he pointed to the fierce lightnings, and the river of molten lava, and called on the agitated crowd which clung to him for safety, to repent and to obey the truth; figuring to them, at the same time, that the sounds which racked their ears were as the groans of the infernal world, and the sights which blasted their eyes, as an outbreak from the atmosphere of the place of torment. Repairing for the celebration of Mass to some edifice which he had consecrated for the purpose, an earthquake shook the

OFFSPRING = prole, producto.

FORETHOUGHT (forthot) = reflexion,
premeditacion.

ONWARD = adelante.

APPÁLLING = que intimida ó espanta.

WREATHS (reths) = cosa que se tuerce,
columna espiral.

TOTTERED = bambolear, conmoverse.

PEALS (pels) = estallidos

MOLTEN (de *melt*) = derretido.

CLUNG (cling, clang) = agarrarse.

RACKED = desgarrar.

GROANS = quejidos.

BLASTED = quemar ó abrasar.

OUTBREAK (óutbrek) = erupcion.

REPAÍRING = dirigirse á.

MASS = misa.

EARTHQUAKE (erthquake) = terremoto (de *earth* tierra y *quake* temblar).

building to its base. The terrified worshippers fled; but Xavier, standing in meek composure before the rocking altar, deliberately completed that mysterious sacrifice, rejoicing, as he states in his description of the scene, to perceive that the demons of the island thus attested their flight before the archangel's sword, from the place where they had so long exercised their foul dominion. There is no schoolboy of our days who could not teach much, unsuspected by St. Francis Xavier, of the laws which govern the material and the spiritual worlds; but we have not many doctors who know as much as he did of the nature of Him, by whom the worlds of matter and of spirit were created; for he studied in the school of protracted martyrdom and active philanthropy, where are divulged secrets unknown and unimagined by the wisest and the most learned of ordinary men. Imparting everywhere such knowledge as he possessed, he ranged over no small part of the Indian archipelago, and at length retraced his steps to Malacca, if even yet his exhortations and his prayers might avert her threatened doom.

§ II.

The earthly toils and projects of the saint were now to cease for ever. The angel of death appeared with a summons, for which, since death first entered our world, no man was ever more triumphantly prepared. It found him on board the vessel on the point of departing for Siam. At his own request he was removed to the shore, that he might meet his end with the greater composure. Stretched on the naked beach, with the cold blasts of a Chinese winter aggravating his pains, he contended alone with the agonies of the fever which wasted his

WORSHIPPERS = los que prestan culto,
adoradores.

rio prolongado.
EVERYWHERE = por todas partes.

ROCKING = que se mueve como una
cuna, oscilante.

RANGED OVER = recorrer.

ATTESTED = atestiguar.

DOOM = sentencia, fallo.

PROTRACTED MARTYRDOM = marti-

REQUEST = peticion.

BEACH = playa.

vital power. It was a solitude and an agony for which the happiest of the sons of men might well have exchanged the dearest society and the purest of the joys of life. It was an agony in which his still uplifted crucifix reminded him of a far more awful one endured for his deliverance; and a solitude thronged by blessed ministers of peace and consolation, visible in all their bright and lovely aspects to the now unclouded eye of faith; and audible to the dying martyr through the yielding bars of his mortal prisonhouse, in strains of exulting joy till then unheard and unimagined. Tears burst from his fading eyes, tears of an emotion too big for utterance. In the cold collapse of death his features were for a few brief moments irradiated, as with the first beams of approaching glory. He raised himself on his crucifix, and exclaiming, « In te, Domine, speravi, non confundar in æternum, » he bowed his head and died.

He lived among men as if to show how little the grandeur of the human soul depends on mere intellectual power. His it was to demonstrate with what vivific rays a heart imbued with the love of God and man may warm and kindle the nations; dense as may be the exhalations through which the giant pursues his course from the one end of heaven to the other. Scholars criticised, wits jested, prudent men admonished, and kings opposed him; but on moved Francis Xavier, borne forward by an impulse which crushed and scattered to the winds all such puny obstacles. In ten short years, a solitary wanderer, destitute of all human aid, as if mercy had lent him wings, and faith an impenetrable armour, he traversed oceans, islands, and continents, through a tract equal to more than twice the circumference of our globe; everywhere preaching, disputing, baptizing, and founding Christian churches. It is miraculous that any mortal man should have sustained such toils as he did; and have sustained them too, not merely with

YIELDING BARS = barras que ceden ó
doblan.

ÚTTERANCE = expresion.

WITS = hombres de chiste, ingenio.

PUNY = enclenque, débil.

PREACHING = predicar.

composure, but as if in obedience to some indestructible exigency of his nature.

«The Father Master Francis,» the words of his associate, Melchior Nuñez, «when labouring for the salvation of idolaters, seemed to act, not by any acquired power, but as by some natural instinct; for he could neither take pleasure, nor even exist, except in such employments. They were his repose; and when he was leading men to the knowledge and love of God, however much he exerted himself, he never appeared to be making any effort. Ten hundred thousand converts are numbered as the fruits of his mission. Kings, rajahs, and princes, were always, when possible, the first objects of his care. Some such conquests he certainly made; and as the flocks would often follow their shepherds, the Christian fold must have been entered by thousands and tens of thousands. But if Xavier taught the mighty of the earth, it was for the sake of the poor and miserable, and with them chiefly he dwelt. He dwelt with them on terms ill enough corresponding with the vulgar notions of a saint. «You, my friends,» said he to a band of soldiers who had hidden their cards at his approach, «belong to no religious order, nor can you pass whole days in devotion. Amuse yourselves. To you it is not forbidden, if you neither cheat, quarrel, nor swear, when you play.» Then good-humouredly sitting down in the midst of them, he challenged one of the party to a game at chess, and was found at the board by Don Diego Novagua, whose curiosity had brought him from afar to see so holy a man, and to catch some fragments of that solemn discourse which must ever be flowing from his lips. The grandee would have died in the belief that the saint was a hypocrite, unless, by good fortune, he had afterwards chanced to break in on his retirement, and to find him there suspended

SAKE = causa, amor.

CARDS = billetes, tarjetas, cartas.

CHEAT = engañar.

SWEAR = jurar.

CHALLENGED = desafiar, retar.

HYPOCRITE (²hipocrite).

between earth and heaven, in a rapture of devotion, with a halo of celestial glory encircling his head.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

II. ST. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

If we estimate the character of a sovereign by the test of popular affection, we must rank Edward among the best princes of his time. The goodness of his heart was adored by his subjects, who lamented his death with tears of undissembled grief, and bequeathed his memory as an object of veneration to their posterity. The blessings of his reign are the constant theme of our ancient writers: not, indeed, that he displayed any of those brilliant qualities, which attract admiration, while they inflict misery. He could not boast of the victories which he had achieved: but he exhibited the interesting spectacle of a king, negligent of his private interests, and totally devoted to the welfare of his people; and, by his labours to restore the dominion of the laws; his vigilance to ward off foreign aggression; his constant, and ultimately successful, solicitude to appease the feuds of his nobles; if he did not prevent the interruption, he secured, at least, a longer duration of public tranquillity, than had been enjoyed in England for half a century. He was pious, kind, and compassionate; the father of the poor, and the protector of the weak; more willing to give than to receive, and better pleased to pardon than to punish. Under the preceding kings, force generally supplied the place of justice, and the people were impoverished by the rapacity of the sovereign. But Edward enforced the laws of his Saxon predecessors, and disdained the riches which were wrung from the labours of his subjects. Temperate in his diet, unostenta-

HÁLO = auréola.

TEST = prueba, criterio.

ACHIEVED (achévd) = acabar.

WARD OFF = resguardarse contra.

FEUDS = enemistades.

WRUNG (wring) FROM = arrancará.

tious in his person, pursuing no pleasures but those which his hawks and hounds afforded, he was content with the patrimonial demesnes of the crown; and was able to assert; even after the abolition of that fruitful source of revenue, the Dane-gelt; that he possessed a greater portion of wealth, than any of his predecessors had enjoyed. To him, the principle that the king can do no wrong, was literally applied by the gratitude of his people, who, if they occasionally complained of the measures of the government, attributed the blame not to the monarch himself, of whose benevolence they entertained no doubt, but to the ministers, who had abused his confidence, or deceived his credulity. It was, however, a fortunate circumstance for the memory of Edward, that he occupied the interval between the Danish and Norman conquests. Writers were induced to view his character with more partiality, from the hatred with which they looked on his successors and predecessors. They were foreigners; he was a native: they held the crown by conquest; he by descent: they ground to the dust the slaves whom they had made; he became known to his countrymen only by his benefits. Hence he appeared to shine with purer light amid the gloom with which he was surrounded; and whenever the people under the despotism of the Norman kings, had any opportunity of expressing their real wishes, they constantly called for «the laws and customs of the good King Edward.»

LINGARD.

JOHN LINGARD. — Still living; distinguished historian.

III. SHAKESPEARE.

The character which Dryden has drawn of Shakespeare, is

HAWKS = halcones.

HOUNDS = perros de caza.

DEMESNES (deméns) = estados.

DANE-GELT = contribucion para resis-

tir á los daneses.

WRONG = mal.

HÁTRED = odio.

GROUND (grind) = moler.

DUST = polvo.

SHAKESPEARE (Sháksper.)

not only just, but uncommonly elegant and happy. « He was » the man, who, of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had » the largest and most comprehensive soul. All the images of » nature were still present to him, and he drew them not la- » boriously, but luckily. When he describes any thing you more » than see it, you feel it too. They who accuse him of wanting » learning, give him the greatest commendation. He was natu- » rally learned. He needed not the spectacles of books to read » nature. He looked inward and found her there. I cannot say » he is every-where alike. Were he so, I should do him injury » to compare him to the greatest of mankind. He is many times » flat and insipid; his comic wit degenerating into clenches, his » serious swelling into bombast. But he is always great when » some great occasion is presented to him.»

Great he may be justly called, as the extent and force of his natural genius both for tragedy and comedy, are altogether unrivalled. But, at the same time, it is a genius shooting wild, deficient in just taste, and altogether unassisted by knowledge or art. Long has he been idolized by the British nation; much has been said, and much has been written concerning him. Criticism has been drawn to the very dregs in commentaries upon his words and witticisms; and yet it remains, to this day, in doubt, whether his beauties or his faults be greatest. Admirable scenes and passages, without number, there are in his plays; passages beyond what are to be found in any other dramatic writer; but there is hardly any one of his plays which can be read with uninterrupted pleasure from beginning to end.

LUCKILY = con suerte.

SPÉCTACLES = gafas.

FLAT = bajo, rastrero.

CLENCHES (clinchés) = equívocos ó re-
truécanos.

BÓMBAST = algodón para ahuecar, es-
tilo ampuloso y campanudo.

SHOOTING WILD = que se cria silves-
tre ó sin cultivo.

DREGS = heces.

WITTICISMS = gracias, chistes.

PLAYS = piezas de teatro, comedias.

UNINTERRUPTED (de *un, inter y rum-
po*) = que nunca se interrumpe.

Besides extreme irregularity in conduct and a grotesque mixture of serious and comic in one piece, we are often interrupted by unnatural thoughts, harsh expressions, a certain obscure bombast and a play upon words, which he is fond of pursuing; and these interruptions to our pleasure too frequently occur on occasions when we would least wish to meet with them. All these faults, however, Shakespeare redeems by two of the greatest excellencies which any tragic poet can possess; his lively and diversified paintings of character; his strong and natural expressions of passion. These are his two chief virtues; on these his merit rests. Notwithstanding his many absurdities, all the while we are reading his plays, we find ourselves in the midst of our fellows; we meet with men vulgar perhaps in their manners, coarse or harsh in their sentiments, but still they are men; they speak with human voices, and are actuated by human passions; we are interested in what they say or do because we feel that they are of the same nature with ourselves. It is, therefore, no matter of wonder, that from the more polished and regular, but more cold and artificial performances of other poets, the public should return with pleasure to such warm and genuine representations of human nature. Shakespeare possesses likewise the merit of having created for himself a sort of world of præternatural beings. His witches, ghosts, fairies, and spirits of all kinds, are described with such circumstances of awful and mysterious solemnity, and speak a language so peculiar to themselves, as strongly to affect the imagination. His two master-pieces, and in which the strength of his genius chiefly appears, are Othello and Macbeth.

With regard to his historical plays, they are properly speaking, neither tragedies nor comedies; but a peculiar species of dramatic entertainment, calculated to describe the manners of the times of which he treats, to exhibit the principal charac-

PLAY = juego.

FELLOWS = semejantes, compañeros.

COARSE (cors) = ordinario, basto.

WITCHES = brujas.

GHOSTS = fantasmas.

FAIRIES = hadas.

ters, and to fix our imagination on the most interesting events and revolutions of our own country,

ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, political writer and patriot born, United States, 1735, died 1826.

IV. MILTON.

Milton chalked out for himself a new, and very extraordinary road in poetry. As soon as we open his *Paradise Lost*, we find ourselves introduced all at once into an invisible world, and surrounded with celestial and infernal beings. Angels and devils are not the machinery, but principal actors in the poem; and what in any other composition would be the marvellous, is here only the natural course of events. A subject so remote from the affairs of this world, may furnish ground to those who think such discussions material, to bring it into doubt, whether *Paradise Lost* can properly be classed among epic poems. By whatever name it is to be called, it is, undoubtedly, one of the highest efforts of poetical genius; and in one great characteristic of the epic poem, majesty and sublimity, it is fully equal to any that bear that name.

The nature of the subject did not admit any great display of character; but such as could be introduced are supported with much propriety. Satan, in particular, makes a striking figure, and is, indeed, the best drawn character in the poem. Milton has not described him, such as we suppose an infernal spirit to be. He has, more suitably to his own purpose, given him a human, that is, a mixed character, not altogether void of some good qualities. He is brave and faithful to his troops. In the

CHALKED (⁴chakt) out = dibujar con
greda, trazar.

MACHINERY (¹mashénery) = maquina-
ria, tramoya.

STRIKING = que hiera, que llama la
atencion, notable.

FAITHFUL (de *faith* y *full* = lleno de
fe) = fiel, constante.

midst of his impiety, he is not without remorse. He is even touched with pity for our first parents; and justifies himself in his design against them, from the necessity of his situation. He is actuated by ambition and resentment, rather than by pure malice. In short, Milton's Satan is no worse than many a conspirator or factious chief that makes a figure in history. The different characters of Beelzebub, Moloch, Belial are exceedingly well painted in those eloquent speeches which they make in the second book. The good angels, though always described with dignity and propriety, have more uniformity than the infernal spirits in their appearance; though among them too, the dignity of Michael, the mild condescension of Raphael, and the tried fidelity of Abdiel, form proper characteristic distinctions. The attempt to describe God Almighty himself, and to recount dialogues between the Father and the Son, was too bold and arduous, and is that wherein our poet, as was to have been expected, has been most unsuccessful.

Milton's great and distinguishing excellence is his sublimity. In this, perhaps, he excels Homer; as there is no doubt of his leaving Virgil, and every other poet, far behind him. Almost the whole of the first and second books of Paradise Lost, are continued instances of the sublime. The prospect of hell and of the fallen host, the appearance and behaviour of Satan, the consultation of the infernal chiefs, and Satan's flight through Chaos to the borders of this world, discover the most lofty ideas that ever entered into the conception of any poet. In the sixth book also, there is much grandeur, particularly in the appearance of the Messiah; though some parts of that book are censurable, and the witticisms of the devils upon the effect of their artillery form an intolerable blemish. Milton's sublimity is of a different kind from that of Homer. Homer's is generally accompanied with fire and impetuosity; Milton's possesses more of a calm and amazing grandeur. Homer warms and hurries us

UNSUCCESSFUL = infeliz.

CHAOS (kaos).

BLEMISH = falta, defecto.

CALM³ (cam).

AMAZING⁴ = sorprendente.

HURRIES = apresurar.

along; Milton fixes us in a state of astonishment and elevation. Homer's sublimity appears most in the description of actions; Milton's in that of wonderful and stupendous objects. But though Milton is most distinguished for his sublimity, yet there is also much of the beautiful, the tender, and the pleasing, in many parts of his work. When the scene is laid in Paradise, the imagery is always of the most gay and smiling kind. His descriptions shew an uncommonly fertile imagination; and in his similes, he is for the most part, remarkably happy. They are seldom improperly introduced; seldom either low or trite. They generally present to us images taken from the sublime or the beautiful class of objects; if they have any faults, it is their alluding too frequently to matters of learning and to fables of antiquity. In the latter part of *Paradise Lost*, there must be confessed to be a falling off. With the fall of our first parents, Milton's genius seems to decline. Beauties, however, there are, in the concluding books, of the tragic kind. The remorse and contrition of the guilty pair, and their lamentations over Paradise, when they are obliged to leave it, are very moving. The last episode of the angel's shewing Adam the fate of his posterity is happily imagined; but, in many places, the execution is languid.

Milton's language and versification have high merit. His style is full of majesty, and wonderfully adapted to his subject. His blank verse is harmonious and diversified, and affords the most complete example of the elevation which our language is capable of attaining by the force of numbers. It does not flow like the French verse, in tame, regular, uniform melody, which soon tires the ear; but is sometimes smooth and flowing, sometimes rough, varied in its cadence, and intermixed with discords, so as to suit the strength and freedom of epic composition. Neglected and prosaic lines, indeed, we sometimes meet

IMAGERY (imajry) = imágenes.

TRITE = gastado, comun.

FALLING OFF = decaimiento.

GUILTY PAIR = pareja culpable.

TIRES = fatigar.

SMOOTH = terso, suave.

with; but, in a work so long, and in the main so harmonious, these may be forgiven.

On the whole, *Paradise Lost* is a poem that abounds with beauties of every kind, and that justly entitles its author to a degree of fame not inferior to any poet; though it must be also admitted to have many inequalities. It is the lot of almost every high and daring genius, not to be uniform and correct. Milton is too frequently theological and metaphysical, sometimes harsh in his language; often too technical in his words, and affectedly ostentatious of his learning. Many of his faults must be attributed to the pedantry of the age in which he lived. He discovers a vigour, a grasp of genius equal to every thing that is great; if at some times he falls much below himself, at other times he rises above every poet of the ancient or modern world. BLAIR.

V. ADDISON.

As a describer of life and manners, Addison must be allowed to stand perhaps the first in the first rank. His humour is peculiar to himself, and is so happily diffused, as to give the grace of novelty to domestic scenes and daily occurrences. He never *oversteps the modesty of nature*, nor raises merriment or wonder by the violation of truth. His figures never divert by distortion, nor amaze by aggravation. He copies life with so much fidelity, that he can hardly be said to invent; yet his exhibitions have an air so much original, that it is difficult to suppose them not merely the product of imagination.

As a teacher of wisdom, he may be confidently followed. His morality is neither dangerously lax, nor implacably rigid.

THE MAIN = lo principal.

GRASP = abarcamiento, extension ó fuerza.

OVERSTÉPS = saltar por encima.

DISTORTION = dislocacion.

¹TEACHER = maestro.

LAX = flojo, relajado.

²RÍGID = rígido.

All the enchantments of fancy, and all the cogency of argument, are employed to recommend to the reader his real interest—the care of pleasing the author of his being. Truth is shown sometimes as the phantom of a vision, sometimes appears half veiled in an allegory, sometimes attracts regard in the robes of fancy, and sometimes steps forth in the confidence of reason. She wears a thousand dresses, and in all is pleasing.

His prose is the model of the middle style; on grave subjects not formal, on light occasions not grovelling; pure without scrupulosity, and exact without, apparent elaboration; always equable, and always easy, without glowing words or pointed sentences. His page is always luminous, but never blazes in unexpected splendour. It seems to have been his principal endeavour to avoid all harshness and severity of diction; he is therefore sometimes verbose in his transitions and connections, and sometimes descends too much to the language of conversation; yet if his language had been less idiomatical, it might have lost somewhat of its genuine Anglicism. What he attempted, he performed; he is never feeble, and he did not wish to be energetic; he is never rapid, and he never stagnates. His sentences have neither studied amplitude, nor affected brevity; his periods, though not diligently rounded, are valuable and easy. Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison.

JOHNSON.

VI. THOMSON.

As a writer, he is entitled to one praise of the highest kind;

VEILED = con velo puesto, encubrir.

ROBES = vestimentos.

STEPS FORTH = salir.

GROV²ELLING = rastrero.

ÉQUABLE = igual, suave y uniforme.

POINTED = epigramático, que tiene

la punta y forma de epigrama.

STAGNATES = estancarse.

his mode of thinking, and of expressing his thoughts is original. His blank verse is no more the blank verse of Milton, or of any other poet, than the rhymes of Prior are the rhymes of Cowley. His numbers, his pauses, his diction, are of his own growth, without transcription, without imitation. He thinks in a peculiar train, and he thinks always as a man of genius. He looks round on nature and life, with the eye which nature bestows only on a poet, the eye that distinguishes, in every thing presented to its view, whatever there is on which imagination can delight to be detained, and with a mind that at once comprehends the vast, and attends to the minute. The reader of the Seasons wonders that he never saw before what Thomson shews him, and that he never yet has felt what Thomson impresses. His descriptions of extended scenes and general effects, bring before us the whole magnificence of nature, whether pleasing or dreadful. The gayety of spring, the splendour of summer, the tranquillity of autumn, and the horror of winter, take in their turn possession of the mind. The poet leads us through the appearances of things, as they are successively varied by the vicissitudes of the year, and imparts to us so much of his own enthusiasm, that our thoughts expand with his imagery, and kindle with his sentiments.

JOHNSON.

VII. HENRY THE EIGHTH.

To form a just estimate of the character of Henry, we must distinguish between the young king, guided by the counsels of Wolsey, and the monarch of more mature age, governing by his own judgment, and with the aid of ministers selected and fashioned by himself. In his youth the beauty of his person,

BLANK = en blanco, libre.

GROWTH = produccion, creacion.

TRAIN = órden, giro.

IMPARTS = dar, comunicar.

KINDLE = encender.

FASHIONED = formados (sobre un modelo).

YOUTH (youth).

the elegance of his manners, and his adroitness in every martial and fashionable exercise, were calculated to attract the admiration of his subjects. His court was gay and splendid: a succession of amusements seemed to absorb his attention; yet his pleasures were not permitted to encroach on his more important duties: he assisted at the council, perused the dispatches, and corresponded with his generals and ambassadors: nor did the minister, trusted and powerful as he was, dare to act, till he had asked the opinion, and taken the pleasure of his sovereign. His natural abilities had been improved by study: and his esteem for literature may be inferred from the learned education which he gave to his children, and from the number of eminent scholars to whom he granted pensions in foreign states, or on whom he conferred promotion in his own. The immense treasure which he inherited from his father, was perhaps a misfortune; because it engendered habits of expense not to be supported from the ordinary revenue of the crown: and the soundness of his politics may be doubted, which, under the pretence of supporting the balance of power, repeatedly involved the nation in continental hostilities. Yet even these errors served to throw a lustre round the English throne, and raised its possessor in the eyes of his own subjects and of the different nations of Europe. But as the king advanced in age, his vices gradually developed themselves: after the death of Wolsey they were indulged without restraint. He became as rapacious as he was prodigal: as obstinate as he was capricious: as fickle in his friendships, as he was merciless in his resentments. Though liberal of his confidence, he soon grew suspicious of those whom he had ever trusted: and, as if he possessed no other right to the crown than that which he derived from the very questionable claim of his father, he viewed with an evil eye every remote descendant of the Plantagenets; and

ADRÓITNESS = destreza.
 FÁSHIONABLE = de moda.
 CÁLCULATED = calculado, á propósito.

ENCRÓACH ON = ir cogiendo el terreno.
 SOUNDNESS = lo sano.
 DEVELÓPED = desenvolver.
 FICKLE = inconstante.

eagerly embraced the slightest pretexts to remove those whom his jealousy represented as future rivals to himself or his posterity. In pride and vanity he was perhaps without a parallel. Inflated with the praises of interested admirers, he despised the judgment of others: acted as if he deemed himself infallible in matters of policy and religion; and seemed to look upon dissent from his opinion as equivalent to a breach of allegiance. In his estimation, to submit and to obey, were the great, the paramount duties of subjects: and this persuasion steeled his breast against remorse for the blood which he shed, and led him to trample without scruple on the liberties of the nation.

When he ascended the throne, there still existed a spirit of freedom, which on more than one occasion defeated the arbitrary measures of the court, though directed by an able minister, and supported by the authority of the sovereign: but in the lapse of a few years that spirit had fled, and before the death of Henry, the king of England had grown into a despot, the people had shrunk into a nation of slaves. The causes of this important change in the relations between the sovereign and his subjects, may be found not so much in the abilities or passions of the former, as in the obsequiousness of his parliaments, the assumption of the ecclesiastical supremacy, and the servility of the two religious parties which divided the nation.

The house of peers no longer consisted of those powerful lords and prelates, who in former periods had so often and so successfully resisted the encroachments of the sovereign. The reader has already witnessed the successive steps, by which most of the great families of the preceding reigns had become extinct, and their immense possessions had been frittered away among the favourites and dependants of the court. The most opulent of the peers under Henry were poor in comparison with their predecessors: and by the operation of the statute

¹
BREACH OF ALLÉGIANCE = falta de
fidelidad.

STEELED = volver acero, empedernir.

FRITTERED AWAY = ir mermando.

WITNESSED = notar.

PEERS = pares.

against liveries, they had lost the accustomed means of arming their retainers in support of their quarrels. In general they were new men, indebted for their present honours and estates to the bounty of Henry or of his father: and the proudest among the rest, by witnessing the attainders and executions of others, had been taught to tremble for themselves, and to crouch in submission at the foot of a master, whose policy it was to depress the great, and punish their errors without mercy, while he selected his favourites from the lowest classes, heaping on them honours and riches, and confiding to them the exercise of his authority.

By the separation of the realm from the see of Rome, the dependence of the spiritual had been rendered still more complete than that of the temporal peers. Their riches had been diminished, their immunities taken away: the support which they might have derived from the protection of the pontiff, was gone: they were nothing more than the delegates of the king, exercising a precarious authority determinable at his pleasure. The ecclesiastical constitutions, which had so long formed part of the law of the land, now depended on his breath, and were executed only by his sufferance. The convocation indeed continued to be summoned: but its legislative authority was no more. Its principal business was to grant money: yet even these grants now owed their force, not to the consent of the grantors, but to the approbation of the other two houses, and the assent of the crown.

As for the third branch of the legislature, the commons of England, they had not yet acquired sufficient importance to oppose any effectual barrier to the power of the sovereign, yet care was taken that among them the leading members should be devoted to the crown, and that the speaker should be one holding office, or high in the confidence of the ministers. Freedom of debate was, indeed, granted: but with a qualification

LIVERIES=acto ó escrito legal para
la toma de posesion.

ATTAINERS=secuestraciones.

CROUCH=agacharse.

SEE=sede.

SPEAKER=el que habla, presidente.

which in reality amounted to a refusal. It was only a *decent* freedom : and as the king reserved to himself the right of deciding what was or was not decent, he frequently put down the opponents of the court, by reprimanding the «varlets» in person, or by sending to them a threatening message.

It is plain that from parliaments thus constituted, the crown had little to fear : and though Wolsey had sought to govern without their aid, Henry found them so obsequious to his will, that he convoked them repeatedly, and was careful to have his most wanton and despotic measures sanctioned with their approbation. The parliament, as often as it was opened or closed, by the king in person, offered a scene not unworthy of an oriental divan. The form indeed differed but little from our present usage. The king sat on his throne : on the right hand stood the chancellor, on the left the lord treasurer : whilst the peers were placed on their benches, and the commons stood at the bar. But the addresses made on these occasions by the chancellor or the speaker, usually lasted more than an hour ; and their constant theme was the character of the king. The orators, in their efforts to surpass each other, fed his vanity with the most hyperbolical praise. Cromwell was unable, he believed all men were unable, to describe the unutterable qualities of the royal mind, the sublime virtues of the royal heart. Rich told him that in wisdom he was equal to Solomon, in strength and courage to Sampson, in beauty and address to Absalom : and Audeley declared before his face, that God had anointed him with the oil of wisdom above his fellows, above the other kings of the earth, above all his predecessors ; had given him a perfect knowledge of the scriptures, with which he had prostrated the Roman Goliath ; a perfect knowledge of the art of war, by which he had gained the most brilliant victories at the same time in remote places ; and a perfect knowledge of the art of government, by which he had for thirty years secured to his own realm the blessings of peace,

VARLETS = pillastres, bellacos.

FÉLLOWS = compañeros, semejantes.

UNÚTTERABLE = indecible.

GOLIATH.

while all the other nations of Europe suffered the calamities of war.

During these harangues, as often as the words «most sacred majesty,» were repeated, or as any emphatic expression was pronounced, the lords rose, and the whole assembly, in token of respect and assent, bowed profoundly to the demi-god on the throne. Henry himself affected to hear such fulsome adulation with indifference. His answer was invariably the same: that he laid no claim to superior excellence; but that, if he did possess it, he gave the glory to God, the author of all good gifts: it was, however, a pleasure to him to witness the affection of his subjects, and to learn that they were not insensible of the blessings which they enjoyed under his government.

It is evident that the new dignity of head of the church, by transferring to the king that authority which had been hitherto exercised by the pontiff, must have considerably augmented the influence of the crown: but in addition, the arguments by which it was supported, tended to debase the spirit of the people, and to exalt the royal prerogative above law and equity. When the adversaries of the supremacy asked in what passage of the sacred writings the government of the church was given to a layman, its advocates boldly appealed to those texts, which prescribe obedience to the established authorities. The king, they maintained, was the image of God upon earth: to disobey his command was to disobey God himself: to limit his authority, when no limit was laid down, was an offence against the sovereign: and to make distinctions, when the scripture made none, was an impiety against God. It was indeed acknowledged that this supreme authority might be employed unreasonably and unjustly: but even then to resist was a crime: it became the duty of the sufferer to submit; and his only resource was to pray that the heart of his oppressor might be

TOKEN = prenda, señal.

DEBASE = rebajar, degradar.

BOWED = bajar la cabeza.

LAYMAN = lego, seglar.

DÉMI-GOD = semidios.

PRAY = rezar, rogar.

FULSOME = nauseabundo.

ACKNOWLEDGED = reconocer.

changed; his only consolation to reflect, that the king himself would hereafter be summoned to answer for his conduct before an unerring tribunal. Henry became a sincere believer in a doctrine so flattering to his pride; and easily persuaded himself that he did no more than his duty in punishing with severity the least opposition to his will. To impress it on the minds of the people, it was perpetually inculcated from the pulpit: it was enforced in books of controversy, and instruction: it was promulgated with authority in the «Institution,» and afterwards in the «Erudition of a Christian Man.» From that period the doctrine of passive obedience formed a leading trait in the orthodox creed.

The two great parties, into which religious disputes had separated the nation, contributed also to strengthen the despotic power of Henry. They were too jealous of each other, to watch, much less to resist, the encroachments of the crown. The great object of both was the same: to win the favour of the king, that they might crush the power of their adversaries: and with this view they flattered his vanity, submitted to his caprice, and became the obsequious slaves of his pleasure. Henry, on the other hand, whether it were through policy or accident, played them off against each other: sometimes appearing to lean to the old, sometimes to the new doctrines, alternately raising and depressing the hopes of each, but never suffering either party to obtain the complete ascendancy over its opponent. Thus he kept them in a state of dependence on his will, and secured their concurrence to every measure, which his passion or caprice might suggest, without regard to reason or justice, or the fundamental laws of the land. Of the extraordinary enactments which followed, a few instances may suffice.

1. The succession to the crown was repeatedly altered, and at length left to the king's private judgment or affection. The right was first taken from Mary, and given to Elizabeth; then

¹HEREAFTER = despues.
 PLAYED THEM OFF = jugaba con ellos,
 el uno contra el otro.

¹LEAN = inclinarse.
 ENACTMENTS = leyes promulgadas.
¹SUFFICE = bastar.

transferred from Elizabeth to the king's issue by Jane Seymour or any future queen; next restored, on the failure of issue by prince Edward, to both Mary and Elizabeth: and lastly, failing issue by them, was secured to any person or persons to whom it should please him to assure it in remainder by his last will.

2. Treasons were multiplied by the most vexatious, and often, if ridicule could attach to so grave a matter, by the most ridiculous laws. It was once treason to dispute, it was afterwards treason to maintain, the validity of the marriage with Anne Boleyn, or the legitimacy of her daughter. It became treason to marry without the royal licence any of the king's children, whether legitimate or natural, or his paternal brothers or sisters, or their issue; or for any woman to marry the king himself, unless she were a maid, or had previously revealed to him her former incontinence. It was made treason to call the king a heretic or schismatic, openly to wish him harm, or to slander him, his wife, or his issue. This, the most heinous of crimes in the eye of the law, was extended from deeds and assertions to the very thoughts of men. Its guilt was incurred by any person who should by words, writing, imprinting, or any other exterior act, directly or indirectly accept or take, judge or believe, that either of the royal marriages, that with Catharine, or that with Anne Boleyn, was valid, or who should protest that he was not bound, to declare his opinion, or should refuse to swear that he would answer truly such questions as should be asked him on those dangerous subjects. It would be difficult to discover, under the most despotic governments, a law more cruel and absurd. The validity or invalidity of the two marriages was certainly matter of opinion, supported and opposed on each side by so many contradictory arguments, that men of the soundest judgment might reasonably be expected to differ from each other. Yet Henry, by this statute, was authorized to dive into the breast of every individual,

ISSUE = prole, hijos.

MAID = doncella (virgen).

SCHISMATIC (sismatic).

SLANDER = calumniar.

HEINOUS = horrible, nefando.

DIVE = chapuzar, profundizar.

to extort from him his secret sentiments upon oath, and to subject him to the penalty of treason, if those sentiments did not accord with the royal pleasure. 3. The king was made in a great measure independent of parliament, by two statutes, one of which gave to his proclamations the force of laws, the other appointed a tribunal, consisting of nine privy counselors, with power to punish all transgressors of such proclamations. 4. The dreadful punishment of heresy was not confined to those who rejected the doctrines which had already been declared orthodox, but it was extended beforehand to all persons who should teach or maintain any opinion contrary to such doctrines as the king might afterwards publish. If the criminal were a clergyman, he was to expiate his third offence at the stake; if a layman, to forfeit his personal property, and be imprisoned for life. Thus was Henry invested, by act of parliament, with the high prerogative of theological infallibility, and an obligation was laid on all men, without exception, whether of the new or of the old learning, to model their religious opinions and religious practice by the sole judgment of their sovereign. 5. By an ex post-facto law, those who had taken the first oath against the papal authority, were reputed to have taken, and to be bound by, a second and much more comprehensive oath, which was afterwards enacted, and which, perhaps, had it been tendered to them, they would have refused.

But that which made the severity of these statutes the more terrible, was the manner in which criminal prosecutions were then conducted. The crown could hardly fail in convicting the prisoner, whatever were his guilt or his innocence. He was first interrogated in his cell, urged with the hope of pardon to make a confession, or artfully led by ensnaring questions into dangerous admissions. When the materials of the prosecution were completed, they were laid before the grand inquest: and,

PARLIAMENT (pàrlament).

STAKE = el poste de la hoguera.

EX POST-FACTO = retroactivo.

OATH = juramento.

TENDERED = ofrecer (proponiendo).

ENSNARING = que tendía lazos.

if the bill was found, the conviction of the accused might be pronounced certain: for in the trial which followed, the real question submitted to the decision of the petit jury was, which of the two were more worthy of credit, the prisoner who maintained his innocence, or the grand inquest which had pronounced his guilt. With this view the indictment, with a summary of the proofs on which it had been found, was read; and the accused, now perhaps for the first time acquainted with the nature of the evidence against him, was indulged with the liberty of speaking in his own defence. Still he could not insist on the production of his accusers, that he might obtain the benefit of cross-examination: nor claim the aid of counsel to repel the taunts, and unravel the sophistry, which was too often employed at that period by the advocates for the crown. In this method of trial, every chance was in favour of the prosecution: and yet it was gladly exchanged for the expedient discovered by Cromwell, and afterwards employed against its author. Instead of a public trial, the minister introduced a bill of attainder into parliament, accompanied with such documents as he thought proper to submit. It was passed by the two houses with all convenient expedition; and the unfortunate prisoner found himself condemned to the scaffold or the gallows, without the opportunity of opening his mouth in his own vindication.

To proceed by attainder became the usual practice in the latter portions of the king's reign. It was more certain in the result, by depriving the accused of the few advantages which

BILL WAS FOUND=quedaron admitidos los capítulos de acusacion.

PETIT ó PETTY JURY=jurado de doce jueces de hecho.

INDICTMENT (inditment)=acusacion.

CROSS-EXAMINATION=exámen contradictorio.

COUNSEL=consejo, abogado.

TAUNTS=burlas, befas.

UNRAVEL=desenmarañar.

BILL OF ATTAINDER=proyecto de privacion de los derechos civiles, acusacion y penas consiguientes á la traicion.

PASSED=sancionar, votar.

SCAFFOLD=cadalso.

GALLOWS=horca (tambien se llama *gibbet*).

he possessed in the ordinary courts: it enabled the minister to gratify the royal suspicion or resentment without the danger of refutation, or of unpleasant disclosures: and it satisfied the minds of the people, who, unacquainted with the real merits of the case, could not dispute the equity of a judgment given with the unanimous assent of the whole legislature.

Thus it was that by the obsequiousness of the parliament, the assumption of the ecclesiastical supremacy, and the servility of religious factions, Henry acquired and exercised the most despotic sway over the lives, the fortunes, and the liberties of his subjects. Happily, the forms of a free government were still suffered to exist: into these forms a spirit of resistance to arbitrary power gradually infused itself: the pretensions of the crown were opposed by the claims of the people: and the result of a long and arduous struggle was that constitution, which for more than a century has excited the envy and the admiration of Europe.

LINGARD.

DISCLOSURES = confesiones, revelaciones.

MISCELLANY OF FICTION (1).

I. THE WINDSOR WITCHFINDER.

A good many years have passed away since old John Podgers lived in the town of Windsor, where he was born, and where in course of time he came to be comfortably and snugly buried. You may be sure that in the time of king James the First (2), Windsor was a very quaint queer old town, and you may take it upon my authority, that John Podgers was a very quaint queer old fellow; consequently he and Windsor fitted each other to a nicety, and seldom parted company even for a day.

John Podgers was broad, sturdy, dutch-built, short, and a very hard eater, as men of his figure often are. Being a hard sleeper, likewise, he divided his time pretty equally between these two recreations, always falling asleep when he had done eating, and always taking another turn at the trencher when he had done sleeping; by which means he grew more corpulent and more drowsy every day of his life. Indeed, it used to

(1) Introduced merely with a view of familiarizing the learner with the more difficult idioms of the language.

(2) *James the First* = Jaime I: tenía cualidades de vieja.

WITCHFINDER = descubridor de brujas.

PODGERS = apellido que significa el que mete los piés en charcos ó cenagales, como los patos.

SNUGLY = de un modo *cuco* ó cómodo.

QUAINT = raro (por lo antiguo).

QUEER = raro, extraño.

TO A NICETY (nisty) = á una delicadeza, perfectamente ó *pintado*.

STURDY = fuerte, fornido.

DUTCH-BUILT = construido á la holandesa, cuadrado.

HARD = duro. . . . } tenía buen diente.
 EATER = comedor. }

DONE EATING = acabado de comer.

TRENCHER = plato (de madera).

be currently reported, that when he sauntered up and down the sunny side of the street before dinner (as he never failed to do in fair weather), he enjoyed his soundest nap; but many people held this to be a fiction, as he had several times been seen to look after fat oxen on market days, and even been heard, by persons of good credit and reputation, to chuckle at the sight, and say to himself with great glee, «Live beef, live beef!» It was upon this evidence that the wisest people in Windsor (beginning with the local authorities of course) held John Podgers was a man of strong sound sense — not what is called smart, perhaps, and it might be of a rather lazy and apoplectic turn, but still a man of solid parts, and one who meant much more than he cared to show. This impression was confirmed by a very dignified way he had of shaking his head and imparting at the same time a pendulous motion to his double chin; in short, he passed for one of those people, who, being plunged into the Thames, would make no vain efforts to set it afire (1), but would straightway flop down to the bottom with a deal of gravity, and be highly respected in consequence by all good men.

Being well to do in the world, and a peaceful widower—having a great appetite, which, as he could afford to satisfy it, was a luxury and no great inconvenience, and a power of going to sleep, which, as he had no occasion to keep awake, was a most enviable faculty—you will readily suppose that John Podgers was a happy man. But appearances are often deceptive when they least seem so, and the truth is, that notwithstanding his extreme sleekness, he was rendered uneasy in his mind, and exceedingly uncomfortable, by a constant apprehension that beset him night and day.

(1) *A saying.*

SAUNTERED UP AND DOWN = subir y bajar vagando.

SUNNY = bañado de sol.

NAP = sueño.

CHUCKLE = reirse con fruicion interior.

GLEE = gozo (de una fiesta).

SMART = listo, despierto.

PARTS = prendas.

FLOP DOWN = bajar batiendo las alas.

WELL TO DO = bien acomodado.

WIDOWER = viudo.

SLEEKNESS = aspecto luciente.

You know very well that in those times there flourished divers evil old women, who, under the name of witches, spread great disorder through the land, and inflicted various dismal tortures upon Christian men: sticking pins and needles into them when they least expected it, and causing them to walk in the air, with their feet upwards, to the great terror of their wives and families, who were naturally very much disconcerted when the master of the house unexpectedly came home, knocking at the door with his heels and combing his hair on the scraper.

These were their commonest pranks, but they every day played a hundred others, of which none were less objectionable, and many were much more so, being improper besides; the result was that vengeance was denounced against all old women, with whom even the king himself had no sympathy (as he certainly ought to have had); for, with his own most gracious hand he penned a most gracious consignment of them to everlasting wrath, and devised most gracious means for their confusion and slaughter, in virtue whereof scarcely a day passed but one witch at the least was most graciously hanged, drowned, or roasted, in some part of his dominions. Still the press teemed with strong and terrible news from the north or the south, or the east or the west, relative to witches and their unhappy victims in some corner of the country, and the public's hair stood on end to that degree that it lifted its hat off its head, and made its face pale with terror.

You may believe that the little town of Windsor did not escape the general contagion. The inhabitants boiled a witch on

PINS AND NEEDLES=aguja y alfileres.

HEELS=talones y tacones.

SCRAPER=raspador (de hierro para limpiar los piés).

FRANKS=inocentadas, gracias.

PENNED (pen)=escribir.

MOST GRACIOUS (*calificativo de los re-*

yes de Inglaterra)=muy gracioso ó lleno de gracias y bondades.

PRESS=prensa.

TEEMED=venir preñado ó lleno de.

STOOD ON END=se puso sobre punta, se erizó.

LIFTED... OFF=quitar alzando.

BOILED=hervir.

the king's birthday, and sent a bottle of the broth to court, with a dutiful address expressive of their loyalty. The king, being rather frightened by the present, piously bestowed it upon the archbishop of Canterbury, and returned an answer to the address, wherein he gave them golden rules for discovering witches, and laid great stress upon certain protecting charms, and especially horse-shoes. Immediately the town's people went to work, nailing up horse-shoes over every door, and so many anxious parents apprenticed their children to farriers, to keep them out of harm's way, that it became quite a genteel trade and flourished exceedingly.

In the midst of all this bustle, John Podgers eat and slept as usual; but shook his head a great deal oftener than was his custom, and was observed to look at the oxen less and the old women more. He had a little shelf put up in his sitting room, whereon was displayed in a row, which grew longer every week, all the witchcraft literature of the time; he grew learned in charms and exorcisms, hinted at certain questionable females on broomsticks whom he had seen from his chamber window riding in the air at night, and was in constant terror of being bewitched.

At length, from perpetually dwelling upon this one idea, which, being alone in his head, had it all its own way, the fear of witches became the single passion of his life. He, who up to that time had never known what it was to dream, began to have visions of witches whenever he fell asleep; waking, they

BROTH=caldo.

DÚTIFUL=respetuoso.

STRESS=énfasis.

HORSE-SHOES=herraduras.

NAILING UP=clavar en la parte alta.

APPRENTICED=poner de aprendiz.

FARRIERS=herreros.

HARM'S WAY=camino del mal.

GENTEEL=decente, elegante.

BUSTLE²(búsel)=ruido activo.

OXEN (ox, sing.)=bueyes.

SHELF=estante.

WITCHCRAFT=tretas ó mañas de las brujas, brujería.

BROOMSTICKS=palos de escoba.

HAD IT ALL ITS ONE WAY=todo lo tenía (por) su propio camino, todo lo gobernaba á su antojo.

:

were incessantly present to his imagination likewise, and sleeping or waking, he had not a moment's peace. He began to set witch-traps in the highway, and was often seen lying in wait round the corner for hours together, to watch their effect.

These engines were of simple construction, usually consisting of two straws disposed in the form of a cross, or a piece of a bible cover with a pinch of salt on it; but they were infallible, and if an old woman chanced to stumble over them (as not unfrequently happened, the chosen spot being a broken and stony place), John started from a doze, pounced out upon her, and hung round her neck till assistance arrived, when she was immediately carried away and drowned.

By dint of constantly inveigling old ladies and disposing of them in this summary manner, he acquired the reputation of a great public character, and as he received no harm in these pursuits beyond a scratched face or so, he came in course of time to be considered witchproof.

There was but one person who entertained the least doubt of John Podgers's gifts, and that person was his own nephew, a wild roving young fellow of twenty, who had been brought up in his uncle's house, and lived there still—that is to say, when he was at home, which was not so often as it might have been. As he was an apt scholar, it was he who read aloud every fresh piece of strange and terrible intelligence that John Podgers bought; and this he always did of an evening, in the little porch in front of the house, round which the neighbours would

WITCH TRAPS = trampa ó artimaña

para coger á las brujas.

STRAWS = paja.

COVER (cúver) = cubierta.

PINCH = polvito.

SÁLT = sal.

STUMBLE = tropezar.

BRÓKEN = quebrado.

STONY = pedregoso.

DOZE = sueño en que se da cabezadas.

POUNCED = echarse de pronto sobre, como un ave de rapiña.

INVEIGLING = coger en lazos.

SUMMARY = breve.

SCRATCHED = arañar.

WITCH-PROOF = á prueba de brujas.

ROVING = que corretea.

TWENTY = veinte años.

PIECE OF... INTELLIGENCE = noticia.

OF AN EVENING = de noche.

flock in crowds to hear the direful news, for people like to be frightened, and when they can be frightened for nothing, and at another man's expense, they like it all the better.

One fine Midsummer evening, a group of persons were gathered in this place, listening attentively to Will Marks (that was the nephew's name), as with his cap very much on one side, and his face screwed into a comical expression, intended to represent extreme gravity, he read—with Heaven knows how many embellishments of his own—a dismal account of a gentleman down in Northamptonshire under the influence of witchcraft, and taken forcible possession of by the devil, who was playing his very self with him.

John Podgers, in a high sugar-loaf hat and short cloak, filled the opposite seat, and surveyed the auditory with a look of mingled pride and horror very edifying to see; while the hearers, with their heads thrust forward and their mouths open, listened and trembled, and hoped there was a great deal more to come. Sometimes Will stopped for an instant, to look round upon his eager audience, and then, with a more comical expression of face than before, and a settling of himself comfortably, he launched into some new wonder surpassing all the others.

The setting sun shed his last golden rays upon this little party, who, absorbed in their present occupation, took no heed of the approach of night or the glory in which the day went down, when the sound of a horse approaching at a good round trot, invading the silence of the hour, caused the reader to make a sudden stop, and the listeners to raise their heads in wonder. Nor was their wonder diminished when a horseman dashed up to the porch, and abruptly checking his steed, in-

DIREFUL=tremendas, espantables.

MIDSUMMER=medio verano, San Juan.

CAP=gorra.

SCREWED INTO=retorcido (como espiral) dentro, formando con su gesto.

DOWN IN=allá bajo.

PLAYING HIS VERY SELF=haciendo de las suyas (diabloras).

SUGAR-LOAF=de pilon de azúcar.

CLOAK=capa.

HEED=caso.

CHECKING=contener.

quired where one John Podgers dwelt. «Here!» cried a dozen voices, while a dozen hands pointed out sturdy John, still basking in the terrors of the pamphlet.

The rider, giving his bridle to one of those who surrounded him, dismounted, and approached John hat in hand, but with great haste.

«Whence come you?» said John.

«From Kingston, master.»

«And wherefore?»

«On most pressing business.»

«Of what nature?»

«Witchcraft.»

Witchcraft! Everybody looked aghast at the breathless messenger, — and the breathless messenger looked equally aghast at everybody — except Will Marks, who, with an air of incredulity, exclaimed, «Witchcraft!»

The messenger turned towards him, and with a frown repeated the word more solemnly than before, then told his errand, which was, in brief, that the people of Kingston had been greatly terrified for some nights past by hideous revels, held by witches beneath the gibbet within a mile of the town, and related and deposed to by chance wayfarers, who had passed within ear-shot of the spot — that the sound of their voices in their wild orgies had been plainly heard by many persons — that three old women laboured under strong suspicion, and that precedents had been consulted and solemn counsel had, and it was found that to identify the hags, some single person must watch upon the spot alone — that no single person had the courage to perform the task — and that he had been despatched express to solicit John Podgers to undertake it that

BASKING = tomar el sol, solazarse.

PAMPHLET = escrito, folleto.

AGHAST = espantado (como quien ve una fantasma).

HIDEOUS (hídys) = horroroso.

GIBBET (jibbet) = horca.

WAYFARERS = caminantes.

EAR-SHOT = á tiro de oído, hasta donde se puede oír.

HAGS = viejas descarnadas y enjutas que parecen brujas.

TASK = tarca.

very night, as being a man of great renown, who bore a charmed life, and was proof against unholy spells.

John received this communication with much composure, and said in a few words, that it would have afforded him inexpressible pleasure to do the Kingston people so slight a service, if it were not for his unfortunate propensity to fall asleep, which no man regretted more than himself upon the present occasion, but which quite settled the question. Nevertheless, he said, there was a gentleman present (and here he looked very hard at a tall farrier), who, having been engaged all his life in the manufacture of horse-shoes, must be quite invulnerable to the power of witches, and who, he had no doubt, from his known reputation for bravery and good nature, would readily accept the commission. The farrier politely thanked him for his good opinion, which it would always be his study to deserve; but added, that with regard to the present little matter, he couldn't think of it on any account, as his departing on such an errand would certainly occasion the instant death of his wife, to whom, as they all knew, he was tenderly attached. Now, so far from this circumstance being notorious, everybody had suspected the reverse, as the farrier was in the habit of beating his lady rather more than tender husbands usually do; all the married men present, however, applauded his resolution with great vehemence, and one and all declared that they would stop at home and die, if needful (which happily it was not), in defence of their lawful partners.

This burst of enthusiasm over, they began to look, as by one consent, toward Will Marks, who, with his cap more on one side than ever, sat watching the proceedings with extraordinary unconcern. He had never been heard openly to express his disbelief in witches, but had often cut such jokes at their expense, as he left it to be inferred; publicly stating, on several occasions, that he considered a broomstick an inconvenient charger, and one especially unsuited to the dignity of the fe-

SPELLS = ensalmos, encantos.

JOKES = chanzas, gracias.

UNCONCERN = indiferencia.

CHARGER = bridon.

male character, and indulging in other free remarks of the same tendency, to the great amusement of his wild companions.

As they looked on Will, they began to whisper and murmur among themselves; and at length one man cried, «Why don't you ask Will Marks?»

«He don't care,» said the farrier.

«Not he,» added another voice in the crowd.

«He don't believe in it, you know,» sneered a little man with a yellow face, and a taunting nose and chin, which he thrust out from under the arm of a long man before him.

«Besides,» said a red-faced man with a gruff voice, «he's a single man.»

«That's the point,» said the farrier; and all the married men murmured, Ah! that was it, and they only wished they were single themselves; they would show him what spirit was, very soon.

The messenger looked towards Will Marks beseechingly.

It will be a wet night, friend, and my gray nag is tired after yesterday's work — »

Here there was a general titter.

«But,» resumed Will, looking about him with a smile, «if nobody else puts in a better claim to go for the credit of the town, I am your man, and I would be if I had to go afoot. In five minutes I shall be in the saddle, unless I am depriving any worthy gentleman here, of the honour of the adventure, which I wouldn't do for the world.»

But here arose a double difficulty, for not only did John Podgers combat the resolution with all the words he had, which were not many, but a young lady combated it too, with all the tears she had, which were very many indeed. Will, however, being inflexible, parried his uncle's objections with a joke, and coaxed the young lady into a smile with three

HE DON'T (does not) CARE=no tiene

NAG=jaca.

inconveniente.

TITTER=risita (ahogada).

TAUNTING=provocativo.

COAX INTO=atraer á fuerza de hala-

GRUFF=bronco.

gos.

short whispers. As it was plain that he would go, and had set his mind upon it, John Podgers offered him a few first-rate charms out of his own pocket, which he dutifully declined to accept.

«You see what a rare thing it is to be married,» said Will, «and how careful and considerate all these husbands are. There's not a man among them but his heart is leaping to forestall me in this adventure, and yet a strong sense of duty keeps him back. The husbands in this little town are a pattern to the world, and so must the wives be too, for that matter, or they could never boast half the influence they have.»

Waiting for no reply to this sarcasm, he snapped his fingers and withdrew into the house, and thence into the stable, while some busied themselves in refreshing the messenger, and others in baiting his steed. In less than the specified time, he returned by another way, with a good cloak hanging over his arm, a good sword girded by his side, and leading his good horse caparisoned for the journey.

«Now,» said Will, leaping into the saddle at a bound, «up and away. Upon your mettle, friend, and push on. Good night.»

He kissed his hand to the young lady, nodded to his drowsy uncle, waved his cap to the rest—and off they flew, pell-mell, as if all the witches in England were in their horses' legs. They were out of sight in a minute.

The men who were left behind shook their heads doubtfully, stroked their chins, and shook their heads again. The farrier said, that certainly Will Marks was a good horseman; nobody should ever say he denied that; but he was rash, very rash, and there was no telling what the end of it might be; what did he go for, that was what he wanted to know? He wished the young fellow no harm, but why did he go? Every body echoed these words, and shook their heads again; having done which, they wished John Podgers good night, and straggled home to bed.

SNAPPED = tocar los dedos con chasquidos ó castañeteo.

BAITING = dar de comer.

METTLE = brios, caballo brioso.