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CLAVE DE LOS EJERCICIOS
DEL
MAESTRO DE INGLÉS

COMPLETO

MÉTODO PRÁCTICO

PARA

APRENDER Á LEER, ESCRIBIR Y HABLAR

LA

LENGUA INGLESA

SEGÚN EL SISTEMA DE OLLENDORFF

—
POR D. FRANCISCO JAVIER VINGUT

EDICIÓN ENTERAMENTE REFUNDIDA, CORREGIDA Y NOTABLEMENTE
AUMENTADA

POR D. I. DE VEITELLE

Mucho uso y pocas reglas. — *Dumarsais.*

—
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14, Cinco de Mayo, 14

—
1899

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CLAVE DE LOS EJERCICIOS

DE

EL MAESTRO DE INGLÉS

I. — *First*

Have you the paper? Yes, sir, I have the paper. Have you the dictionary? Yes, sir, I have the dictionary. Have you the pencil? Yes, sir, I have the pencil. Have you the atlas? Yes, sir, I have the atlas. Have you the penknife? I have the penknife. Have you the volume? Yes, sir, I have the volume. Have you the copy-book? I have the copy-book. Have you the inkstand? I have the inkstand. Have you the desk? I have the desk. Have you the book? Yes, sir, I have the book. Have you the bench? Yes, sir, I have the bench.

II. — *Second*

Have you my umbrella? Yes, sir, I have your umbrella. Have you my glove? Yes, sir, I have your glove. Have you my shoe? I have your shoe. Have you your vest? I have my vest. Have you your hat? Yes, sir, I have my hat. Have you your apron? Yes, sir, I have my apron. Have you your fan? I have my fan. Have you your parasol? I have my parasol. Have you your comb? I have my comb? Have you my necklace? I have your necklace. Have you your ribbon? I have my ribbon. Have you your cloak? Yes, sir, I have my cloak.

III. — *Third*

Which book have you? I have my book. Which pencil have you? I have your pencil. Which glove have you? I have your glove. Which paper have you? I have my paper. Have you your dictionary? Yes, sir, I have my dictionary. Have you the fan? Yes, sir, I have the fan. Which fan have you? I have my fan. Have you my penknife? Yes, sir, I have your penknife. Which exercise have you? I have my exercise. Have you your copy-book? Yes, sir, I have my copy-book. Have you my apron? I have your apron. Have you your ribbon? I have my ribbon. Which veil have you? I have my veil. Have you my razor? I have your razor. Have you my umbrella? Yes, sir, I have your umbrella. Which thimble have you? I have my thimble. Which vest have you? I have your vest. Have you my vest? Yes, sir, I have your vest. Have you my handkerchief? I have your handkerchief. Which cloak have you? I have my cloak.

IV. — *Fourth*

Have you my pencil? Yes, sir, I have your pencil. Have you my father's pencil? Yes, sir, I have your father's pencil. Have you my uncle's book? Have you my grandfather's penknife? Yes, sir, I have your grandfather's penknife. Have you your cousin's paper? Yes, sir, I have my cousin's paper. Have you my brother's dictionary? Yes, sir, I have your brother's dictionary.

V. — *Fifth*

Has he my inkstand? He has your inkstand. Has my son his cloak? Yes, sir, he has his cloak. Has my brother his fan? Yes, sir, he has his fan. Has my uncle's grandson your glove? Yes, sir, he has my glove. Have you my nephew's beautiful hat? Yes, sir, I have your nephew's beautiful hat. Has he his old dictionary? He has his old dictionary. Has your father's brother his large handkerchief? Yes, sir, he has his large handkerchief. Has he his good razor? No, sir, he has it not. Have you my little fan? No, sir, I have it not. Have I your large atlas? Yes, sir, you have it. Have you not my fine umbrella? Yes, sir, I have it. Have you not my child's pretty cloak? No, sir, I have it not.

VI. — *Sixth*

Have you my brother's inkstand? Yes, sir, I have it. Have you your cousin's small penknife? No, sir, I have it not, but I have his pencil, and his exercise book. Have you my grandfather's fine comb? Yes, sir, I have it, and he has my small parasol. Have you the thimble and glove? I have the thimble, but I have not the glove. Has my nephew your necklace? No, sir, he has it not, but he has my apron. Has your little brother his large hat? Yes, sir, my dear little brother has his large hat. Have you my ugly handkerchief? Yes, sir, you have it. Have you my good son's coat? No, sir, I have it not, but, I have your shoe and my uncle's vest. Which hat have you? I have my dear grandfather's hat. Which glove and which cloak has he? He has my good father's glove and cloak. Has he my umbrella? No, sir, he has not your umbrella, but he has your cousin's fine hat. Have you my pretty veil? Yes, dear father, I have it. Hast thou my fine ribbon? No, uncle, I have it not. Has he my brother's vest? Yes, father he has it.

VII. — *Seventh*

Are you docile? Yes, sir, I am docile. Is he polite? Yes, sir, he is polite. Are you lazy? No, sir, I am not lazy; I am industrious. Is your brother studious? Yes, sir, he is studious and attentive. Is your son impolite? No, sir, he is very polite and very docile. Is your uncle prudent? Yes, sir, my uncle is prudent: but my cousin is very imprudent. Is your father pleased? Yes, sir, he is pleased. Is your brother's grandson inattentive and lazy? No, sir, he is very attentive and industrious.

VIII. — *Eighth*

Is the ribbon beautiful? Yes, sir, it is beautiful. Is the vest elegant? Yes, sir, it is very elegant. Is the necklace pretty? Yes, dear uncle, it is admirable. Is your brother's handkerchief very handsome? No, sir, it is very ugly. Is your fan pretty? Yes, sir, it is very pretty. Is your cousin's grandfather rich? Yes, sir, his grandfather is very rich. Is the boy ignorant? No, sir, he is studious and industrious. Have you anything elegant? Yes, sir, I have something elegant. What have you elegant? I have

an elegant hat and parasol. Have you anything ugly? I have something very ugly: I have an old cloak, and an ugly coat; but I have a very pretty umbrella.

IX. — *Ninth*

Have you not your father's handsome dictionary? No, sir, I have it not; but I have my brother's old dictionary, and my cousin's large atlas. Which book has your cousin? He has my grandfather's fine book. Is your cousin attentive? No, sir, my cousin is inattentive and lazy; but my brother is studious and polite. Are you learned? No, sir, I am not learned; but I am attentive and docile. Have you anything admirable? No, sir, I have nothing admirable; but I have something very pretty. What have you? I have a very beautiful veil, and a very pretty ribbon. Is your nephew modest and assiduous? Yes, sir, he is very modest, and my brother is very assiduous. Is your son prudent? No, sir, he is not very prudent. Have you an old comb? Yes, father, I have an old comb. Has he your good atlas? No, sir, he has not my good atlas; but he has my pretty penknife. Have you an apron? Yes, sir, I have it. Have you a beautiful handkerchief? Yes, sir, I have a beautiful handkerchief. Which handkerchief have you? I have my brother's handkerchief. Is your uncle very grave? Is your exercise difficult? No, sir, my exercise is very easy.

X. — *Tenth*

Are you cold? No, sir, I am warm. Am I right? Yes, sir; you are right. Is he hungry? Yes, sir, he is hungry, but he is not thirsty. Is the boy sleepy? Yes, sir, the boy is sleepy. Is your brother's boy afraid? No, sir, my brother's boy is not afraid. Is my cousin ashamed? He is ashamed. Is your son thirsty? No, sir, mine is not thirsty; but my cousin's son is hungry and thirsty. Is your father neither afraid nor ashamed? No, sir, my father is neither afraid nor ashamed. Which atlas have you? I have my own. Which pencil have you? I have my own. Have you my glove? Yes, sir, I have yours. Have you your razor? No, sir, I have not mine; I have yours.

XI. — *Eleventh*

Have you a cotton handkerchief? Yes, sir, I have a cotton handkerchief. Has your grandfather a wooden inkstand? I have not your grandfather's wooden inkstand, but I have your gold thimble. Has he the steel thimble or your gold necklace? He has neither the steel thimble, nor my gold necklace, but he has my velvet ribbon. Has your cousin my uncle's leather shoe? No, sir, he has it not; but he has my nephew's old cloak.

XII. — *Twelfth*

Is your son warm? Yes, sir, my son is warm. Is my son sleepy? No, sir, he is not sleepy, but he is hungry. Is he not thirsty? Yes, sir, he is thirsty and hungry. Is he cold or warm? He is neither cold nor warm. Is his brother afraid or ashamed? He is neither afraid nor ashamed. Have you my cloak? No, sir, I have my own. Which cloak have you? I have my velvet cloak. Have you your beautiful velvet cloak? No, sir, I have my old cloth cloak. Has your cousin a fine satin vest? No, sir, I have my old cloth vest. Has your cousin a fine satin vest? No, sir, he has an ugly cloth vest. Which necklace have you? I have my gold necklace. Have you a steel comb? No, sir, I have a silver comb. Have you my satin parasol or yours? I have yours. Have you my velvet hat? I have not yours, but mine. Which umbrella have you? I have not yours; I have my own. Have you a cotton umbrella? Yes, sir, I have an old cotton umbrella. Have you an ivory fan? Yes, sir, I have an ivory fan. Has your brother a thread glove? Yes, sir, he has a thread glove. Have you my satin shoe? I have not your fine satin shoe; but I have your good leather shoe. Which vest have you? I have my father's velvet vest. What have you? I have your uncle's fine velvet vest. Have you my handsome satin ribbon? I have not your handsome satin ribbon. Which ribbon have you? I have a velvet ribbon. Have you yours or mine? I have yours. Am I right or not? You are right.

XIII. — *Thirteenth*

Is the captain cold? No, sir, the captain is not cold. Is the sailor hungry? Yes, sir, the sailor is hungry. Is the soldier afraid? No, sir, the



soldier is not afraid. Have you the tailor's coat? Yes, sir, I have the tailor's (ó that of the tailor). Have you the general's cloak? No, sir, I have the captain's. Has the hatter the physician's hat? Yes, sir, he has it. Has he the lawyer's? Yes, sir, he has it. Which glove have you? I have the merchant's cotton-glove. What has your brother? He has the banker's fine book. Has he the merchant's? No, he has the banker's.

XIV. — *Fourteenth*

Has not your brother my father's old hat? No, he has your grandfather's. Has he my grandfather's? Yes, sir, he has it. Has he it? No, sir, he has it not. Which pencil has he? He has my brother's. He has your nephew's. Have you not my atlas? No, sir, I have not yours, I have my own; and my brother has his son's. My son, have you my penknife? No, father, I have not yours; I have my cousin's. Which one has your cousin? He has his own. Which umbrella have you? I have my own. I have my father's. I have not yours. I have not your father's. Which one have you? I have the watchmaker's; the watchmaker has the hatter's; the hatter has the joiner's and the joiner has the mason's umbrella.

XV. — *Fifteenth*

Have you your cloak? Yes, sir, I have it. Which one have you? I have your cloth coat. Has your cousin his? No, sir, he has not his; he has his brother's. Which one has the tailor? He has your father's. Has he it? He has it. Has he not the child's hat? He has it not. Has he not it? No, sir, he has it not. Has he his own? No, sir, he has the carpenter's. Who has the shoemaker's vest? My grandson has it. Which one has he? He has the shoemaker's. Has he his shoes? He has his. Has he not mine? He has not yours. Which one has he? He has his uncle's. The hatter's uncle is very impolite. The mason's brother is not very prudent. The lawyer's nephew is very ungrateful. Who is ungrateful? The physician's son is ingrateful. The watchmaker's father is learned. Who is learned? The watchmaker's grandfather. Who is hungry? I am hungry. Who is attentive? He is attentive. Who is right? You are right. Who has my father's silver inkstand? The physician's child has it. What has he? He has nothing. Has he anything pretty? He has something pretty; he has no hing pretty. Has he nothing good? He has something very good.

Have you my son's handkerchief? No, sir, I have it not; but I have yours and your cousin's.

XVI. — *Sixteenth*

Has your brother this book? He has not this one, but has his own. Has your uncle that pencil? He has not that one, he has mine. Has anybody my apron? Somebody has it. Nobody has it. Has somebody it? Has nobody it? Your uncle's cousin has it. Who has the lawyer's umbrella? Nobody has it. Has the lawyer this one? No, sir, he has that one, but the physician has this one. Has he this umbrella? Yes, sir, he has this one. Has anybody that one? Nobody has that one.

XVII. — *Seventeenth*

Who has this atlas? Nobody has it. Has anybody this dictionary? My father has it, but he has not that atlas. Has he this or that volume? He has neither this one nor that one. Have you the consul's hat? Who has the painter's book? Nobody has it. Has anybody my brother's bird? Somebody has it. Is the prince virtuous? Yes, sir, he is virtuous. Have you this or that glove? I have not this one, I have that one. Has the governor this or that hat? He has this one.

XVIII. — *Eighteenth*

The woman has my father's book. She has his book. Has she her cloak? She has it. Has she not her hat? No, sir, she has it not. Has my mother her pencil? She has it. Has she her apron? Has she her sister's or her father's book? She has her mother's. Have you your nephew's or your niece's paper? I have not my nephew's, but I have my niece's. Is her brother amiable? Is his brother eloquent?

XIX. — *Nineteenth*

Has his sister this or that volume? She has this one. Has her sister this or that one? She has that one. His grand-daughter's talent is remarkable. Her little daughter is very pretty. His daughter is very polite. Her

daughter is very prudent. His aunt is learned. Her aunt is ignorant. Charles, are you pleased? Yes, sir, I am pleased. Mary, are you pleased? Yes, sir, I am pleased. My little sister is attentive, and her little brother is active. My mother is happy; my aunt is courageous, and my grandmother is pious. Is your sister serious? Yes, sir, she is serious.

XX. — *Twentieth*

La mujer feliz, la mujer virtuosa, la mujer seria, la joven, la mujer bonita, la mujer fea, la mujer instruida, ¿es amable? ¿Está ausente el hombre feliz? ¿Es bonito su sombrero ligero de V.? ¿Es ligero su bonito sombrero de V.? ¿Es hermosa la capa de paño de mi padre? ¿Tiene su madre un sombrero (ó gorra) de terciopelo? ¿Tiene hambre su hermana de V.? ¿Quién tiene hambre? ¿Quién tiene sed? ¿Tiene sed su primo de V.? ¿Tiene sed su tía de V.? ¿Quién tiene calor? ¿Es feliz la madre de este joven? ¿Es virtuosa la abuela de esta muchacha? ¿Es amable la hija? ¿Es bonita su hermana? ¿Es cortés? ¿Es atenta? ¿Es ignorante? ¿Es instruida? ¿Es joven? ¿Es joven su hermano? ¿Es ella modesta? ¿Es modesto su hermano? ¿Es su chaleco nuevo de V. tan bello como el mío? ¿Es feliz su hermana de V.?

XXI. — *Twenty-first*

Is this man cruel? Yes, sir, he is cruel. Is his wife cruel? No, sir, she is not cruel. Is this girl mute? No, sir, she is not mute, but discreet. Is she pretty? She is pretty. Is her mother old? No, sir, she is young. Is her daughter pretty? Yes, sir, her daughter is very pretty. Is your new friend uneasy? No, sir, he is not uneasy. Is this man's sister uneasy? Yes, sir, she is uneasy. Is she silly? No, sir, she is not silly, but very intelligent. Is her brother intelligent? Yes, sir, he is intelligent and studious. Is his niece generous? She is generous and handsome. Is her father eloquent? He is very eloquent. Has the painter's wife a new umbrella? No, sir, she has an old cotton umbrella.

XXII. — *Twenty-second*

¿Tiene su buena tía de Vd. un hermoso collar? Si, etc. ¿Tiene su buen tío de Vd. un hermoso caballo? Si, etc. ¿Tiene él un nuevo caballo? ¿Tiene él un sombrero nuevo? ¿Quién tiene mi casaca nueva? ¿Quién tiene el bonito pañuelo de mi hermana? ¿Cuál pañuelo tiene Vd.? ¿Tiene Vd. el de mi hermana ó el de mi primo? ¿Tiene su prima de Vd. la cinta de raso de su tía? ¿Tiene ella la de su hermana? ¿No tiene ella la de su abuela? ¿Es amable la hija del general? ¿Es inteligente la hermana del comerciante? ¿Es instruida la mujer del médico? ¿Es seria la madre del abogado? ¿Es Vd. feliz? ¿Es Vd. prudente? ¿Es loco el hombre? ¿Está Vd. loco? ¿Tiene Vd. miedo? ¿Tiene vergüenza su padre de Vd. ¿Tiene miedo su hermana de Vd.? ¿Tiene razón su madre de Vd.? ¿Tiene sueño su padre de Vd.? ¿Está errada su hermana de Vd.? ¿Quién tiene sueño? ¿Quién tiene hambre? ¿Quién tiene sed? ¿Tiene su hermana de Vd. un sombrero de terciopelo? ¿Tiene su tía de Vd. un collar de oro? ¿Tiene su madre de Vd. el peine de marfil de mi hermana? ¿Tiene su hija de Vd. el parasol de mi madre? ¿Tiene ella mi delantal de raso? ¿Qué tiene ella? ¿No tiene ella el delantal de algodón de mi sobrina? ¿Es bonita la hermana del albañil? ¿Es amable la sobrina del capitán? ¿Tiene ella su abanico de Vd.? ¿Tiene ella el de V.? ¿Cuál tiene ella? ¿Tiene ella éste ó aquél? ¿Tiene ella el abanico que mi hermana tiene? ¿Tiene Vd. el hermoso pájaro de mi hermana? ¿Es cortés la joven? ¿Es ignorante la hija menor?

XXIII. — *Twenty-third*

His brother is prudent. His brother is discreet. His sister is handsome. Her sister is pretty. Her aunt is learned. His aunt is ignorant. His mother is virtuous. Her mother is pious. His father is courageous. Her father is eloquent. Her uncle is generous. His uncle is honest.

EXERCISE UPON THE USE OF THE ARTICLE «THE»

Honor is dearer than life, and life is dearer than fortune. Man loves happiness and glory. Woman is the master-piece of nature. Hypocrisy is a homage that vice pays to virtue. Yellow and green are not so much

esteemed as black and red. Spain. Europe. King Henry. General Washington. Captain Lopez. The earth turns and not the sun. The moon is the cause of the eclipse of the sun. Second book. Charles the first. William, the uncle of Henry. Madrid, the capital of Spain.

XXIV. — *Twenty-fourth*

Which grammar have you? I have my grammar. Have you yours? Yes, sir, I have mine. Have you that of your brother? No, sir, I have not my brother's, but I have my sister's. Which slate have you? I have my cousin's. Have you your mother's dress? No, madam, I have my dress. Have you your new dress? Yes, madam, I have my new dress. Have you your silk dress? No, mother, I have not my silk dress, but I have my cotton dress. Have you your mother's fine brush? No, sir, I have not mother's fine brush, but I have her silk slipper. Has your sister the woollen dress? Yes, mother, she has it. Has she her satin mantilla? No, madam, she has her velvet mantilla. Who has my silk mantilla? Your daughter has it. Which one has she? She has the silk one.

XXV. — *Twenty-fifth*

Has your cousin this or that brush? My cousin has this one, and my uncle has that one. Which one have you? I have yours. Who has mine? I have it. Have you his pen? I have not his. Have you her pen? I have not hers. Which one have you? I have my cousin's. Who has my brother's new boot? Your cousin has your brother's new boot. Has your sister my mother's satin slipper? No, sir, she has not your mother's satin slipper. Is this silk good? It is very good. Is this woollen dress pretty? It is very handsome. Is your brush better than mine? It is better than yours. Is your sister's dress as handsome as your cousin's? My cousin's dress is as handsome as my sister's. Hers is as handsome as yours. Yours is as handsome as theirs. Your brother's boot and yours. Your sister's dress and mine. Your brother's hat and mine. Your cousin's cloak and yours. Have you this or that silk? I have this one. Have you this or that satin? I have that one. Have you my sister's silk? I have your

sister's. Have you my cousin's satin? I have your cousin's. Have you not my brother's leather boot? No, sir, I have not his boot, but I have his shoe.

XXVI. — *Twenty-sixth*

¿Es bonita la bota de mi hermano? ¿Es bonito el vestido de lana de mi hermana? ¿No es bonita su chinela de raso? ¿Es tan hermosa como la de Vd.? ¿Es bonita esta pizarra? ¿Es buena? ¿Es cortés esta muchacha? ¿Tiene Vd. mi gramática? ¿Quién tiene mi pluma? ¿Quién tiene mi lápiz? ¿Cuál pluma tiene Vd.? ¿Cuál lápiz tiene Vd.? Le gusta á Vd. la geografía? Me gusta. ¿Le gusta á Vd. la historia? ¿Le gusta á Vd. su hermana de Vd.? ¿Le gusta á Vd. su hermano de Vd.? ¿Tiene Vd. el hermoso vestido nuevo de su prima de Vd.? ¿No tiene Vd. el bonito vestido de seda de su tía de Vd.? ¿Tiene su hermana de Vd. mi bota de cuero? ¿Quién tiene mi zapato de raso? ¿Quién tiene mi delantal de seda?

XXVII. — *Twenty-seventh*

This lily is white. This flower is beautiful. Is this pineapple good? It is very good. Is this apple good? It is not good. Is this peach not good? It is not good. Is this entry handsome? It is very handsome. Has this man a handsome house? He has a very handsome house: the dining-room is small, but the drawing-room is splendid. Has the Indian my comb? He has your comb. Has the Indian her necklace? She has mine. Has the servant my coat? He has your coat and your brush. Has the servant my dress? She has yours and your sister's. Has the cook a pear? He has a fine pear. Who has an apple? Your brother's daughter has an apple. Has my niece an apricot? She has a fine apricot.

XXVIII. — *Twenty-eighth*

¿Es amable esta americana? ¿Es prudente esta europea? ¿Quién es amable? ¿Quién es prudente? ¿Es activa la negra? ¿Quién es activo? ¿Es ignorante el negro? ¿Quién es ignorante? ¿Está contento el criado? ¿Quién está contento? ¿Es muda la criada de su tía de Vd.? ¿Quién es

mudo? ¿Está bueno este melocotón? ¿Está buena esta piña? ¿Es maliciosa esta muchacha? ¿Es malicioso su hermano de Vd.? ¿Tiene hambre el cocinero? ¿Tiene hambre la cocinera? ¿Es bonita la judía? ¿Es lindo el criollo? ¿Es generoso el Indio? ¿Es valiente el americano? ¿Le gusta á Vd. el clavel? ¿No le gusta á Vd. el tulipán? ¿Á quién no le gusta la rosa? ¿Tiene Vd. una rosa blanca? ¿Quién tiene mi hermosa rosa blanca? ¿Quién tiene el papel blanco? ¿Quién tiene mi gramática inglesa? ¿Tiene la muchacha mejicana un bello collar? ¿Tiene el oficial mejicano mi linda bota de cuero? ¿Quién tiene mi linda bota de cuero?

XXIX. — *Twenty-ninth*

Have you my apple or my brother's? I have neither yours nor your brother's; I have my own. Has your cousin my shoe or my sister's? He has neither yours nor your sister's; he has his own. Who has my shoe? I have your shoe. Which shoe have you? I have your leather shoe. Who has my woollen dress? Your servant-girl has it. Has she it? She has it not. Who has it? Your cook has it. Which dress has she? She has the silk dress, but she has not the woollen one. Has she not my cotton frock? She has it not. Has anybody my silk apron? Nobody has it. Who has my fine silk ribbon? Nobody has your fine silk ribbon. Has not your brother my silk umbrella? He has my uncle's, but he has not yours. Has he neither yours nor mine? Has your aunt my brush or yours? She has neither yours nor mine; she has her own. Has she my apple? She has her own.

XXX. — *Thirtieth*

Has the count my book? He has it. Has the countess my grammar? She has it. Has the emperor a handsome house? He has a splendid house. Is the princess pretty? She is not pretty, but very amiable. Is the archduke dead? He is dead. Is the king eloquent? He is not eloquent, but courageous. Is the duchess learned? Yes, miss, she is very learned. Is the shepherdess young? Yes, madam, she is young. Has she a pretty hat? Yes, madam, she has a pretty silk hat. Who has a pretty silk hat? The

shepherdess has a pretty silk hat. Have you her hat? No, madam, I have it not. Have you her apron? I have it. Have you her slipper? I have it not. Have you her brother's cloak? I have it. Have you her brother's boot? I have it not. What have you? I have nothing. Who has nothing? My sister has nothing. What has your sister? She has something very beautiful.

XXXI. — *Thirty-first*

¿Es amable la princesa? ¿Es valiente el duque de P.? ¿Es actor este hombre? ¿Es poetisa su tía de Vd.? ¿Es su hermana actriz? ¿Es muerto el director de este colegio? ¿Quién es muerto? ¿Es graciosa esta bailarina? ¿Es instruida su protectora de Vd.? ¿Quién tiene la mantilia de seda de mi hermana? ¿Quién tiene su vestido nuevo? ¿Tiene Vd. el vestido de raso de ella? ¿Cuál tiene Vd.? ¿Tiene esta muchacha un bonito collar? ¿Tiene este joven un hermoso caballo? ¿Tiene esta joven un hermoso abanico? ¿Tiene esta anciana una mantilla? ¿Qué tiene la joven? ¿Qué tiene el joven?

XXXII. — *Thirty-second*

Has Mary her copy-book? Yes, miss, she has her copybook. Has Charles his dictionary? Yes, sir, he has his dictionary. Has she not her sister's? Which copy-book has Mary? She has her own? No, miss, she has her brother's. Which ink has she? She has her own. Which inkstand has she? She has her own. Has she not your ink? She has not mine, but my cousin's. Has the peasant girl Mary's pretty white rose? She has it not, but she has her lily. Is Charles hungry? No, sir, he is not hungry, but his sister Mary is thirsty. Is her brother Charles afraid? No, sir, he is not afraid, he is very courageous.

XXXIII. — *Thirty-third*

The abbot is learned, and the abbess is virtuous. The actor is excellent, and the actress is admirable. The author is rich, and the authoress is poor. The adulterer is wicked, and the adulteress is detestable. The archduchess is beautiful. The baron is proud. The baroness is pretty. The

singer is excellent. The songstress (ó singer) is beautiful. Your father is a good hunter. My sister is a good huntress. The duke is genteel. The duchess is very elegant. The ambassador is polite, and the ambassadress is amiable. The emperor is generous, and the empress is pious. The heir is old. The heiress is young. Your cousin is a sorceress, and her sister is very beautiful. The jew is avaricious, and the jewess is very rich. The marquis is learned, and the marchioness very discreet. The shepherd is weary, and the shepherdess is uneasy. The poet is poor, and the poetess is crazy. The sultan is despotic. The sultanness (ó sultana) is very beautiful. The master is cruel. The mistress is foolish. The wizard and the witch are crazy. The hero is genteel. The heroine is generous. The monk is virtuous and the nun is pious. The bridegroom is rich, and the bride very beautiful. The widower is prudent. The widow is young. A lion, a lioness, a tiger, a tigress, a horse, a mare, a cock, a hen, a dog, slut (or bitch), a bull, a cow, a he-cat, a she-cat, a cock-sparrow, a hen-sparrow. An orange tree, an apple tree, an almond tree, a plum tree, a coffee tree, a cherry tree.

XXXIV. — *Thirty-fourth*

Have you my inkstand? No, sir, I have not your inkstand. Who has my ink? I have your ink. Has your sister my slate? No, sir, she has hers. Has she hers? She has hers. Is my friend Charles absent? No, sir, he is not absent. Is my friend Mary absent? Yes, miss, she is absent. Is the soldier's gun good? No, sir, it is not good. Is the general's sword handsome? Yes, sir, it is very handsome. Is the lancer's lance long? Yes, sir, it is very long. Is this gunpowder good? Yes, sir, it is very good. Is your looking-glass large? It is very large. Is this table high? Yes, sir, it is too high. Is this curtain as handsome as that one? It is as elegant as that one. Is this silk curtain white? Yes, madam, it is white. Is the silk of this curtain red? No, madam, it is white. Is the parlor door open? Yes, madam, the parlor door is open. Have you the key of this door? No, madam, I have not the key of this door, but I have the key of the garret. Who has the key of the cellar? Nobody has the key of the cellar, but the cellar is open. Open the door of the dining-room. It is open. Is it open? Yes, madam, it is open. Have you a woollen or a cotton carpet? I have a woollen carpet, but my grandmother has a velvet carpet. Have you a silk or a satin curtain? I have a paper curtain.

XXXV. — *Thirty-fifth*

¿Quién tiene mi paraguas de seda? ¿Tiene alguien el paraguas de seda de mi hermana? ¿Tiene mi amigo una hermosa mesa de caoba? ¿Quién tiene mi mesa de caoba? ¿Tiene alguien mi espada? ¿Quién tiene mi hermosa espada? ¿Quién tiene la lanza del lancero? ¿Quién tiene mi silla?

XXXVI. — *Thirty-sixth*

His head. Her mouth. His lip. Her tongue. Her tooth. His ear. Her ear. His shoulder. Her hand. His skin. Her forehead. His nose. Her eye. His neck. Her finger. His foot. Our sofa. Your looking-glass. Their piano. Their table. Your armchair. Our door. My key. The gun. My lance. My sword. My weapon. His army. His regiment. His cannon. Her protector. His protectress. Her benefactor. His benefactress. This abbot. This abbess. This shepherdess. Which singer? Which one? The one who. This one. That one.

XXXVII. — *Thirty-seventh*

Have we any good pencils? We have some good pencils. Have I any large penknives? You have some large penknives. Have you Charles's copy-books? I have not Charles's copy-books. Who has Mary's papers? Nobody has Mary's papers. Have the men the soldiers' lances? Yes, sir, they have the soldiers' lances. Have the women the fishes? Yes, madam, they have the fishes. Have the nieces of this lady the aprons? Yes, madam, they have the aprons and the dresses. Have the general's daughters the leather boots? Yes, sir, they have the leather boots. Have the admiral's sisters the silk slippers? They have the silk slippers. Have the lawyer's cousins the merchant's shoes? Who has the merchant's chairs? I have the merchant's chairs. Who has the merchant's tables? I have not the merchant's tables. Have you your father's keys? I have my father's

keys. Have you your mother's books? I have my mother's good books. Are my daughter's friends absent? Your daughter's friends are absent.

XXXVIII. — *Thirty-eighth*

Who has my daughter's lilies? I have your daughter's lilies. Have you my friend's pine-apples? I have not your friend's pine-apples. Are the men happy? They are happy. Has my mother her aunt's handsome curtains? Yes, madam, she has her aunt's handsome curtains. Have my sister their friend's fine hats? Yes, miss, they have their friend's fine silk hats. Who has my friend's handsome apron? I have not your friend's handsome apron, but I have your friend's fine boots. Who has my father's shoes? Nobody has your father's shoes. Are your father's horses handsome? Yes, they are handsome. Are your mother's friends handsome? Yes, miss, they are handsome. Are the woollen dresses pretty? They are pretty. Are the silk handkerchiefs pretty? They are pretty. Is yours pretty? It is not pretty. Is his pretty? It is very pretty.

XXXIX. — *Thirty-ninth*

¿Tiene Vd. el libro del médico? ¿Quién tiene el buen libro del abogado? ¿Quién tiene la capa del general? ¿Quién tiene los hermosos caballos de los oficiales? ¿Tienen los marineros las joyas de los comerciantes? ¿Quién tiene los collares de la muchacha? ¿Tiene alguien los hermosos pájaros del americano? ¿Tienen los sobrinos del zapatero los bonitos zapatos de su tío (de ellos)? ¿Quién tiene los perros de miamigo? ¿Quién tiene el pájaro de mi amigo?

XL. — *Fortieth*

Are your cousin's gloves white? They are white. Are the merchants prudent? They are very prudent. Have the merchants the ships of the Americans? They have not the ships of the Americans. Have my sisters their fine chairs? Your sisters have their fine chairs. Have our brothers our sister's book? Your brothers have your sisters' books. Has your niece her shoes? She has her shoes. Has she her frocks? She has her

frocks. Who has my cotton frocks? Nobody has your cotton frocks. Has anybody my silk dresses? Your sister has your fine silk dresses. Are these collars pretty? They are not pretty. Are these brushes pretty? They are pretty. Which aprons have your sisters? They have their silk aprons. Which boots have your brothers? They have their fine leather boots. Have they their new boots? Which ones have they? They have their Parisian boots. Which brushes have they? They have their new brushes. Have these or those men my fine books? These men have them. Who has them? Those men have them. Have these girls or those women our fine cloaks? These girls have them. What have they? They have our fine cloaks. Who has your large straw hats? The latter has them. Have you not your brother's leather slippers? I have not his leather slippers, but have his fine silk slippers.

XLI. — *Forty-first*

Has anybody our looking-glasses? Nobody has them. Which looking-glasses have you? We have our looking-glasses. Are the doors of our parlors open? They are open. Who has the keys of our cellars? I have them. Which keys have you? I have the keys of your parlors. Who has my brother's fine roses? Your cousin has your brother's roses. Has anybody my sister's lilies? Nobody has them. What have you? I have nothing. Have you not these women's aprons? I have them not. Who has those girl's straw hats? The servant girls have them. Have the servant girls our combs? Yes, sir, they have them.

XLII. — *Forty-second*

¿Tiene el criado mis botas? ¿Quién tiene mis botas? ¿Cuáles tiene él? ¿Son elocuentes los discursos de esos abogados? ¿Son hábiles los médicos? ¿Son mudos estos hombres? ¿Quién es mudo? ¿Son hermosos los caballos blancos de su tío de Vd.? ¿Son viejos estos perros? ¿Están inquietas estas muchachas? ¿Tienen miedo? ¿Quién tiene miedo? ¿Son valientes sus hermanos de Vd.? ¿Son corteses? ¿Son activos? ¿Son felices sus primos de Vd.?

XLIII. — *Forty-third*

Which gloves have you? I have those of my brothers. Have you your brothers' ? I have those of my brothers. Which peaches have you? I have those of my sisters. Have you your sister's? I have them. What has your cousin? My cousin has the shoemaker's shoes. Has your cousin them? My cousin has them. Has the shoemaker these? He has those. Has he not those of your father? He has my father's. Who has these books? Nobody has these. Has anybody those books? My cousins have those. Have they them? They have them. Have you mine? I have not yours, I have my own. Who has your sister's pears? Her friend has them. Has she hers? She has hers. Who has yours? Nobody has mine, but your brother has your aunt's. Has your sister your fine apples? She has mine. Has she the good pine-apples which my grandmother has seen? She has them. Has she yours? She has not mine? Who has yours? My servant has mine. Has your father the American's or the Mexican's horses? He has neither these nor those. Has your brother his friend's or his cousin's dogs? He has neither the former nor the latter. Has the lawyer these or those tables? He has neither these nor those. Have you your papers or mine? I have mine. Have you not mine? I have not yours. Has your brother his flowers or mine? He has yours. Has he mine? He has not yours; he has his own.

XLIV. — *Forty-fourth*

¿Tiene el americano este tulipán ó aquél? ¿Tiene él estos lirios ó aquéllos? ¿Qué tiene él? ¿Tiene alguien los pescados del cocinero? ¿Tiene Vd. los guantes blancos de mi hermana? ¿Quién tiene los delantales blancos de los criados? ¿Quién tiene los nuestros? ¿Quién tiene los de Vd.? ¿Quién tiene los míos? ¿Quién tiene las flores de Vd.? ¿Quién tiene las mías? ¿Quién tiene la fruta de V.? ¿Quién tiene las mías? ¿Son célebres los descendientes de Vd.? ¿Son oscuros los de Vd.? ¿Tiene su hermana de Vd. mis cepillos? ¿Tiene los de Vd.? ¿No tiene los míos? ¿Quién tiene los lindos vestidos de seda de mi prima? ¿Tiene la criada vestidos hermosos? ¿Tiene ella estos vestidos ó aquéllos? ¿Qué tiene ella?

XLV. — *Forty-fifth.*

These men. Those women. Which girls? Which merchants? Which ships? Which ones? Which gloves? These. These works. These birds. Those birds. Which owls? These owls. Which jewels? Those jewels. Our horses. Their noses. My good friends.

XLVI. — *Forty-sixth*

Has the Englishman my French book? No, sir, he has not your French book, but he has your Spanish book. Who has my Italian book? Nobody has it, but somebody has your Dutch book. Have the Dutch my French pencil? Yes, sir, they have them. Who has your English pencil? The Americans have them. Has the Englishman my English paper? No, sir, he has it not, he has his brother's English paper. Who has the merchant's English penknives? The Americans have them. Who has their fine shoes? The Russians have them. Have the Spanish ladies our French dresses? They have them not, they have our dresses in the Spanish fashion. A hat after the English fashion. A fan after the Italian fashion. A coat after the French fashion. An apron in (ó after) the Russian fashion. His boots after the German fashion. Her veil after the Dutch fashion. Our chair after the American fashion. My mother's chair after the Scotch fashion. My father's table after the French fashion. Who has a coat after the French fashion? Who has my cousin's French pencil? The yard is an English and American measure. Ladies, have you your parasols? Yes, sir, we have them. Young ladies, have you your books and exercises? Yes, sir, we have them. Gentlemen, have you your hats? Yes, sir, we have them.

XLVII. — *Forty-seventh*

¿Quién tiene mis guantes de seda? ¿Quién tiene sus zapatos de raso? ¿Quién tiene vuestros libros rusos? ¿Quién tiene mi casaca á la inglesa? ¿Tiene mi hermano vuestra casaca á la francesa? ¿Tienen mis sobrinas sus delantales? ¿Qué tienen ellas? ¿No tienen sus gorras italianas de paja? ¿No tienen sus hermosas capas á la española? ¿Quién tiene los zapatos de cuero ruso de mi amigo? ¿Tiene V. el chaleco á la americana?

del sastre? ¿Le gustan á V. los sombreros á la francesa? Me gustan. ¿Tiene V. las rosas de mi tía? ¿No tiene V. los hermosos tulipanes de ella? ¿Tiene V. los lindos guantes de ella? ¿Quién tiene el delantal blanco de algodón del cocinero?

XLVIII. — *Forty-eighth*

One, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, etc. Two, four, six, eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-eight, etc. Three, six, nine, twelve, fifteen, eighteen, twenty-one, twenty-four, twenty-seven. Four, eight, twelve, sixteen, twenty, twenty-four, twenty-eight, thirty-two, thirty-six. Five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five, forty, forty-five. Six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, thirty-six, forty-two, forty-eight, fifty-four. 7 and 7 are 14, 14 and 7 are 21, etc. 8 and 8 are 16, 16 and 8 are 24, etc. 9 and 9 are 18, and 9 are 27, etc. 10 and 10 are 20, and 10 are 30, etc.

XLIX. — *Forty-ninth*

Twice two are four, three times three are nine, four times four are sixteen, five times five are twenty-five, six times six are thirty-six, seven times seven are forty-nine, etc. Three times four are twelve, four times five are twenty, six times seven are forty-two, eight times nine are seventy-two, ten times eleven are a hundred and ten, etc. Twenty times twenty are four hundred, six times four hundred are two thousand four hundred, eight times three hundred are two thousand four hundred, twelve times five hundred are six thousand.

L. — *Fiftieth*

The fourth of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six. February the twenty-second, seventeen hundred and thirty-two. December the twenty-fourth, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine. June the eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twelve. May the eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six. July the fourteenth, seventeen hundred and

eighty-nine. December the second, eighteen hundred and four. June the twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifteen. May the fifth, eighteen hundred and twenty-one. The month of July, eighteen hundred and thirty.

LI. — *Fifty-first*

Three, thirty-three, three hundred and thirty-three, three thousand three hundred and thirty-three, thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three, three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three, three millions three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three, thirty-three millions three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three. Seven, seventy-seven, seven hundred and seventy-seven, seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, seven millions seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, seventy-seven millions seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy. Nine, ninety-nine, nine hundred and ninety-nine, ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine, nine millions nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine. Twelve hundred and thirty-four. Five thousand six hundred and seventy-eight. Nine thousand one hundred and eleven. Two thousand three hundred and forty-five. Six thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. Six thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Thirty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-eight. Sixty-nine thousand, four hundred and eighty-three. Ninety-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-six. Forty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-nine. Eighty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-nine. Ninety-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. Fifteen thousand two hundred and seven. Seven hundred and two thousand five hundred and twelve. Two hundred and five thousand one hundred and twenty-seven. Five hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and twenty. One hundred thousand and one. Seven hundred thousand one hundred. Nine hundred thousand and twenty-six. One million one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven. One million three hundred and twenty five. Four millions four hundred and six thousand and four. Six millions fifty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-five.

LII. — *Fifty-second*

¿Á cuántos estamos del mes? Estamos á veinte. ¿Estamos hoy á catorce? ¿No estamos hoy á treinta y uno? ¿No estamos á veintidós? ¿No estamos á once? ¿Estamos á once de agosto? ¿Estamos á ocho de marzo? ¿Estamos á seis de enero? ¿Estamos á diez de febrero? ¿Estamos á nueve? Estamos á tres de abril. Estamos á cuatro de julio. Estamos á dos de mayo. Estamos á cinco de junio. Estamos á primero de septiembre. Estamos á treinta de octubre. Estamos á doce de noviembre. Estamos á trece de diciembre.

LIII. — *Fifty-third*

El tercer día de la semana. La primera semana de junio. Tres semanas. Ocho días ha. Tres meses ha. Quince días ha. Seis meses ha. Cuatro años ha. Un año ha. Mi primo tiene una docena de hermosos pájaros. Su padre tiene un quintal de hierro. ¿Cuántos guantes tiene su hija de V.? ¿Cuántos dedales tiene su hermana de V.? ¿Tiene V. las cintas blancas de mi hija? ¿Quién tiene las cintas blancas de mi hija?

LIV. — *Fifty-fourth*

Will you have the goodness (ó will you be so good as) to pass (ó to hand) me that dish? Do you wish me to help you to some of this dish? Thank you. Will you hand this glass of wine to that gentleman? Will you be so good as to help me to some of that turkey? Waiter, bring me a plate, knife and fork. Bring me a cup of milk. Carry this glass of wine to Mr. N——. I will thank you for the sugar. Will you have some of this chicken? If you please. I am sorry to trouble you. By no means. What is your wish (ó what can I do for you)? Will you hand me the salt? With pleasure.

LV. — *Fifty-fifth*

Have your my handsome glasses? I have them. Have you the Englishmen's horses? I have them not. Who has my little birds? My boys have

them. Which knives have you? I have your friend's. Have I your good guns? You have them not, but your friends have them. Have you my pretty birds, or my brother's? I have neither yours or your brother's, but my own. Which ships have the Mexicans? They have their own. Have the sailors my pretty forks? They have them not. Have the cooks them? They have them. Has the captain your pretty books? He has them not. Have I them? You have them. You have them not. Has the Spaniard them? He has them. Have the Americans our fine guns? They have them not. Have the Italians them? They have them. Has the German the Frenchman's handsome umbrellas? He has them. Has he them? Yes, sir, he has them. Has the Spaniard our fine gloves? he has them not. Who has them? The English have them. Has the tailor our vest, or our friends? He has neither. Has your brother my sword? He has it not. Have I any mutton? You have no mutton, but you have some sugar. Have your friends any money? They have some.

LVI. — *Fifty-sixth.*

¿Tiene el comerciante buenos libros? Tiene buenos libros. ¿Tienen los franceses buenos guantes? Tienen excelentes guantes. ¿Quién tiene los lápices finos de los ingleses? Sus amigos los tienen. ¿Quién tiene el pan del panadero? Los marineros de nuestro capitán lo tienen. ¿Tienen ellos nuestro paño? Si, Señor, ellos lo tienen. ¿Qué tienen los españoles? Tienen hermosos cuadros. ¿Qué tienen los alemanes? Tienen excelente té. ¿Tiene Vd. algunos amigos? Tengo algunos amigos. ¿Tienen lacre sus amigos de Vd.? Tienen lacre. ¿Tienen buenos zapatos los zapateros? No tienen buenos zapatos, sino excelente cuero. ¿Tienen lossastres buenos chalecos? No tienen buenos chalecos, sino excelente paño. ¿Tiene alguien mis peñecitos? Nadie los tiene.

LVII. — *Fifty-seventh.*

Has your sister any flowers? She has some. Has she any lilies? She has some. Has she any peaches? She has some. Has she any good peaches? She has some. Who has some fine paper? My cousin has some. Has your friend's nephew any good bread? He has some. Has his nephew

any handsome horses? He has six handsome horses. How many good horses has he? He has one good one. How many good books has your brother? He has thirteen. How many hats have you? I have two of them. Has your sister three fans? She has four. How many handkerchiefs has your friend? He has a dozen. How many ribbons has your friend? She has fifteen or twenty of them.

LVIII. — *Fifty-eighth.*

¿ Cuántos peines tiene Vd. ? ¿ Cuántos lápices tiene su hermano de Vd. ?
 ¿ Cuántos dedales tiene su hija de Vd. ? ¿ No tiene (ella) hilo ? ¿ No tiene (ella) cintas ? ¿ No tiene (ella) guantes ? ¿ No tiene (ella) delantales ? ¿ No tiene (ella) un delantal ? ¿ No tiene (ella) un libro ? ¿ No tiene (ella) libros ?
 ¿ Tiene (ella) flores ? ¿ Tiene (ella) frutas ? ¿ Tiene (ella) algo hermoso ?
 ¿ Qué tiene (ella) hermoso ? ¿ Tiene (ella) hermosos vestidos ? ¿ Tiene (ella) bonitos vestidos de raso ? ¿ Cuántos días tiene el mes de Enero ?

LIX. — *Fifty-ninth.*

How much wine have you? I have but a glass of wine. How many knives has your brother? He has three of them, but he has no fork. Has she an apron? She has none. Have you many fowls? We have a great many. Have you many sheep? We have a great many. Have you enough bread? I have enough. Has your brother enough fish? He has not enough.

LX. — *Sixtieth.*

¿ Cuántos perros tiene Vd. ? ¿ Cuántos gatos tiene Vd. ? ¿ Cuántos criados tiene su padre de Vd. ? ¿ Cuántos criados tiene su tía de Vd. ? ¿ Tiene Vd. bastante agua ? ¿ Tiene su hermano muchísimo cuero ? ¿ Tiene bastante ? ¿ Tiene (él) bastante marfil ? ¿ Tiene demasiado ? ¿ Tiene su primo de Vd. muchísimas rosas ? ¿ No tiene ella algunas hermosas ? ¿ Tiene ella solamente tres bonitos vestidos de seda ? ¿ Tiene su amigo de Vd. solamente dos chalecos de terciopelo ? ¿ Tiene su amigo de Vd. solamente tres cintas de raso ? ¿ Cuántas sillas de nogal tiene Vd. ?

LXI. — *Sixty-first*

How many friends have you? I have two good friends. Have you eight good trunks? I have nine of them. Has your servant three glasses? He has but one good one. Has the captain two good ships? He has only one good one. How many shoes has the shoemaker? He has only five pair. How many guns has your brother? He has only four. Have you much bread? I have a great deal of it. Have the Spaniards much money? They have but little of it. Has your neighbor much coffee? He has only a little. Has the foreigner much wine? He has a great deal of it. What has the American? He has much sugar. What has the Englishman? He has a great deal of ham. Has the countryman much rice? He has none. Has he much cheese? He has but little of it. What have we? We have much bread, much wine, and many books. Have we much money? We have only a little, but enough. Have you many brothers? I have only one. Have the French many friends? They have but few. Has our neighbor much rice? He has enough. Has the Italian much cheese? He has a great deal of it. Has this man courage? He has not. Has the painter's boy pencils? He has but few. How many grandsons has your grandfather? He has but two.

LXII. — *Sixty-second*

Has the merchant any handsome gold rings? He has some very pretty ones. Has he any silver spoons? He has both gold and silver ones. Has he any good steel knives? He has some excellent ones. Has he any handsome gold watches? He has some splendid ones. Has he any steel forks? No, he has no steel ones; but he has some handsome silver ones. Are they pretty? They are splendid. Have you any good beef? I have some very good. Who has no fish? Your cousin has none. Has he no plate? He has no plate. Has he no coffee? He has none. Has he any tea? He has some? Has your brother any soup? He has some. Has he a spoon? He has one. Has he any poultry? He has not any. How many friends have you? I have three good ones. How many sisters have you? I have one. How many brothers have you? I have three. How many cloth cloaks have you? I

have one. Have you your neighbor's clock? We have our neighbor's clock. Has your servant any iron? He has some. Has he any steel? He has some. Has he any leather? He has some. Has he any gold? He has some.

LXIII. — *Sixty-third*

¿Qué tiene Vd.? ¿Cuántos tiene Vd.? ¿Tiene Vd. tres? ¿Tiene Vd. cinco? ¿Tiene Vd. ciento? ¿Tiene Vd. ciento once? ¿Tiene Vd. 984? ¿Tiene Vd. 1189? ¿Tiene Vd. 2500? ¿Cuánto dinero tiene Vd.? ¿Tiene Vd. quinientos pesos? ¿Tiene Vd. ciento cincuenta pesos? ¿Tiene Vd. cuatro caballos? ¿Tiene su padre de Vd. seis? ¿Tiene su cuñado de Vd. catorce? ¿Quién tiene ochenta? ¿Quién tiene noventa? ¿Tiene el conde doscientos? ¿Tiene (él) doscientos cincuenta? ¿Tiene el coronel 3,400 fusiles? ¿Tiene (él) 4,499? ¿Tiene (él) 5,555? ¿Cuántas espadas tiene el general? ¿Tiene (él) dos espadas? ¿Tiene (él) diez cañones? ¿Tiene (él) diez? ¿Tiene (él) seis lanzas? ¿Tiene (él) seis? ¿Cuántos días tiene el mes de Agosto? ¿Cuántos días tiene el mes de Diciembre?

LXIV. — *Sixty-fourth*

Have you no other hat? I have only this old one. Have you no other umbrella? We have only this cotton umbrella. Have you not a silk umbrella? We have none. How many volumes of this work have you? I have a few. Has your mother any ivory combs? She has not. Has not your father a good razor? He has not a good one. Has your neighbor my book or my newspaper? He has both. Has he our feather-bed or your hair mattress? He has neither. Has he your tables or your chairs? He has both. Has he your mahogany or walnut chairs? He has neither. What has he? He has nothing. Have you any more coffee? I have some more. Have you any more tea? I have some more. Have you any more sugar? I have some. Who has more water? Nobody has more. Who has any more money? Nobody has any more. Who has any more leather? My brother has some more. Has he no more sticks? He has no more. Has he no more slippers? He has no more.

LXV. — *Sixty-fifth*

Has your sister only three aprons? She has four of them. Has she four of them? She has but three of them. Has your physician much more money? He has not much more. Has he many more books? He has not many more. Have you yesterday's paper? No, Sir, I have it not. Have you yesterday's or to-day's paper? I have both. Has your father Monday's or Tuesday's paper? He has neither. Have you soup or poultry? I have neither. Have you veal or mutton? I have neither. Have you spoons or forks? We have neither. Has your coachman good horses? He has some very good horses. Have you a good saddle? I have not a good one. Have you silver spoons? I have no silver spoons. Is this wood dry? It is dry. Is this paper white or black? It is neither white nor black; it is yellow. Has your cousin a yellow satin dress? She has a handsome white satin dress. Has your neighbor another coat? He has no other. Has he no other boots? He has no others. Who has my uncle's handsome gold watch? Nobody has it. Have you his watch and his ring? I have neither. Have you neither? I have both. Have I your ribbons and your necklaces? You have both. Who has my gloves? Nobody has them. Have you any more tulips? I have some more. Have you any more peaches? I have no more. Has your cousin any more pears? He has no more. Has he any more fruit? He has no more. Has your neighbor any more pineapples? She has no more. Has she any more flowers? She has some more. Has your nephew any more pencils. He has no more.

LXVI. — *Sixty-sixth*

¿Cuál tomo tiene Vd.? Tengo el primero. ¿Tiene Vd. el tomo segundo de mi libro? Lo tengo. ¿Tiene Vd. el tercer ó cuarto tomo? No tengo ni el uno ni el otro. ¿Tienen Vds. el quinto ó el sexto tomo? No tenemos ninguno. ¿Cuál tomo tiene su amigo de Vd.? Tiene el séptimo tomo. ¿Á cuántos estamos del mes? Estamos á ocho. ¿No estamos á once? No, señor, estamos á diez. ¿Quién tiene nuestros pesos? Los mejicanos los tienen. ¿Tienen ellos nuestro oro? No lo tienen. ¿Tiene el joven mucho dinero? No tiene mucho dinero, pero tiene mucho valor. ¿Tiene Vd.

- los clavos del carpintero, ó los del herrero? Notengo ni los del carpintero ni los del herrero, pero tengo los del comerciante. ¿ Ha recibido Vd. estos ó aquellos guantes? No he recibido ni éstos ni aquéllos. ¿ Ha visto su amigo de Vd. esta esquila ó aquélla? ¿ Él ha visto ésta, pero no aquélla. ¿ Tiene el español algunos pesos? Tiene unos cuantos. ¿ Ha recibido él algunas ouzas de oro? Ha recibido quinientas. ¿ Tiene Vd. otro bastón? Tengo otro. ¿ Qué otro bastón tiene Vd.? Tengo otro bastón de hierro. ¿ Tiene Vd. unos cuantos candeleros buenos? Tenemos unos cuantos. ¿ Tiene su muchacho de Vd. otro sombrero? Tiene otro. ¿ Tienen dinero estos hombres? Estos hombres no tienen, pero sus amigos tienen.

LXVII. — *Sixty-seventh*

How many friends have you? I have several. How many carriages have you? I have several. Have you several penknives? I have several. Have you as many penknives as pens? I have only one penknife, but I have ten or twelve pens. How many steel pens have you? I have six or eight steel pens. Have you no good steel pens? I have eight or nine good pens. Has your sister as many dresses as mine? She has less than yours. Has your brother as many gloves as mine? He has less. Has he fewer vests than I? He has more than you. Has he more friends than you? He has more friends than I. Has your sister more friends than mine? My sister has more than yours, but yours has more good friends than mine. Have your cousins as many handsome books as we? They have not so many. Have they not as many handsome pictures as we? They have more than you have. Have we as many handsome engravings as they? They have less than you. Have your aunts as many pretty statues as we have? They have not so many. Have they more engravings than statues? They have more of the former than of the latter.

LXVIII. — *Sixty-eighth*

How many brothers have you? I have only two brothers; but I have three sisters. Have you as many knives as forks? We have as many knives as forks; but we have not spoons enough. Has your father a gold

watch? He has two watches, one of gold and another of silver. Have your brothers black coats? They have black coats and satin vests. Have your sister any white gloves? Yes, Sir, they have some. Have they any silk dresses? They have some. Have they any pretty aprons? They have some pretty ones. Have they any handsome bonnets? They have some? Have they more books than you? I have some more than they. Have they as many ribbons as you? I have less than they. Have you two chairs? I have only two. How many horses have you? We have three horses. Have you not a carriage? We have a very handsome carriage, but we have no horses. Has your friend as much money as your neighbor? He has much.

LXIX. — *Sixty-ninth.*

¿ Tiene Vd. tantos fusiles como yo? Tengo tantos. ¿ Tiene el extranjero tanto valor como nosotros? Tiene otro tanto. ¿ Tenemos tanto chocolate como café? Tenemos tanto de lo uno como de lo otro. ¿ Tienen nuestros vecinos tanto queso como pescado? Tienen más de éste que de aquél; más de lo uno que de lo otro. ¿ Tienen sus hijos de Vd. tantos amigos como libros? Tienen más de éstos que de aquéllos; más de los unos que de los otros. ¿ Cuántos pies tiene el hombre? Tiene dos. ¿ Cuántos dedos tiene? Tiene varios. ¿ Cuántos sofás tiene Vd.? No tengo sino uno; pero mi padre tiene más que yo, él tiene cinco. ¿ Tienen mis muchachos tanto valor como los de Vd.? Los de Vd. tienen más que los míos. ¿ Tengo yo tanto dinero como Vd.? Vd. tiene menos que yo. ¿ Tiene Vd. tantos libros como yo? Tengo menos que Vd. ¿ Tengo yo tantos enemigos como su padre de Vd.? Vd. tiene menos que él. ¿ Tienen los americanos tantos niños como nosotros? Nosotros tenemos menos que ellos. ¿ Tienen los franceses tantos buques como nosotros? Ellos tienen menos que nosotros. ¿ Tenemos más buenas casacas que ellos? Tenemos menos que ellos. ¿ Tenemos menos pájaros que los niños de nuestros amigos? Tenemos menos que ellos.

LXX. — *Seventieth.*

Have you a mind to wait for your brother? I have a mind to wait for him. Has he time to repeat his lesson? He has time to repeat it. Is he

afraid to recite his lesson? He is afraid to recite it. Is he right to kill his dog? He is not right to kill it. Who has time to listen? Nobody has time to listen. Have you time to correct my exercises? I have time to correct them. Who has time to mend my coat? Your tailor has time to mend it. Has your brother time to mend my gloves? He has time to mend them. Has she the courage to offend her uncle? She is afraid to offend him. Are you not ashamed to soil your book? Yes, Sir, I am ashamed to soil it. Has your daughter a mind to wash her apron? She has not a mind to wash it. Has she time to breakfast? She has no time to breakfast.

Is your niece right in buying any more books? She is right in buying some more. Is she right in selling her old books? She is not right in selling them. Is she right in giving them to her sisters? She is right in giving them to her sisters, but she is not right in selling them. Is she right in having this atlas? She is not right in having it. Is she right to cry? She is not right in crying. Has he a mind to gain some money? He has a mind to gain some?

LXXI. — *Seventy-first.*

¿ Tiene su hijo de Vd. miedo de ensuciar sus guantes? ¿ Tiene su hija de Vd. miedo de ensuciar su delantal? ¿ Hace mal su amiga de Vd. en comprar estas bonitas cintas? ¿ Hacen mal sus tios de Vd. en vender sus caballos? ¿ Hacen mal sus primos de Vd. en botar aquellas flores? ¿ Tiene Vd. tiempo de acepillarse mi casaca? ¿ Quién tiene deseo de bailar? ¿ Quién tiene deseo de cantar? ¿ No tiene Vd. vergüenza de afligir á su buena madre de Vd.? ¿ Quién tiene valor para matar aquel león?

¿ Tiene Vd. hambre? ¿ Tiene Vd. deseo de cenar? ¿ Quién tiene deseo de comer? ¿ Quién tiene deseo de participar del pescado? ¿ Quién tiene deseo de comer piña? ¿ Tiene Vd. deseo de comer fruta? ¿ Tiene Vd. tiempo de estudiar su lección? ¿ Quién tiene deseo de comprar hermosas rosas? ¿ Quién tiene deseo de comer excelentes peras? ¿ Hace mal el abogado en defender á aquel hombre? ¿ Hace mal el comerciante en vender su caballo? ¿ Hace mal el sastre en comprar este paño? ¿ Hace (él) mal en gastar su dinero? ¿ Hace (él) bien en recompensar á su hijo? ¿ Hace mal su madre de Vd. en pagar á su criada?

LXXII. — *Seventy-second*

Have you still a mind to buy my friend's horse? I have still a mind to buy it, but I have no more money. Have you time to work? I have time, but no mind to work. Has your brother time to cut some sticks? He has time to cut some. Has he a mind to cut some bread? He has a mind to cut some, but he has no knife. Have you time to cut some cheese? I have time to cut some. Has he a desire to cut the tree? He has a desire to cut it, but he has no time. Has the tailor time to cut the cloth? He has time to cut it. Have I time to cut the trees? You have time to cut them. Has the painter a mind to buy a horse? He has a mind to buy two. Has your captain time to speak? He has time, but no desire to speak. Are you afraid to speak? I am not afraid, but I am ashamed to speak. Am I right in buying a gun? You are right in buying one. Is your friend right in buying an ox? He is right in buying one.

LXXIII. — *Seventy-third*

Cicerón decía que las tres cosas más difíciles de este mundo, eran: 1.^a Guardar un secreto. 2.^a Perdonar una injuria. 3.^a Emplear bien el tiempo.

MÁXIMA. — En el obrar debemos depender de nosotros mismos, y no buscar las alabanzas ni la reprobación de los otros.

MISS EDGEWORTH.

EL SUEÑO. — Para que el sueño sea grato es necesario hacer bastante ejercicio en el aire libre durante el día: tomar una cena ligera; retirarse á descansar á las diez de la noche, si no más temprano; dormir en un colchón de erin, con una ligera cubierta, en un cuarto libremente ventilado. Rara vez oímos á un laborioso labrador quejarse de que pasa desasegadas noches. Los indolentes, los perezosos y los glotonos son las miserables víctimas de estas enfermedades.

LXXIV. — *Seventy-fourth.*

Will you breakfast? I will breakfast. Are you willing to dine? I am willing to dine. Do you wish to sup? I wish to sup. Is the watchmaker willing to look for the paper? He is willing to look for it. Are your

friends willing to study their lessons? They are willing to study them. Will your brothers spell these words? They will spell them. Does your cousin wish to jest? My cousin wishes to jest. Does your aunt wish to keep your sister's necklace? She wishes to keep it. Are you going to your friends? I am going to my friends'. Who is going to the physician's? I am going to the physician's. Will you go to the mason's? I will go to the mason's. Are you willing to go to your father's? No, sir, I am going to my brother's. Is he at home? Yes, Sir, he is at home. Are these sailors going to their captain's? They are going to the captain's. Is your father at home? No, madam, he is not at home. Is your mother at home? Yes, madam, she is at home. Is your sister at your uncle's? Yes, Sir, she is at my uncle's. Is Mr. Nile at home? No, Sir, he is not at home. Is Miss Brown at home? Yes, sir, she is at home. Are Mr. Allen and Miss Clay at home? No, Sir, they are not at home. Are Mr. and Mrs. G... at home? They are at home.

LXXV. — *Seventy-fifth.*

¿ Quiere Vd. ir á casa del comerciante? ¿ Quiere su hijo de Vd. ir á casa del profesor? ¿ Quiere su hija de Vd. estarse en casa? ¿ Quiere ella escoger un vestido? ¿ Quiere ella usar una gorra de seda? ¿ No quiere ella cantar? ¿ Quiere Vd. ganar dinero? ¿ Está en casa su tía de Vd.? ¿ No tiene ella miedo de gastar demasiado dinero? ¿ Quiere Vd. repetir esta sentencia? ¿ Quiere Vd. pagar á su zapatero? ¿ Quiere Vd. pronunciar bien esta palabra? ¿ Está en casa su vecino de Vd.? ¿ Están en casa sus primos de Vd.?

LXXVI. — *Seventy-sixth*

Do you wish to work? I am willing to work, but I am tired. Do you wish to break my glasses? I do not wish to break them. Are you willing to look for my stick? I am willing to look for it. What do you wish to pick up? I wish to pick up that dollar and that cent. Does the painter wish to burn some oil? He wishes to burn some. What does the shoemaker wish to mend? He wishes to mend our old shoes. Does the tailor wish to mend any thing? He wishes to mend my vests. Is our enemy willing to burn his ships? He is not willing to burn his own, but ours.

Do you wish to do anything? I do not wish to do anything. What do you wish to do? We wish to warm our tea and our father's coffee. Do you wish to warm my brother's broth? I am willing to warm it. Is your servant willing to make my fire? He is willing to make it, but he has no time.

LXXVII. — *Seventy-seventh*

¿ Quiere Vd. hablar? ¿ Quiere estudiar su hijo de Vd.? ¿ Quiere Vd. comprar algo? ¿ Quiere Vd. reparar mi pañuelo? ¿ Quién quiere reparar los chalecos de nuestro hijo? ¿ Quiere comprar el español este cuadro ó aquél? ¿ Cuáles espejos quiere comprar el inglés? ¿ Quiere buscar su padre de Vd. su paraguas ó su bastón? ¿ Quiere Vd. beber un poco de café? ¿ Quiere el marinero beber un poco de vino? ¿ Qué desea beber el capitán? ¿ Qué quiere hacer el sombrerero? ¿ Quiere hacer algo el carpintero? ¿ Desea Vd. comprar un pájaro? ¿ Quiere comprar el mejicano más fusiles que cuchillos? ¿ Cuántos espejos quiere comprar su criado de Vd.? ¿ Desea Vd. comprar muchos pájaros? ¿ Quieren buscar sus hijos de Vd. los guantes que hemos recibido? ¿ Desea alguno despedazar su abanico de Vd.? ¿ Quién desea despedazar mis libros? ¿ En qué casa está nuestro padre? ¿ Á qué casa quiere Vd. ir? ¿ Quiere Vd. ir á mi casa? ¿ Desea ir su padre de Vd. á casa de sus amigos?

LXXVIII. — *Seventy-eighth*

Have you anything to do? Yes, Sir, I have something to do. What have you to do? I have to make a table. What has your son to do? He has to make a speech. Will you make a bargain with me? What bargain do you wish to make? I have nothing to do at present, and I wish to work to make some money. What kind of work do you wish to do? I wish to make hats.

LXXIX. — *Seventy-ninth*

Un periódico de Nueva York da el siguiente diálogo entre un francés estudiando el inglés y su maestro.

Francés: ¡ Ah! mi buen amigo, me he encontrado con una dificultad — una palabra muy extraña — ¿ Cómo pronuncia Vd. h-o-u-g-h?

Maestro: Jok.

Fr. — Muy bien, jok ; y snuff lo escribe Vd. s-n-o-u-g-h, ¿ eh ?

M. — Oh, no ; snuff es s-n-u-dos efes. Lo que hay es que las palabras que terminan en *ough* son un poco irregulares.

Fr. — ¡ Ah! muy bien ; ¡ hermosa lengua! H-o-u-g-h es jok, me acordaré. Y c-o-u-g-h, keff, ¿ eh ?

M. — No, eso está malo. Decimos *kóff*, no *keff*.

Fr. — *Kóff*, bien. *Jok* y *kóff*, y dispéñeme Vd. ¿ Cómo pronuncia Vd. d-o-u-g-h? *Doff*; ¿ no es así ?

M. — No, no es *doff*.

Fr. — No es *doff*; ¡ ah! sí; ya caigo — es *dóoff*, ¿ no ?

M. — No; d-o-u-g-h se pronuncia *dó*.

Fr. — ¡ *Dó*! Es muy bello. Prodigiosa lengua, es *dó*. Y t-o-u-g-h, es *tó*, seguramente. Mi *beefsteak* estaba muy duro.

M. — Oh, no, no ; Vd. debe decir *teff*.

Fr. — *Teff*? Y la casa que usan los labradores : ¿ Cómo lo llama Vd, p-l-o-u-g-h, *pleff* ¿ no? Vd. se sonríe ; ya veo que estoy errado, es *plóff*. ¿ No? ¡ ah! entonces es *pló*, como *dó* : ¡ vaya una lengua hermosa! es muy bella — *pló*?

M. — Todavía está Vd. errado, amigo mío. Es *pláu*.

Fr. — ¡ *Pláu*! ¡ Prodigiosa lengua! La comprenderé muy pronto. *Pláu, dó, kóff*! Y, una mas r-o-u-g-h, como Vd. llama al general Taylor ; *rof* y *rédi*.

M. — No ; r-o-u-g-h se pronuncia *ref*.

Fr. — *Ref*, ¡ ah! Que no se me olvide — R-o-u-g-h es *reff* y b-o-u-g-h es *beff*, ¿ eh ?

M. — No, *bau*.

Fr. — ¡ Ah! qué lengua tan simple y prodigiosa : pero ya tengo lo que Vd. llama e-n-o-u-g-h. ¡ Ah! ¿ cómo lo pronuncia Vd. ?

LXXX. — Eightieth

Will you dine with us? With much pleasure. What have you for dinner? We have good soup, some fresh and salt meat, and some milk food. Do you like milk food? It is better than any other food. Are you ready to dine? I am ready. Do you intend to set out soon? I intend to set out next week. Do you travel alone? No, Madam, I travel with my uncle. Do

you travel on foot or in a carriage? We travel in a carriage. Did you meet any body in your last journey? We met many travellers. Did you walk much in your last journey? No; I like very much to walk, but my uncle likes to go in a carriage. What have you been doing at school to-day? We have been listening to your professor. What did he say? He made a long speech on the goodness of God — after saying: « Repetition is the mother of studies, and a good memory is a great gift of God, » he said, « God is the Creator of Heaven and earth : The fear of God is the beginning of all wisdom. » What are you doing all day in this garden? I am walking in it. What is there in it that attracts you? The singing of the birds attracts me. Are there any nightingales in it? There are, and the harmony of their singing enchants me. Have those nightingales more power over you than the beauties of painting, or the voice of your tender mother who loves you so much? I confess that the harmony of the singing of those little birds has more power over me than the most tender words of my dearest friends.

LXXXI. — Eighty-first

What does your niece amuse herself with in her solitude? She reads a good deal, and writes letters to her mother. What does your uncle amuse himself with in his solitude? He employs himself in painting and chemistry. Who corrects your exercises? My master corrects them. How does he correct them? He corrects them in reading them, and in reading them he speaks to me. How many things does your master do at the same time? He does four things at the same time. How so? He reads and corrects my exercises, speaks to me, and questions me all at once. Does your sister sing while dancing? She sings while working, but she cannot sing while dancing. Have your sisters arrived? They have not arrived yet, but we expect them this evening. Will they spend the evening with us? They will spend it with us, for they promised me to do so. Where have you spent the morning? I have spent it in the country. Do you go every morning to the country? I do not go every morning, but I go twice a week. Why has not your niece called upon me? She is very ill and has spent the whole day in her room.

LXXXII. — *Eighty-second*

Catón el censor, un antiguo romano de gran virtud y sabiduría, acostumbraba decir que sólo tenía que arrepentirse de tres acciones en toda su vida. La primera era haber confiado un secreto á su mujer; la segunda, haber hecho en una ocasión un viaje por mar, cuando pudo haberlo hecho por tierra; y la tercera, haber pasado un día sin hacer nada.

FÁBULA. — *El asno y el jabalí.* — Un asno tuvo la insolencia de seguir á un jabalí, y rebuznar cerca de él. El fiero animal se irritó al pronto; pero volviendo la cabeza y viendo de dónde venía el insulto, continuó tranquilamente su camino, sin honrar al despreciable animal con una sola palabra.

El silencio y el desprecio son la única venganza que debemos tomar de los necios.

Preguntado Demóstenes, cuáles eran las tres cualidades principales de un orador, contestó: « La primera, la acción; la segunda, la acción; la tercera, la acción.

LXXXIII. — *Eighty-third*

Have you counted this money? It is counted. Have you insured your house? It is insured. Have you sealed your letter? I have sealed it. Is this letter sealed? It is sealed. Have you opened the door? I have opened it. Are the doors opened? They are opened. Have you breakfasted? I have. Are you invited to the concert? I am not. Have you spoiled your books? I have not. Has the servant washed her clothes? She has. Has Mary washed her gloves? She has not.

LXXXIV. — *Eighty-fourth*

Have you answered my letter? I have not received any letter from you. Is your sister afflicted? Yes, Sir, she is very much afflicted. Who has afflicted her? Her friend has afflicted her? Have you brushed these coats? They are already brushed. Who has brushed them? We have brushed them. Have you corrected my exercises? I have not yet corrected them. Have you not corrected them yet? No, Miss, I have not yet corrected them. Are all the artists esteemed? Only the good ones are esteemed.

Have you studied your lesson? No, Sir, I have not studied it. Have you breakfasted? I have. Has your cousin arrived? She has not arrived yet.

LXXXV. — *Eighty-fifth*

UN MARIDO QUE NO APALEA Á SU MUJER, SINO SOLAMENTE LA CORRIGE

El Presidente á Matías. — ¿Conque Vd. ha apaleado á su esposa?

Matías. — Distingamos, Señor Presidente, distingamos, no apaleado, sino corregido.

P. — No juguemos con las palabras; la habéis corregido, pero apaleándola.

M. — Eso no, pues hay mucha diferencia; apaleando á mi mujer procedería como un salvaje ú otro individuo cualquiera sin educación; corrigiéndola, por lo contrario, usaba de mi derecho.

P. — Nunca podréis usar del derecho de maltratar á vuestra mujer.

M. — Corriente, porque maltratar y apalear son sinónimos, y tengo el gusto de haceros observar que con eso abogáis en mi favor. Pero maltratar y apalear es dar golpes que dejen alguna señal; mas yo no le he dado á mi mujer sino una simple bofetada y una bofetada es una corrección; luego es legítimo.

P. — No tenéis derecho de abofetear á vuestra esposa.

M. — ¡De veras!.. Por ejemplo, cuando me falta al respeto, como cuando le hago algunas observaciones y ella me interrumpe y me arroja á los ojos todo el polvo de mi tabaquera; y ¿pensáis que un hombre respetable no debe hacerse respetar?.. Entonces he corregido á mi mujer, pero apaleado... jamás.

El tribunal no conviene con este sistema, y condena á Matías á quince días de prisión.

LXXXVI. — *Eighty-sixth*

Who has broken my slate? I have broken it. Have you broken it? No, Sir, my brother has broken it. Has your sister torn her mantilla? She has torn it. Have you eaten your apples? I have eaten mine and yours.

Have you eaten mine also? Yes, Sir, I have eaten them. Has your uncle read the books that I have lent him? He has not read those which you have lent him, because you have not sent them to him. Do you wish to keep the pens that I have given you? You have not given me any pens. Is that the dress which your sister has bought? This is the one that she bought yesterday, and that, the one which she bought the day before yesterday. Has your friend cut the tree? He has not cut it yet. Where have you put the carriage? I have put it there. Were you at Havana last year? No, Sir, I have never been at Havana. Has your cousin begun her exercise? She has not begun it yet. Have you brought the book which your brother gave you yesterday? I brought it yesterday. Has any body come to see me this morning? Nobody has come to-day, but a gentleman came yesterday. Have you forgotten your book? I forgot it yesterday, but I have not forgotten it to-day. Have you lent your English grammar to any body? I have not lent it to any body, I have given it to a friend of mine.

LXXXVII. — *Eighty-seventh*

Have you sent the umbrella to your brother? No, Sir, I have not yet sent it to him. Have you seen my father? Yes, Sir, I saw him yesterday. Where did you see him? I saw him in the street. I don't like the cloth that you have shown me. Have you sold the one which you showed me last week? Yes, Sir, I sold it the day before yesterday. Who has taught you English? Nobody has taught me. Have you told that to your father? Yes, Sir, I did tell it to him yesterday. Have you already spoken to your friend? I have not spoken to him, because I have not found him at home. Where did you spend last winter? I spent it in the United States. Who has taken my English and Spanish dictionary? Your nephew took it yesterday. You ought to have told it to me. Excuse me, I thought of telling it to you, but I forgot it. Have you thought this morning to continue your English lessons? Yes, Sir, I have thought of it. Do you know whether my nieces have already written their exercises? Yes, Sir, they wrote them yesterday.

LXXXVIII. — *Eighty-eighth*

Ayer empezamos nuestro ejercicio; ¿no ha empezado Vd. ya los suyos? ¿Es el perro que me mordió á mí, el mismo que ha mordido á su hermano de Vd.? ¿Sopló fuerte el viento anoche? Compré un hermoso caballo la semana pasada; ¿no ha comprado otro su padre de Vd.? Sus hermanos vinieron ayer, pero yo no los vi; ¿no han venido hoy? Comimos muchísimas manzanas anteayer; ¿no han comido Vds. hoy ningunas? El pájaro de Vd. voló anoche; ¿no ha volado el mío también? Fui á ver á mi amigo, pero no estaba en casa; ¿había ido al teatro? ¿Conoció Vd. á mi hermano antes que él lo conociera á Vd.? Encontró Vd. á su tío por casualidad? ¿Ha leído Vd. muchos libros ingleses bien escritos? Anoche vi á mi amigo; ¿no ha visto Vd. al suyo todavía? ¿Ha vendido Vd. sus libros? ¿Ha enviado Vd. ya su carta? ¿Ha cantado su hermana de Vd. una bella canción? ¿Cuándo estuvo Vd. en Londres? ¿Quién le enseñó á Vd. la lengua inglesa? ¿Ha traído Vd. aquel libro? ¿Ha venido alguien á verme? ¿Ha hecho Vd. lo que le dije? ¿Se han batido bien los soldados? ¿Ha hallado Vd. algo? ¿Ha olvidado Vd. á su amigo? ¿Tiene dinero su amigo de Vd.? ¿Qué le ha dado Vd. á su hermana? ¿Ha dejado Vd. su libro en casa? ¿Ha prestado Vd. su paraguas? ¿Ha perdido Vd. algo? ¿Quién hizo aquella mesa? ¿Ha escrito Vd. á su madre? ¿Ha dicho Vd. algo? ¿Ha vendido Vd. todos sus libros? No, Señor, no los he vendido todos. ¿Ha hecho el zapatero sus zapatos de Vd.? Los ha hecho. ¿Me ha dado Vd. algo? No le he dado á Vd. nada. ¿Ha hecho el criado su fuego de Vd.? No lo ha hecho todavía. ¿Cuántas cartas ha escrito Vd. ya? Ayer escribí una, pero hoy no he escrito ninguna todavía.

LXXXIX. — *Eighty-ninth*

Alejandro el Grande, rey de Macedonia, habiendo vencido á Darío, rey de Persia, hizo un gran número de prisioneros, y entre otros la mujer y a madre de Darío. Según las leyes de la guerra de aquel tiempo, podía haberlas hecho esclavas; pero tenía un alma demasiado elevada para abusar de la victoria: él por lo tanto las trató como á reinas, y les mostró las mismas atenciones y respeto que si hubiera sido su vasallo; lo que habiendo llegado á noticias de Darío, dijo éste que Alejandro había

merecido ser victorioso, y era el único digno de reinar en su lugar. — Por esto puede verse cómo la virtud y grandeza de alma compelen á prestar alabanzas aun á los mismos enemigos.

Julio César, primer emperador de los romanos, estaba también poseído en un grado eminente de humanidad y grandeza de alma. Después de haber vencido al gran Pompeyo en la batalla de Farsalia, perdonó á todos aquellos que, según las leyes de la guerra que entonces regían, podía haber condenado á muerte; y no sólo les concedió la vida, sino que también les restauró sus fortunas y honores. Con cuyo motivo Cicerón, en una de sus oraciones, hace esta bella observación hablando á Julio César: *La fortuna no podía hacer más por ti, que darte el poder de perdonar á tanta gente; ni la naturaleza servirte mejor que dándote la voluntad de hacerlo.* — Se ve por estos ejemplos cuánta gloria y alabanza se ganan obrando bien; además del placer que se siente interiormente, y que excede á todos los demás.

XC. — *Ninetieth*

Will you send one more trunk to our friends? I will send several more there. How many more hats does the hatter wish to send? He wishes to send six more. Will the tailor send as many boots as the shoemaker? He will send fewer. Has your son the courage to go to the captain's? He has the courage to go there, but he has no time. Do you wish to buy as many dogs as horses? I will buy more of the latter than of the former. At what o'clock do you wish to send your servant to the Dutchman? I will send him there at a quarter to six. At what o'clock is your father at home? He is at home at twelve o'clock. At what o'clock does your friend wish to write his notes? He will write them at midnight. Are you afraid to go to the captain's? I am not afraid but ashamed to go there.

XCI. — *Ninety-first*

Whither do you wish to go? I wish to go home. Do your children wish to go to my house? They do not wish to go there. To whom will you take that note? I will take it to my neighbor. Will your servant take my note to your father's? He will take it there. Will your brother carry my guns to the Russians? He will carry them there. To whom do our ene-

mies wish to carry our guns? They wish to carry them to the Turks. Where will the shoemaker carry my shoes? He will carry them to your house. Will he carry them home? He will not carry them. Will you come to my house? I will go. Where do you wish to go? I wish to go to the good English peoples'. Will the good Italians go to our house? They will not go there. Where do they wish to go? They will go nowhere.

XCII. — *Ninety-second*

Will you take your son to my house? I will not take him to your house, but to the captain's. When will you take him to the captain's? I will take him there to-morrow. When will you send your servant to the physician's? I will send him there to-day. At what o'clock? At a quarter past ten. Will you go anywhere? I will go somewhere. Where will you go? I will go to the Scotchman. Will the Spaniards go anywhere? They will go nowhere. Will our friend go to any one? He will go to no one.

XCIII. — *Ninety-third*

When will you take your child to the painter's? I will take him there to-day. Where will he carry these birds? He will carry them nowhere. Will you take the physician to this man? I will take him there. When will the physician go to your brother's? He will go there to-day. With whom is the captain? He is with nobody. Has your brother time to come to my house? He has no time to go there. Will the Frenchman write one more note? He will write one more. Has your friend a mind to write as many notes as I? He has a mind to write quite as many. To whose house does he wish to send them? He will send them to his friends'. Do you wish to carry many books to my father? I will carry only a few.

XCIV. — *Ninety-fourth*

LA ZORRA Y LAS UVAS

Cierta zorra gascona (ó como algunos dicen, de Normandía) muriéndose casi de hambre, vió las uvas á lo alto de una parra: quería comer-

selas, mas como á pesar de sus esfuerzos no pudiese alcanzarlas, dijo : están demasiado verdes ; sólo están buenas para galopines. Despreciamos con frecuencia lo que no podemos conseguir.

XCv. — *Ninety-fifth*

Has the carpenter money enough to buy a hammer? He has enough to buy one. Has the captain money enough to buy a ship? He has not enough to buy one. Has the peasant a desire to buy some bread? He has a desire to buy some, but he has not money enough. Has your son ink to write a note? He has not any to write one. Have you time to see my brother? I have no time to see him. Does your father wish to see me? He does not wish to see you. Has your servant a broom to sweep the room? He has one to sweep it. Does he wish to sweep it? He wishes to sweep it. Has the sailor enough money to buy some tea? He has not enough to buy any. Has your cook money to buy some fish? He has some to buy some. Has he money to buy some chickens? He has some to buy some. Have you salt enough to salt my fish? I have enough to salt it. Will your friend come to my house in order to see me? He will neither come to your house nor see you. Has your neighbor a desire to kill his horse? He has no desire to kill it. Will you kill your friends? I will neither kill my friends nor my enemies.

XCvi. — *Ninety-sixth*

Can you cut me some bread? I can cut you some. Have you a knife to cut me some? I have one. Can you mend my gloves? I can mend them, but I have no wish to do it. Can the tailor make me a coat? He can make you one. Will you speak to the physician? I will speak to him. Does your son wish to see me, in order to speak to me? He wishes to see you in order to give you a dollar. Does he wish to kill me? He does not wish to kill you; he only wishes to see you. Does the son of our old friend wish to kill an ox? He wishes to kill two. Who has a mind to kill our cat? Our neighbor's child has a mind to kill it. How much money can you send me? I can send you twenty dollars. Will you send me my carpet? I will

send it to you. Will you send the shoemaker any thing? I will send him my shoes. Will you send him your coats? No; I will send them to my tailor. Can the tailor send me my coat? He cannot send it to you. Will you lend me your basket? I will lend it to you.

XCvii. — *Ninety-seventh*

Have you a glass to drink your wine? I have one, but I have no wine. Will you give me money to buy some? I will give you some, but I have only a little. Will you give me that which you have? I will give it to you. Can you drink as much wine as coffee? I can drink as much of the one as of the other. Has our neighbor any coal to make a fire? He has some to make one, but he has money to buy bread. Are you willing to lend him some? I am willing to lend him some. Do you wish to speak to the German? I wish to speak to him. Where is he? He is with the son of the American. Does the German wish to speak to me? He wishes to speak to you. Does he wish to speak to my brother or to yours? He wishes to speak to both. Can the children of our neighbor work? They can work but they will not.

XCviii. — *Ninety-eighth*

Do you wish to speak to the children of the Dutch? I wish to speak to them. What will you give them? I will give them good pies. Will you lend them anything? I am willing to lend them something. Can you lend them anything? I cannot lend them anything; I have nothing. Has the cook some more salt to salt the fish? He has a little more. Has he some more rice? He has a great deal more. Will he give me some? He will give you some. Will he give some to my little children? He will give them some. Will he kill this or that chicken? He will neither kill this nor that. Which ox will he kill? He will kill that of the good countryman. Will he kill this or that ox? He will kill both. Who will send us biscuits? The baker will send us some. Have you anything to do? I have nothing to do.

XCIX. — *Ninety-ninth*

What has your son to do? He has to write to his good friends, and to the captain. To whom do you wish to speak? I wish to speak to the Italians, and to the French. Do you wish to give them some money? I wish to give them some. Do you wish to give this man some bread? I wish to give him some. Will you give him a coat? I will give him one. Will your friends give me some coffee? They will give you some. Will you lend me your books? I will lend them to you. Will you lend your neighbors your mattress? I will not lend it to them. Will you lend them the looking-glass? I will lend it to them. To whom will you lend your umbrellas? I will lend them to my friends. To whom does your friend wish to lend his bed? He will lend it to nobody. Has any body spoken to you? Nobody has spoken to me. Has he given you anything? He has given me nothing. Have you seen him this morning? I have not seen him. Have you told them anything? I have not told them anything. Have they flattered them? They have not flattered them. A mother that suckles her child, is twice its mother. Has he read my book? No, Sir, he has not read it yet, he has had no time. Have you written your exercises? No, Sir, because I have not had time; but the experience that I have of your kindness makes me hope that you will excuse me for this time. Certainly.

C. — *Hundredth*

Cierto individuo que se había casado con una muda, se cansó de vivir condenado á perpetuo silencio, y acudió á un médico, suplicándole que procurase restituírle el uso de la lengua. Tuvo la mujer la felicidad de recobrarlo, y de tal suerte se apresuraba á desquitarse del tiempo de su mudez, que hablaba hasta por los codos. Cansado el marido de tanta charla, volvió al facultativo á suplicarle que volviese á enmudecer á su mujer, empleando la misma habilidad que había manifestado para hacerla hablar. « Está en mi mano, » contestó el médico, « hacer hablar á una mujer, pero se requiere mucha mayor ciencia para hacerla callar. Sólo hallo un remedio calmante á lo menos y que puede aliviar á Vd. en cierto modo; que es volver á Vd. sordo para que no padezca tanto. »

CI. — *Hundred and first*

Where have you been? I have been nowhere. Where have you seen that gentleman? I have seen him somewhere. Where is your brother? He is in his room. Where is your sister? She is in her chamber. Do you go to school to study your lessons? I go there to study them. Do you go to the country to see your friends? I go there to see my friends and relations. Have you bought sealing-wax to seal those letters? I have. Where have you seen my father? I have seen him at my uncle's. Where have you met Mr. Dixon? I have met him at the corner of Second street. Where have you met Miss M.? I have met her at the corner of Fourth street, and her sister at the corner of Tenth street. When are you going to the country? I am going to the country to-day. At what o'clock does your mother go to church? She goes there at a quarter past ten.

CII. — *Hundred and second*

Is your cousin going to England? My cousin is not going to England but to France. Does not your aunt go to Paris? She does not go to Paris but to the United States. Does she send her sons to Paris to study medicine there? She sends them there to study French. Do you send your daughters to Italy to study music? I am not rich enough to send them to Italy for the purpose of studying music. What have you seen remarkable in New-York? I have seen there some magnificent churches and the handsomest bay in the world. Have you ever been in the United States of America? I was there four years ago. Do you like the city of Boston? I like it very much. Do you like Philadelphia and New Orleans? I like them very much. Is your father in his study? He is not there. Where is he? He is at church. Where is your brother? He is at school.

CIII. — *Hundred and third*

What have you given to your servant? I have given him my coat and my brother's cloak. Have you received your brother's letter? I have received it. Has he received his sister's note? He has received it. Have you sent her a note? I have sent her a letter. Do you bring me anything

good? I bring you something good. Have you announced your arrival to your parents? I have announced them my arrival. Have you advanced any money to the stranger? I have advanced him a few dollars. How much have you advanced him? I have advanced him a hundred and thirty dollars. Who has lent him money? I have lent him some. Have you lent him much? I have not lent him much. To whom do you send this handsome sword? I send it to my friend the captain. Do you not send him a gun? I do send him one. What do you send to his wife? I send her a handsome satin cloak. Do you send her a straw bonnet? I send her a velvet bonnet. Do you send a gun to my brother? I send him an English gun.

CIV. — *Hundred and fourth*

To whom do you give the keys of the house? I give them to my neighbor. To whom have you given them? I have given them to my neighbor's daughter. Do you send these necklaces to your nieces? I send them these necklaces, and these ribbons. Do you send these books to your nephews? I send them these books, and these pencils. Do you send them any money? I send them also some money. Have you spoken of us? We have spoken of you. Have you spoken of us to your uncles? I have spoken to them of you. Have you spoken of me to your friends? I have spoken of you to them. Have you spoken of her? We have not spoken of her, but of him.

CV. — *Hundred and fifth*

¿ Quién me ha enviado estos bonitos libros? ¿ Le ha mostrado Vd. estos cuadros? ¿ No le ha mostrado Vd. estos grabados? ¿ Ha tenido Vd. tiempo de escribirle una larga carta? ¿ Le ha escrito Vd. una esquila? ¿ Le ha enviado Vd. una invitación para el baile? ¿ Le ha enseñado Vd. á su primo las iglesias hermosas de la ciudad? ¿ Le ha enseñado Vd. la hermosa iglesia Episcopal de la calle Octava? ¿ Tiene Vd. tiempo de enseñarle la bahía? ¿ Tiene Vd. deseo de acompañarle al concierto? ¿ Le gusta á Vd. una buena música? ¿ Ha comprado Vd. aquella canción? ¿ Á quién se la ha dado Vd.? ¿ Le dió Vd. á ella este grabado también?

¿ No quiere Vd. convidar á su primo á comer? ¿ Quiere Vd. pagarme? ¿ Quiere Vd. proteger á esta señorita? ¿ Quiere Vd. defenderla? ¿ Tiene Vd. deseo de ofender á aquel hombre? ¿ Quiere Vd. devolvernos nuestros juguetes? ¿ Quiere nuestra prima devolvernos nuestras prendas? ¿ Quiere Vd. devolverle á ella sus cintas? ¿ Le ha devuelto Vd. á ella sus guantes? ¿ Le ha devuelto Vd. su vestido?

CVI. — *Hundred and sixth*

Cuando Bonaparte volvía á París después de su gloriosa campaña de Italia, á pesar de que evitaba las grandes concurrencias, no pudo dejar de asistir á un baile que le dieron en una de las ciudades principales de su tránsito. Hallábase entre las damas convidadas la célebre Madama Stael, tan conocida por sus obras literarias. Su orgullo era igual á su mérito, y así como en aquel tiempo el joven Bonaparte era el objeto de la admiración general entre los hombres, ella aspiraba á serlo entre las mujeres. Con este designio buscó la ocasión de entrar en conversación con el General, y cuando le pareció bien, le hizo esta pregunta: « ¿Cuál es en vuestro concepto la mujer más sobresaliente y digna del aprecio general? » Bonaparte penetró el objeto de la pregunta, y respondiendo: « Aquella que más hijos ha dado al Estado; » volvió la espalda y se fué dejándola abochornada.

Muy distinto fué lo que le sucedió á Madama Dacier, la mujer más sabia de su tiempo, con un caballero alemán. Éste, que, en sus viajes, tenía un gusto particular en visitar á las personas de más mérito, suplicó una vez á Madama Dacier que escribiese su nombre en el libro de memorias que él solía llevar consigo. Después de haber resistido por mucho tiempo, esta señora respetable escribió su nombre, y añadió un verso de Sófocles, cuyo sentido viene á ser el que expresan las dos siguientes líneas:

Un modesto silencio siempre ha sido
De la mujer el más bello adorno.

CVII. — *Hundred and seventh*

Have you sent any apples to your friends? I have sent them some.
Have you given them to them? I have given them to them. Have you

written him a letter? I have written him one. Has he answered you? He has not answered me yet. Who has given these books to my sister? I have given them to her. Have you threatened this boy? I have threatened him. Have you rewarded him? I have not. Have you rewarded his sister? I have. To whom have you shown this picture? I have shown it to my mother. Have you shown it to her? I have. Do you love your benefactress? I do.

CVIII. — *Hundred and eighth.*

Where are you going? I am going to my brother's. Has your sister gone to her aunt's? She has gone there. Have you dined at your uncle's? We have not dined there. Have you eaten any plums at your cousin's? We have. Have you eaten any apples at the neighbor's? We have. Who has studied his lesson? I have studied it. When have you studied it? I have studied it this morning. Do you send it to the lawyer's? We send it there. Who sends these guns? Your friends sends them. Have you sent your letter to the post-office? I have sent it. Who has sent it to the post-office? Your clerk has sent it.

CIX. — *Hundred and ninth*

Do you come from the garden? I come from the garden. Do they come from the market? They come from it. Does he come from the college? He comes from the college. Are you writing your exercises? I am writing them. Is he writing a note? He is writing one to his friend. Is your sister writing a letter to her friend? She is writing one to her friend. At what hour do you write your letters? I write them at a quarter past eleven. Can you come to my house at twelve o'clock? I cannot go at twelve o'clock? Can you send this letter to your uncle's before three o'clock? I can send it now. Can you mend this coat to-day? I cannot mend it to-day. Where do you write your exercises? I write them at home.

CX. — *Hundred and tenth*

¿Ha contestado Vd. á la esuela de su corresponsal? ¿La ha contestado Vd.? ¿Ha contestado su hermano de Vd. á las cartas de estas seño-

ras? ¿Ha hablado él á estas señoras? ¿Ha vendido él un caballo á este caballero? ¿Han vendido sus hermanos de Vd. sus caballos á sus amigos? ¿Les han vendido sus perros? ¿Han enviado sus hermanas de Vd. su coche para estas señoritas? ¿Se los han enviado? ¿Les han enviado algunos libros? ¿Cuántos les han enviado? ¿No le han enviado ellas algo á Vd.? ¿Qué le han enviado á Vd.? ¿Qué les han enviado (á ellos ó ellas)? ¿Están en el campo? ¿Á qué hora ha almorzado, comido, cenado Vd.? ¿Á qué hora quiere Vd. cantar hoy? ¿Á qué hora ha llegado esta carta? ¿Á qué hora quiere Vd. ver á sus amigos?

CXI. — *Hundred and eleventh*

¿Á qué hora puede Vd. recibir á sus amigos? ¿No puede Vd. recibirlos hoy? ¿Puede Vd. pagar á su sombrerero? ¿Ve Vd. aquella manzana? ¿Tiene Vd. deseo de comerla? ¿Adónde quiere Vd. ir? ¿No quiere Vd. ir al mercado? ¿Á qué hora ha llegado Vd. á casa del General? ¿Ha visto Vd. sus caballos? ¿Ha visto Vd. sus pájaros?

CXII. — *Hundred and twelfth*

EL ARCHERO Y LA FLECHA

Un archero se quejaba de su flecha porque no dió en el blanco. « Si Vd. me hubiera apuntado bien, » dijo la flecha, « yo no habría errado. »
Moral ó aplicación. Demasiado á menudo culpamos á otros, cuando la falta está en nosotros mismos.

EL CABRITO Y EL LOBO

El tiempo y el lugar á menudo hacen á los hombres audaces ó tímidos. Un cabrito hallándose en el techo de una casa, insultó á un lobo que pasaba. « No eres tú, sino el techo, quien me ha insultado, » dijo el lobo.

LOS CANGREJOS

EJEMPLO es mejor que consejo. Un cangrejo decía un día á su chiquillo: « Hijo mío, ¿por qué tú siempre andas oblicuamente y nunca derecho? » « Padre mío, » respondió el hijo, « deme primero el ejemplo Vd. mismo, y entonces seguiré sus preceptos. »

CXIII. — *Hundred and thirteenth*

Who has given you these chairs? My sisters has given them to me. Who has sent you this silk? The merchant has sent it to me. From whom have you received this wood? I have received it from the General's father. To whom have you sold it? I have sold it to your son. Have you forgotten your cousin? I have not forgotten her. Whom have you consoled? I have consoled your brother's wife. Whom have you met at the President's? I have met there my old friend Mr. M. What have you lost in the market? I have lost a dollar there. What have you found in the market? I have found three dollars there. Whom have you frightened? I have frightened my sisters and cousins. What have you gained? I have gained a prize. Whom have you assisted? I have assisted your friend. Have you informed my father of my arrival? I have.

CXIV. — *Hundred and fourteenth*

Will you send for some apples? I will send for some. Will your father send for his clerk? He will send for him. Will he send for his guns? He will send for them. Will your mother send for her lawyer? She will send for her physician. Will the Spaniard go for his guitar? He will go for it. Does the Frenchman send for his books? He does send for them. Is the Englishman going for his dogs? He is going for them.

CXV. — *Hundred and fifteenth*

¿Qué tiene Vd. que esperar de ella? ¿Qué tiene él que comer? ¿No tiene él nada que comer? ¿Qué tiene el sastre que reparar? ¿Á quién quiere él engañar? ¿Quiere él engañar á su padre? ¿Tiene él deseo de engañar á su capitán? ¿Cuándo quiere él bajar? ¿Qué tiene su profesor de Vd. que corregir? ¿Qué tiene Vd. que contestar? ¿Qué tiene Vd. que arreglar? ¿Á quién quiere Vd. obedecer? ¿Qué quiere Vd. sellar? ¿Qué tiene Vd. que vender? ¿Qué tiene Vd. que mostrarme? ¿Qué quiere Vd. mostrar á su hermana de Vd.? ¿Cuánto dinero tiene Vd. que gastar? ¿Qué quiere Vd. rasgar? ¿Qué quiere Vd. devolverme? ¿Ha estudiado Vd. su lección?

CXVI. — *Hundred and sixteenth*

Ninety-nine. Eighty-eight. Seventy-seven. Sixty-six. Fifty-five. Forty-four. Thirty-three. Twenty-two. Eleven. Eighty-one. Seventy-two. Sixty-three. Fifty-four. Forty-five. Thirty-six. Twenty-seven. Eighteen. Nine. Sixty-three. Fifty-six. Forty-nine. Forty-two. Thirty-five. Twenty-eight. Twenty-one. Fourteen. Seven. Six thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. Nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. Twenty-two hundred and thirteen. Eleven hundred and eleven. Five thousand five hundred and fifty-five. Three hundred and sixty-five. Eighteen thousand nine hundred and twelve. Twenty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-three. Thirty-nine thousand three hundred and forty-five. Forty thousand. Thirty-two.

The eleventh of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven. The first of January, eighteen hundred and fifty. The thirty-first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-nine. The third of June, eighteen hundred and eleven. The eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

CXVII. — *Hundred and seventeenth*FABULA. — *La Mosca y el Toro*

Habiéndose puesto una mosca sobre el asta de un toro, y temiendo incomodarle con su peso, le dijo: « Perdona Vd., señor, la libertad que me he tomado; pero si Vd. siente alguna incomodidad por mi peso en su cabeza, volaré; Vd. puede mandarme con franqueza. ¿Quién me habla? preguntó el toro, con un tono brutal. Soy yo. ¿Quién? Aquí estoy. ¡Oh, señora mosca! ¿es Vd. quien me habla? Vd. no es tan pesada como se imagina, y en verdad que no advertí cuando Vd. se puso sobre mi cabeza ni creo que me aperciba cuando Vd. vuela á otra parte. » Es muy común encontrar personas que creen ser de consecuencia, cuando su espíritu no es mayor que el de la mosca: semejantes tontos, llenos de vanidad, vienen á ser la risa de los que conocen su verdadero mérito.

CXVIII. — *Hundred and eighteenth*

Have you told my brother to call his friend? I have told him to call him. Have you told your sister to burn that letter? I have told her to

burn it. Who has told my father to buy a house? His clerk has told him to buy one. Have you told your cousin to light a candle? I have told him to light one. Who has told the tailor to mend my vest? I have told him to mend it. Who has sent it to him? I have sent it to him. Who has told that man to wait? Nobody has told him to wait. Who has told your son to take this hat to the hatter's? I have told him to take it there.

CXIX. — *Hundred and nineteenth*

Do you go every day to your uncle's? I go there every day. Do you go to Paris every year? I go there every year. Do you go every morning to Charles'? I go there every morning. Do you go every Sunday to church? I go there every Sunday. Have you nothing to do this morning? I have nothing more to do to-day. Will you tell your brother to send me some good cheese? I will tell him to send you some. Will you learn to sing? I have a mind to learn to sing. Has your little brother no mind to learn to read? He has no mind to learn to read, he is too young. Does your sister know Miss S.? She does not know her. Does she know how to speak French? She does know how to speak it. Does she learn Spanish? Does she know Spanish? Does she learn to read Spanish? She does not learn Spanish, but she learns to read Greek. Do you know English? Yes, Sir, I know English. Do you know that Englishman? I do not know him. Do you like them? I do not like them. Do you like the Americans? I like them very much.

CXX. — *Hundred and twentieth*

¿Le ha dicho Vd. á mi cochero que aguarde? ¿Ha dicho Vd. al cocinero que suba? ¿Ha dicho Vd. á la criada que lave aquel pañuelo? ¿Ha dicho Vd. al sombrerero que me envíe mi sombrero? ¿Aprende Vd. á bailar? ¿Aprende Vd. el francés? ¿Conoce Vd. á la señora S.? ¿Ha conocido Vd. á la señora K.? ¿Sabe Vd. su lección? ¿La sabe Vd. bien? ¿Aprende Vd. el griego? ¿Habla Vd. el francés? ¿Aprende Vd. el inglés? ¿Habla Vd. el inglés? ¿Habla Vd. el español? ¿Sabe Vd. el español? ¿Entiende Vd. el francés?

CXXI. — *Hundred and twenty-first*

What do you wish to say to my servant? I wish to tell him to make the fire, and to sweep the warehouse. Will you tell your brother to sell me his horse? I will tell him to sell it to you. What do you wish to tell me? I wish to tell you something. Whom do you wish to see? I wish to see the Scotchman. Have you anything to tell him? I have a word to tell him. Which books does my brother wish to sell? He wishes to sell yours and his own. Will you come with me? I cannot go with you. Who will come with me? Nobody. Will your friend come with us? He will go with you. With whom will you go? I will not go with any one. Will you go with my friend? I will not go with him, but with you. Will you go with me to the warehouse? I will go with you, but not to the warehouse. Whither will you go? I will go with our good friends into the garden of the captain.

CXXII. — *Hundred and twenty-second*

Will you do me a favor? Yes, Sir; which? Will you tell my servant to make a fire? I will tell him to make it. Will you tell him to sweep the warehouses? I will tell him to sweep them. What will you tell your father? I will tell him to sell you his horse. Will you tell your son to go to my father's? I will tell him to go to him. Have you anything to tell me? I have nothing to tell you. Have you anything to say to my father? I have a word to say to him. Do these men wish to sell their carpets? They do not wish to sell them. John, are you here? Yes, Sir, I am here. What are you going to do? I am going to your hatter to tell him to mend your hat. Will you go to the tailor to tell him to mend my coats? I will go to him. Are you willing to go to the market? I am willing to go. What has your merchant to sell? He has to sell some beautiful gloves, combs, good cloth, and fine baskets. Has he any iron guns to sell? He has some to sell. Does he wish to sell me his horses? He wishes to sell them to you. Have you anything to sell? I have nothing to sell.

CXXIII. — *Hundred and twenty-third*

Is it late? It is not late. What time is it? It is a quarter past twelve. At what time does the captain wish to go out? He wishes to go out at

a quarter to eight. What will you do? I wish to read. What have you to read? I have a good book to read. Will you lend it to me? I will lend it to you to-morrow. Have you a mind to go out? I have no mind to go out. Are you willing to stay here, my dear friend? I cannot remain here. Where have you to go? I have to go to the counting-house. When will you go to the ball? To-night. At what o'clock? At midnight. Do you go to the Scotchman's in the evening or in the morning? I go to him in the morning and in the evening.

CXXIV. — *Hundred and twenty-fourth*

FÁBULA. — *El Asno y el Perro*

Un asno acompañado de un perro llevaba al mercado una canasta. El amo los seguía. Pasando por un prado, el amo se durmió, y el asno se puso á pacer. « Amigo, » dijo el perro, « yo no he comido hoy, y la hierba no es mi nutrimento: te suplico que te bajes un poco, y tomaré un panecillo de tu canasta. » El asno no respondió. El perro admirado del silencio, continuaba sus súplicas al asno que no dejó de pacer, hasta que obligado por las importunidades del perro, le dijo: « Yo te aconsejo que esperes, nuestro amo despertará pronto, y no dejará de darte algo que comer. » En medio de esta conversación salió de un bosque vecino un lobo hambriento. « Amigo mío, defiéndeme, » le dijo el asno. « Camarada, » replicó el perro, « yo te aconsejo que esperes, nuestro amo despertará pronto, » y huyó inmediatamente dejando que devorase al burro. Debemos socorrernos unos á otros. El que rehusa ayudar á otro, cuando puede, se expone á que se le rehuse cuando él mismo se hallare en la misma necesidad.

CXXV. — *Hundred and twenty-fifth*

Do you love your brother? I do love him. Does your brother love you? He does not love me. My darling, do you love me? Yes, I do. Do you love this ugly little man? I do not love him. Whom do you love? I love my children. Whom do we love? We love our friends. Do we like anybody? We like nobody. Does anybody like us? The Americans like us. Do you want anything? I want nothing. Whom is your father in want of? He

is in want of his servant. What do you want? I want the note. Do you want this or that note? I want this. What do you wish to do with it? I wish to open it in order to read it. Does your son read our notes? He does read them. When does he read them? He reads them when he receives them. Does he receive as many notes as I? He receives more than you. What do you give me? I do not give you any thing. Do you give this book to my brother? I do give it to him. Do you give him a bird? I do give him one. To whom do you lend your books? I lend them to my friends. Does your friend lend me a coat? He lends you two. To whom do you lend your clothes? I do not lend them to any body.

CXXVI. — *Hundred and twenty-sixth*

Do we arrange anything? We do not arrange anything. What does your brother set in order? He sets his books in order. Do you sell your ship? I do not sell it. Does the captain sell his? He does sell it. What does the American sell? He sells his oxen. Does the Englishman finish his note? He does finish it. Which notes do you finish? I finish those which I write to the Mexicans. Do you see anything? I see nothing. Do you see my large garden? I do see it. Does your father see our ships? He does not see them, but we see them. How many soldiers do you see? We see many, we see more than thirty. Do you drink anything? I drink some wine. What does the sailor drink? He drinks some cider. Do we drink wine or cider? We drink wine and cider. What do the Italians drink? They drink some coffee. Do we drink wine? We drink some. What are you writing? I am writing a note. To whom? To my neighbor. Does your friend write? He does write. To whom does he write? He writes to his tailor. What are you going to do? I am going to write. What is your father going to do? He is going to read. What is he going to read? He is going to read a book. What are you going to give me? I am not going to give you anything. What is our friend going to give you? He is going to give me something. Do you know my friend? I do know him.

CXXVII. — *Hundred and twenty-seventh*

Do you write your cartas in the evening? We write them in the morning. What do you say? I say nothing. Does your brother say anything? He says something. What does he say? I do not know. What do you say to my servant? I tell him to sweep the floor, and to go for some wine, bread and cheese. Do we say anything? We say nothing. What does your friend say to the shoemaker? He tells him to mend his shoes. What do you tell the tailors? I tell them to make my clothes. Do you go out? I do not go out. Who goes out? My brother goes out. Where is he going? He is going to the garden. To whom are you going? We are going to the good English. What are you reading? I am reading a letter from my friend. What is your father reading? He is reading a book. What are you doing? We are reading. Are your children reading? They are not reading, they have no time to read. Do you read the books which I read? I do not read those which you read, but those which your father reads. Do you know this man? I do not know him. Does your friend know him? He does know him. What is your friend going to do? He is not going to do any thing.

CXXVIII. — *Hundred and twenty-eighth.*

Do you know my children? We do know them. Do they know you? They do not know us. With whom are you acquainted? I am acquainted with nobody. Is any body acquainted with you? Somebody is acquainted with me. Who is acquainted with you? The good captain knows me. What do you eat? I eat some bread. Does not your son eat some cheese? He does not eat any. Do you cut any thing? We cut some bread. What do the tailors cut? They cut some cloth. Do you send me any thing? I send you a good musket. Does your father send you money? He does send me some. Does he send you more than I? He sends me more than you. How much does he send you? He sends me more than fifty dollars. When do you receive your notes? I receive them every morning. At what o'clock? At half past ten. Is your friend coming? He is coming. To whom is he coming? He is coming to me. Do you come

to me? I do not come to you, but to your children. Where is our friend going? He is going nowhere, he remains at home. Are you going home? We are not going home, but to your friends. Where are your friends? They are in their garden. Are the Scotchmen in their gardens? They are there.

CXXIX. — *Hundred and twenty-ninth.*

What do you buy? I buy some knives. Do you buy more knives than glasses? I buy more of the latter than of the former. How many horses does the German buy? He buys a great many, he buys more than twenty of them. What does your servant carry? He carries a large trunk. Where is he carrying it? He is carrying it home. To whom do you speak? I speak to the Irishman. Do you speak to him every day? I speak to him every morning and every evening. Does he come to you? He does not come to me, but I go to him. What has your servant to do? He has to sweep my room, and to set my books in order. Does my father answer your notes? He answers them. What does your son break? He breaks nothing, but your children break my glasses. Do they tear anything? They tear nothing. Who burns my hat? Nobody burns it. Are you looking for any body? I am not looking for any body. What is my son looking for? He is looking for his umbrella. What does your cook kill? He kills a chicken.

CXXX. — *Hundred and thirtieth*

Are you killing a bird? I am killing one. How many chickens does your cook kill? He kills three of them. To whom do you take my boy? I take him to the painter. When is the painter at home? He is at home every evening at seven o'clock. What hour is it? It is not yet six o'clock. Do you go out in the evening? I go out in the morning. Are you afraid to go out in the evening? I am no afraid, but I have no time to go out in the evening. Do you work as much as your son? I do not work as much as he. Does he eat as much as you? He eats less than I. Can your children write as many note as mine? They can write just as many. Can the Russian drink as much wine as cider? He can drink more of the former than of the latter. When do our neighbors go out? They go out

every morning at a quarter to five. Which note do you send to your father? I am sending him my own. Do you not send mine? I am sending it also. To whom do you send your clothes? I send them to nobody. To whom do your sons send their shoes? They send them to nobody; they want them.

CXXXI. — *Hundred and thirty-first*

UTILIDAD DE LA HISTORIA

La historia es una narración de los acontecimientos pasados. Su estudio es atractivo, tanto á los jóvenes como á los viejos, tanto al entendimiento irreflexivo como al filosófico. Reune entretenimiento del mayor interés; el ejercicio y cultivo de las mejores facultades del hombre y la adquisición de la clase de conocimientos más importante.

La historia nos hace conocer la naturaleza humana, y nos pone en estado de juzgar cómo obrarian los hombres en dadas circunstancias. Sirve para librar al ánimo de muchas preocupaciones mezquinas y dañosas, enseñarnos á admirar lo que es digno de alabanza, doquiera que se halle, y comparar con extensas y generosas ideas, otras edades y naciones con la nuestra.

El conocimiento de la historia tiende á hacernos estar contentos con nuestro estado en la vida, por los cuadros que nos presenta de la inutilidad de las cosas humanas. Nos hace ver que los que ocupan los puestos más elevados no están exentos de duras pruebas, que la riqueza y el poder no nos aseguran la felicidad, que los más grandes soberanos han sido con frecuencia más desdichados que sus más humildes vasallos.

CXXXII. — *Hundred and thirty-second*

Are you a Frenchman? Yes, Sir, I am a Frenchman. Is your brother a lawyer? Yo, Sir, he is a physician. Have you a black hat? I have a white hat. Has your sister a pink bonnet? She has a green bonnet. Have you any French money? I have some Spanish money. How many English books have you? I have three English (books) and four French books. Is the table round? No, Sir, it is square. Have you no round table? No,

Sir, I have no round table, but I have a fine square table. Will you give it to me? With pleasure.

CXXXIII. — *Hundred and thirty-third*

Are you in want of money? No, Sir, I am not in want of money. Do you want shoes? I am in want of shoes. Are you in want of a carriage and of two good horses? Of what have you need? I have need of rest. Do you want a box? I want a square box. Do you want any bricks? I want three thousand bricks. Do you want any small change? I do not want any. What do you want? I want a thousand dollar bill. Do you want a twenty dollar bill? I want two ten dollar bills. Do you want my servant? I do not want him. Do you want your horses now? I want them now; I do not want them this afternoon. Do you want any coffee? I do not want coffee. Do you not want any tea or sugar? I want nothing at present. Have you a mind to repeat your lesson? I have a great desire to repeat it. Will you repeat also the exercise? Will you answer the first question? Will you repeat the first question? Will you continue?

CXXXIV. — *Hundred and thirty-fourth*

¿Es comerciante su padre de Vd.? ¿Es banquero su hermano de Vd.? ¿Es artista aquel hombre? ¿Es pintor? ¿Es conde aquel caballero? ¿Es oficial aquel extranjero? ¿Es general? ¿Tiene su tío de Vd. una mesa de mármol negro? ¿Tiene él vasos verdes? ¿Tiene dinero inglés? ¿No tiene dinero francés? ¿Tiene Vd. dinero? ¿Ha dicho Vd. á mi criado que encienda mi vela? ¿Le ha dicho Vd. que haga fuego en mi cuarto? ¿Ha dicho Vd. al cocinero que me dé una taza de café? ¿Le ha dicho Vd. que me envíe un poco de pan y mantequilla? ¿Ha pagado su cuenta aquel extranjero? ¿Ha dicho Vd. á su hermano que me envíe su coche esta tarde á las seis? ¿No le ha dicho Vd. al cochero que me traiga mi capa azul? ¿Es rico su padre de Vd.? ¿Cuántos caballos tiene él? ¿Tiene él un bonito carruaje?

CXXXV. — *Hundred and thirty-fifth*

MAGNÁNIMA CONTESTACIÓN

Una señora presentó una queja á Federico el Grande, rey de Prusia.

— Señor, mi marido me trata muy mal.

— Ese no es negocio mío, contestó el monarca.

— Pero él habla de Vuestra Majestad en los términos más ofensivos.

— Ese no es negocio de Vd.

Un abogado, dirigiéndose (ó informando) al tribunal un día, habló tanto sin ilustrar en nada la materia (ó sin venir al caso), que el juez le interrumpió observándole que se parecía á la Necesidad. El abogado le preguntó la razón de semejante comparación, y el juez le contestó: « porque la Necesidad no conoce ninguna ley. »

Una señorita fué una vez á confesarse. El padre después de haberle hecho muchas preguntas relativas á su confesión, parecía deseoso de conocer á quién confesaba y le preguntó por su nombre. La joven le contestó: « Padre, mi nombre no es un pecado. »

CXXXVI. — *Hundred and thirty-sixth*

Were you loved when you were in Mexico? I was not hated. Was your brother esteemed when he was in London? He was loved and esteemed. When were you in Spain? I was there when you were there. Was your uncle in London when I was there? He was there when you were there. Where were you when I was in Spain? I was in Paris. Where was your father when you were in France? He was in England. Did your brother work when you were working? He played when I was working. On what did our ancestors live? They lived on nothing but fish and game, for they went a hunting and fishing every day. What sort of people were the Romans? They were very good people, for they cultivated the arts and sciences, and rewarded merit. Did you often go to see your friends when you were in Havana? I went to see them often. Did you sometimes go to the Elysian Fields when you were in Paris? I often went there.

CXXXVII. — *Hundred and thirty-seventh*

What did you do when you lived in the country? When we lived there we often went a fishing. Did you not go out walking? I went out walking sometimes. Is there much fruit this year? I do not know, but last summer, when I was in the country, there was a great deal of fruit. Did you forget anything when you went to school? We often forgot our books. Where did you forget them? We forgot them at the school. Did we forget anything? You forgot nothing. When you received your money, what did you do with it? We employed it in purchasing some good books. Did you not pay your tailor? We did pay him. Did you always pay in cash when you bought of that merchant? We always paid in cash, for we never buy on credit.

CXXXVIII. — *Hundred and thirty-eighth*

¿ Vió Vd. ayer á su primo? ¿ Comenzaron Vds. anoche sus ejercicios? ¿ Estuvo Vd. el viernes pasado en la ópera? ¿ Salió Vd. el miércoles pasado? ¿ Comió Vd. ayer en casa de su tío? ¿ Estuvo Vd. el año pasado en la Habana? ¿ Cerró Vd. la puerta cuando Vd. salió? ¿ Se dieron Vds. las manos? ¿ Á qué hora nos sentamos ayer á la mesa? ¿ Durmió Vd. bien antenoche? ¿ Cantó anoche su hermana de Vd.? ¿ Le habló Vd. en español? ¿ Tomaron Vds. á su salud (de ella)? ¿ Comió (ella) ayer alguna fruta? ¿ Sintió Vd. anoche algún dolor? ¿ Á qué hora se fué Vd. á su casa? ¿ Duró mucho tiempo la pelea? ¿ Me escondió Vd. el sombrero cuando yo estuve en su casa? ¿ Cumplieron ellos su promesa? ¿ Lo dejó ella á la elección de Vd.? ¿ Le dejó á Vd. ir al teatro su padre de Vd.? ¿ Le encontramos por casualidad? ¿ Le pagaron al hombre? ¿ Escribió Vd. la semana pasada á su madre? ¿ Le envió á Vd. una carta el lunes pasado? ¿ Vió Vd. á su primo el miércoles pasado? ¿ Compró Vd. algo ayer? ¿ Vendió Vd. su pájaro el jueves pasado? ¿ Estuvo Vd. malo el jueves pasado? ¿ Estuvo Vd. anoche en el concierto? ¿ Le gustó á Vd.? ¿ Se divirtió Vd.? ¿ Le dió á Vd. algo su hermano la semana pasada?

CXXXIX. — *Hundred and thirty-ninth*

Los grandes talentos y las grandes virtudes indudablemente proporcionan el respeto y la admiración del género humano: pero los talentos de segundo orden y las virtudes agradables, son las únicas que proporcionan su amor y afección. Aquéllos, despojados y sin el adorno de éstas, obtendrán una forzada alabanza; pero al mismo tiempo excitarán el temor y la envidia, dos sentimientos absolutamente incompatibles con el amor y la afección.

César tenía todos los grandes vicios, y Catón todas las grandes virtudes que un hombre puede poseer. Pero César tenía las virtudes agradables de que carecía Catón, por lo que era amado hasta de sus enemigos, y ganaba los corazones de los hombres á pesar de su razón; mientras que Catón no era amado aun de sus amigos, sin embargo de la estimación y respeto que no podían rehusar á sus virtudes; y me avanzo á decir, que si César hubiera carecido, y Catón poseído estas virtudes, el primero no habría atentado (á lo menos con éxito), y el último hubiera protegido las libertades de Roma. Mr. Addison, en su Catón, dice de César (y yo creo que con verdad): « *Malditas sean sus virtudes! ellas han arruinado á su patria.* » Por las que él quiere significar aquellas virtudes inferiores pero atractivas, tales como los finos modales, la afabilidad, la complacencia y el buen humor. Los conocimientos de un letrado, el valor de un héroe, y la virtud de un estoico, se admirarán; pero si los conocimientos están acompañados de la arrogancia; el valor, de la ferocidad; y la virtud, de la inflexible severidad, el hombre nunca será amado.

CXL. — *Hundred and fortieth*

Have you anything to do? I have nothing to do. Have I done anything? You have done something. What have I done? You have thrown away my books. What have your children done? They have torn their clothes. What have we done? You have done nothing, but your brothers have burnt my fine books. Has the tailor already made your coat? He has not yet made it. Has your shoemaker already made your shoes? He has already made them. Has your father put on his coat? He has not yet put it on, but

he is going to put it on. Has your brother put on his shoes? He has put them on. Have our neighbors put on their boots and their gloves? They have put on neither. What have you taken off? I have taken off my hat. Have your children taken off their shoes? They have taken them off. What has your brother told you? He has told me nothing. Have I told you the word? You have told it to me. Who has told it to your neighbors? The English have told it to them. Have they told it to the French? They have told it to them.

CXLI. — *Hundred and forty-first*

Are you the brother of that young man? I am. Is that young man your son? He is. Are your friends as rich as they say? They are so. Are these men as learned as they say? They are not. Has your cook gone to the market? He has not gone there. Is he ill? He is. Are you as fatigued as your brother? I am more so than he. Have you written a note? I have not written a note but an exercise. Have you written your exercises? I have written them. What have your brothers written? They have written their letters. When did they write them? They wrote them yesterday. Which exercises have your little brothers written? They have written their own. Have you spoken to my father? I have spoken to him. When did you speak to him? I spoke to him the day before yesterday. How many times have you spoken to the captain? I have spoken to him several times. Have you had my pocket-book? I have had it. Have you had my stick? I have not had it. Has he had my umbrella? He has not had it. Have I had your knife? You have had it. Have I had your gloves? You have had them. Has your brother had my hammer? He has had it. Has he had my golden ribbon? He has not had it. Have the English had my beautiful ship? They have had it.

CXLI. — *Hundred and forty-second*

Have you spoken to the Mexicans? I have spoken to them. Have the English ever spoken to you? They have never spoken to me. What have you to tell me? I have a few words to tell you. Which exercises have my nieces written? They have written those. Which books have your children read? They have read those which you have lent them. Have you

seen these men or those? I have seen neither these nor those. Which men have you seen? I have seen those to whom you have spoken. Have you been acquainted with these men? I have been acquainted with them. With which boys has your brother been acquainted? He has been acquainted with those of our countryman. Has he been acquainted with those Spaniards? He has not been acquainted with them. Which wine has your servant drunk? He has drunk mine. Have you seen my brothers? I have seen them. Where have you seen them? I have seen them at their own house. Have you thrown away your hat? I have not thrown it away. Has your cousin thrown away his pencils? He has not thrown them away. Does your nephew throw away his book? He does not throw it away, he wants it to learn English. Who has had my handkerchiefs? Your servants have had them. Have we had the leather trunk of our good neighbor? We have had it. Have we had his fine gun? We have not had it. Have we had the mattresses of the foreigners? We have not had them. Has the American had a good book? He has had it. Has he had my silver knife? He has not had it.

CXLIII. — *Hundred and forty-third*

Era costumbre en Federico el Grande, siempre que veía aparecer un soldado nuevo en sus guardias, hacerle tres preguntas, á saber: « ¿ Cuántos años tenéis? ¿ Cuánto tiempo habéis estado en mi servicio? ¿ Estáis satisfecho de vuestro pre y trato? » Sucedió que un joven francés, que habia servido en su patria, sentó plaza en el servicio de Prusia. Su presencia hizo que fuese recibido inmediatamente, mas ignoraba del todo la lengua alemana; é informándole su capitán de que la primera vez que el rey le viese, le hablaría en esta lengua, le advirtió al mismo tiempo que aprendiera de memoria las tres respuestas que debía dar al rey. Conforme á ello las aprendió para el dia siguiente; y así que él se presentó en las filas, Federico se acercó á él para interrogarle; pero sucedió que comenzó á hacerlo por la segunda pregunta, y le dijo: « ¿ Cuánto tiempo hace que estáis en mi servicio? » « Veintitú años, » respondió el soldado. Sorprendido el rey de su juventud, que indicaba claramente que él no podia haber llevado un fusil tanto tiempo, le dijo muy admirado: « ¿ Cuántos años tenéis? » « Con permiso de Vuestra

Majestad, uno. » Federico, más admirado aun exclamó: « Vos ó yo debemos haber perdido el juicio. » Creyendo el soldado que esta era la tercera pregunta, respondió con denuedo: « Ambos, con perdón de Vuestra Majestad. »

CXLIV. — *Hundred and forty-fourth*

What did you do when you had finished your letter? I went to my brother who took me to the theatre, where I had the pleasure to find one of my friends whom I had not seen for ten years. What did you do after getting up this morning? When I had read the letter of the French Count, I went to see the theatre of the Prince, which I had not seen before. What did your father do when he had breakfasted? He shaved and went out. What did your friend do after he had eaten? He went to his cousin. What did your children do when they had breakfasted? They went a walking with their preceptor. Where did your uncle go after he had warmed himself? After he had warmed himself he went to bed. At what o'clock did he get up? He got up at sunrise. Did you wake him? I had no need to wake him, for he got up before me.

CXLV. — *Hundred and forty-fifth*

Why did you not stay longer in Havana? Because I had no money to stay longer. Where have you been since we saw each other last? I have been in the United States. A peasant having seen that old men used spectacles to read, went to an optician and asked for a pair. The peasant then took a book, and having opened it, said the spectacles were not good. The optician took another pair of the best which he could find in his shop and placed them upon his nose; but the peasant being still unable to read, the optician said to him: « My friend, perhaps you cannot read at all. » « If I could, » said the peasant, « I should not want your spectacles. »

CXLVI. — *Hundred and forty-sixth*

Henry IV, meeting one day in his palace a man whom he did not know, asked him to whom he belonged. « I belong to myself, » replied the man. « My friend, » said the king, « you have a stupid master. » Tell us what has happened to you lately. Very willingly; but on condition that you will listen to me without interrupting me. We will not interrupt you, you may be sure of it. Being lately at the theatre, I saw « The speaking Picture » and « The Weeping Woman » performed. This latter play not being very amusing to me, I went to the concert, where the music gave me a violent headache. I then left the concert, cursing it, and went straight to the madhouse, in order to see my cousin. On entering the hospital of my cousin, I was struck with horror at seeing several madmen, who came up to me, jumping and howling. What did you do then? I did the same, and they set up a laugh as they withdrew.

CXLVII. — *Hundred and forty-seventh*

¿Estaban abiertas las puertas cuando Vds. llegaron? ¿Había ella escrito cuando Vd. escribió? ¿Estaba ella escribiendo cuando Vd. la vió? ¿Había él impreso el libro cuando Vd. le habló? ¿Habían concluido su trabajo cuando Vd. llegó? ¿Había Vd. tomado el libro de su padre cuando él lo pidió? ¿Estaba ya roto su abanico de Vd. cuando lo compró?

¿Quién formó el mundo? ¿Quién fué el primer hombre? ¿Quién descubrió la América? ¿Quién fué el primer presidente de los Estados Unidos? ¿Quién inventó la imprenta? ¿Quién conquistó el Méjico? ¿En dónde murió Napoleón Bonaparte? ¿Quién conquistó el Perú? ¿Quién halló á Moisés? ¿Quién conquistó la Persia? ¿Quién inventó el telégrafo magnético? ¿Quién inventó el pararrayo?

CXLVIII. — *Hundred and forty-eighth*

Habiendo llegado un oficial francés á la corte de Viena, la emperatriz Teresa le preguntó, si él creía que la princesa de N., á quién él había

visto el día anterior, era realmente la mujer más hermosa del mundo, como se decía. « Señora, » respondió el oficial, « así lo creí ayer. »

Un joven príncipe, de siete años de edad, era admirado de todo el mundo por su ingenio. Estando una vez en la sociedad de un oficial anciano, observó éste, hablando del joven príncipe, que cuando los niños descubrían tanto ingenio en sus primeros años, generalmente eran estúpidos cuando llegaban á edad madura. « Si es así, » dijo el joven príncipe, que le había oído, « vos debéis haber sido muy notable por vuestro ingenio, cuando erais niño. »

Un día que cierto rey hacía su entrada en una ciudad á las dos de la tarde, el senado envió á algunos diputados para cumplimentarle. El que había de hablar principió así : « Alejandro el Grande, el grande Alejandro, » y se cortó. El rey, que tenía mucha hambre, dijo : « ¡ Ah ! amigo, Alejandro el Grande había comido, y yo todavía estoy en ayunas. » Habiendo dicho esto, prosiguió su camino á la Casa Consistorial, donde le tenían preparada una magnífica comida.

CXLIX. — *Hundred and forty-ninth*

Does your father not go out? He cannot go out, he has a sore foot. Does the shoemaker bring our shoes? He does not bring them. Is he not able to work? He is not able to work; he has a sore knee. Has any body a sore elbow? My tailor has a sore elbow. Who has a sore arm? I have a sore arm. Do you cut me some bread? I cannot cut you any, I have sore fingers. Do you read your book? I cannot read it, I have sore eyes. Who has sore eyes? The French have sore eyes. Do they read too much? They do not read enough. What day of the month is it to-day? It is the third. Are you looking for any one? I am not looking for any one. What is the painter looking for? He is not looking for anything. Whom are you looking for? I am looking for your son. Have you anything to tell him? I have some thing to tell him. What have you to tell him? I have to tell him to go to the play this evening.

CL. — *Hundred and fiftieth*

Who is looking for me? Your father is looking for you. Is any body looking for my brother? Nobody is looking for him. Do you find what you are looking for? I do find what I am looking for. Does the captain find what he is looking for? He finds what he is looking for, but his children do not find what they are looking for. What are they looking for? They are looking for their books. Where do you take me to? I take you to the theatre. Do you not take me to the market? I do not take you there. Do the Spaniards find the umbrellas which they are looking for? They do not find them. Does the tailor find his thimble? He does not find it. Do the merchants find the cloth which they are looking for? They do find it. What do the butchers find? They find the oxen and the sheep which they are looking for. What does your cook find? He finds the chickens which he is looking for. What is the physician doing? He is doing what you are doing. What is he doing in his study? He is reading your father's book. Whom is the Englishman looking for? He is looking for his friend, in order to take him to the garden. What is the German doing in his study? He is learning to read. Does he not learn to write? He does not learn it. Does your son learn to write? He learns to write and to read.

CLI. — *Hundred and fifty-first*

Does the Dutchman speak instead of listening? He speaks instead of listening. Do you go out instead of remaining at home? I remain at home instead of going out. Does your son play instead of studying? He studies instead of playing. When does he study? He studies every day. In the morning or in the evening? In the morning and in the evening. Do you buy an umbrella instead of buying a book? I buy neither the one nor the other. Does our neighbor break his sticks instead of breaking his glasses? He breaks his guns. Do the children of our neighbor read? They read instead of writing. What is our cook doing? He makes a fire instead of going to the market. Does the captain give you anything? He does give me something. What does he give you? He gives me a great

deal of money. Does he give you money instead of giving you bread? He gives me money and bread. Does he give you more cheese than bread? He gives me less of the latter than of the former.

CLII. — *Hundred and fifty-second*

Do you give my friend fewer knives than gloves? I give him more of the latter than of the former. What does he give you? He gives me many books instead of giving me money. Does your servant make your bed? He does not make it. What is he doing instead of making your bed? He sweeps the study instead of making my bed. Does he drink instead of working? He works instead of drinking. Do the physicians go out? They remain at home instead of going out. Does your servant make coffee? He makes tea instead of making coffee. Does any one lend you a gun? Nobody lends me one. What does your friend lend me? He lends you many books and many jewels. Do you read the book which I read? I do not read the one which you read, but the one which the great captain reads. Are you ashamed to read the books which I read? I am not ashamed, but I have no wish to read them.

CLIII. — *Hundred and fifty-third*

Do your friends intend to go to the theatre? They do intend to go. When do they intend to go? They intend to go to-morrow. At what o'clock? At half-past seven. What does the merchant wish to sell you? He wishes to sell me some pocket-books. Do you intend to buy some? I will not buy any. Dost thou know anything? I do not know anything. What does your little brother know? He knows how to write and to read. Does he know French? He does not know it. Do you know German? I do know it. Do your brothers know Spanish? They do not know it, but they intend to study it. Do you know English? I do not know it, but I intend to learn it. Do you know how to read Italian? I know how to read, but not how to speak it. Do you know how to swim? I do not know how to swim, but how to play. Where are you going? I am going into the garden in order to speak to my gardener.

CLIV. — *Hundred and fifty-fourth*

Viendo Cicerón á su yerno, quien era muy pequeño, venir con una espada muy larga á la cinta, exclamó : ¿ Quién ha atado mi yerno á aquella espada ?

Estando muy enfermo un buen viejo, envió á buscar á su mujer que era todavía muy joven, y le dijo : « Querida mía, tú ves que se acerca mi última hora, y que estoy compelido á dejarte. Por tanto, si quieres que yo muera en paz, es menester que me bagas un favor. Tú eres joven todavía, y sin duda te volverás á casar. Conociendo esto, te suplico que no te cases con Don Luis, porque te confieso que siempre he estado muy celoso de él y todavía lo estoy. Así, pues, yo moriría desesperado si tú no me lo prometieras. » La mujer le contestó : « Esposo mio, te suplico que eso no te impida morir en paz, porque te aseguro que aun cuando yo deseara casarme con él, no podría hacerlo, porque ya estoy comprometida con otro. »

CLV. — *Hundred and fifty-fifth*

Whose book is this? It is mine. Whose hat is that? It is my father's. Are you taller than I? I am taller than you. Is your brother as tall as you? He is as tall as I. Is your hat as bad as that of my father? It is better, but not so black as his. Are the clothes of the Italians as fine as those of the Irish? They are finer, but not so good. Who has the finest gloves? The French have them. Who has the finest horses? Mine are fine, yours are finer than mine; but those of our friends are the finest of all. Is your horse as good as mine? It is good, but yours is better, and that of the Englishman is the best of all the horses which we know. Have you pretty boots? I have very pretty ones, but my brother has prettier than I. From whom does he receive them? He receives them from his best friend.

CLVI. — *Hundred and fifty-sixth*

Is your wife as good as mine? She is better. Does your merchant sell good knives? He sells the best knives that I know. Do we read more books than the French? We read more than they, but the English read more than we. Have you a finer garden than that of our physician? I have a finer one than his. Has the American a finer stick than yours? He has a finer one. Have we as fine children as our neighbors? We have finer ones. Is your coat as pretty as mine? It is not so pretty, but better than yours. Do you depart to-day? I do not depart to-day. When does your father set out? He sets out this evening at a quarter to nine. Which of these two children is the best? The one who studies is better than the one who plays. Does your servant sweep as well as mine? He sweeps better than yours. Does the Englishman read as many bad books as good ones? He reads more good than bad ones.

CLVII. — *Hundred and fifty-seventh*

Do the merchants sell more sugar than coffee? They sell more sugar than coffee. Does your shoemaker make as many shoes as mine? He makes more than yours. Can you swim as well as my son? I can swim better than he, but he can speak English better than I. Does he read as well as you? He reads better than I. Does the son of your neighbor go to the market? No, he remains at home, he has sore feet. Do you learn as well as the son of our gardener? I learn better than he, but he studies more than I. Which gun is the finest? Yours is fine, but that of the captain is still finer, and ours is the finest of all. Has any one finer children than you? No one has finer ones. Does your friend read as often as I? He reads oftener than you. Does my brother speak English as often as you? He speaks and reads it as often as I. Do I write as much as you? You write more than I. Do our neighbor's children read German as often as we? We do not read it as often as they. Do we write as often as they? They write oftener than we. To whom do they write? They write to their friends. Do you read English books? We read French books instead of reading English books.

CLVIII. — *Hundred and fifty-eighth*

Do you extinguish the fire? I do not extinguish it. Does your servant light the candle? He does light it. Where does he light it? He lights it in your warehouse. Do you often go to the Spaniard? I go often to him. Do you go oftener to him than I? I go oftener to him than you. Do the Spaniards often come to you? They do often come to me. Do your children go oftener to the ball than we? They do go oftener than you. Do we go out as often as our neighbors? We do go out oftener than they. Does your servant go to the market as often as my cook? He goes as often as he. Do you see my father as often as I? I do not see him as often as you. When do you see him? I see him every morning at a quarter to five.

CLIX. — *Hundred and fifty-ninth*

¿Sabe Vd. nadar? ¿Sabe nadar su hermano de Vd.? ¿Sabe bailar su hermana de Vd.? ¿Sabe cantar? ¿Contesta ella á mi pregunta? ¿Qué dice? ¿Pronuncia bien la palabra « nothing »? ¿La pronunciamos bien nosotros? ¿Va ella al campo? ¿Va Vd. al concierto esta noche? ¿Van sus hermanos de Vd.? ¿Viene Vd. á darme la lección? ¿Á qué hora viene el maestro de inglés á dar á Vd. la lección? ¿Quiere Vd. tomar una taza de café? ¿No quiere Vd. tomar algo? ¿Pierde su pañuelo su hermano de Vd.? ¿Está Vd. arreglando sus papeles? ¿Tiene Vd. cuartos que alquilar? ¿Se alquila esta casa? ¿Por qué mata Vd. ese carnero?

CLX. — *Hundred and sixtieth*

MI QUERIDO HIJO:

He recibido con gran placer tu carta del 11, la cual está bien escrita en todos sentidos. Me alegro saber que empiezas á gustar de Horacio; cuanto más lo lees, tanto más te agrada. Su « Arte Poética » es, á mi juicio, su obra maestra, y las reglas que allí establece, son aplicables á casi todas las circunstancias de la vida. Para evitar los extremos, para hacer observaciones oportunas, para consultar uno sus propias fuerzas y ser consecuente desde el principio hasta el fin, son preceptos

tan útiles para el hombre como para el poeta. Cuando lo lees conserva esta observación en tu mente, y verás cuán verdadera es en todas sus partes. Te doy el parabién por tu afición á Tácito aunque me parece que todavía es demasiado difícil para ti. El escribió en tiempo de Trajano, cuando la lengua latina había degenerado mucho de la pureza que tenía en el siglo de Augusto. Además tiene una peculiar concisión de estilo que lo hace á menudo muy confuso. Pero conocía al hombre y lo describió perfectamente; en esto consiste el grande y útil conocimiento. Tú no puedes aplicarte demasiado temprano, ni con demasiado cuidado á conocer el corazón humano. Cuanto más conozcas á los hombres menos confiarás en ellos. Los jóvenes tienen comunmente una indiscreta y sencilla franqueza; contraen amistades fácilmente, son crédulos y vienen á ser el juguete de los demás. Si quieres guardar un secreto, guárdalo tú mismo; y como es muy posible que tu amigo sea tu enemigo el día menos pensado, ten cuidado de no entregarte á su discreción, mientras es tu amigo. Las mismas arterias y tretas que los niños de tu edad usan contigo ahora, para apropiarse tus juguetes, usarán los hombres cuando tú lo seas, con otros objetos de más importancia.

CLXI. — *Hundred and sixty-first*

We shall have a fine concert to-morrow. Will you come? I will if I can. Will you soon go to London? I shall not go before May. Will you stay there long? I shall stay there perhaps a month, and at my return I shall bring many good books. When shall I begin my translation? You will begin it to-morrow. Will your father be at home this evening? He will be at home. Will you be there? I shall also be there. Will your uncle go out to-day? He will go out. Shall you go out? I shall go out, if it does not rain. Will you love my son? I shall love him, if he is good. Will you pay the shoemaker? I shall pay him, if I receive some money. Will you love my children? If they are good and assiduous I shall love them; but if they are idle and naughty I shall despise and punish them. Am I right? You are right. Have you not done speaking? I shall soon finish. Have not our friends done reading? They will immediately finish. Has the tailor made my coat? He has not made it yet; but he will soon make it. When will he make it? When he has time. When will you do your exercises? I shall do them when I have time. When will your bro-

ther do his? He will do them next Saturday. Will you come to me? I will come. When will you come? I will come next Tuesday. When did you see my uncle? I saw him last Wednesday. Will your cousins go to the ball next Monday? They will go. Will you come to my party? I will come, if I am well.

CLXII. — *Hundred and sixty-second*

Shall I come to-morrow? Yes, and I will tell you many things that will make you laugh very much. Shall we go out to-day? I do not know if it will be worth the trouble, but we shall know this evening. Will you; not be able to go with me? I hope that I shall be able to go with you; but I do not know if my sister will be willing to go with us. Will you put on your new coat to-morrow? I will put it on when I go to the concert. Where will you put all the books you wish to buy? I shall put them in my trunk. Do you think it will hold them? I think it will. I wonder if the stage would hold us all. We shall know very soon. Will you go to the opera? I will go, as I hope to have a good time there. What will you do this evening? I shall write to my friends. When will you send me the money you owe me? I will send it to you soon. Will your brothers send me the books I have lent them? They will send them to you next week. Will you be able to pay me what you owe me? I shall not be able to pay it to you, for I have lost all my money. Will the American be able to pay for his shoes? He has lost his pocket-book, therefore he will not be able to pay for them.

CLXIII. — *Hundred and sixty-third*

Will it be necessary to send for the physician? nobody is ill, so that it will not be necessary to send for him. Will it be necessary to send to the market? It will be necessary to send there, for we want some beef, some bread and some wine. Will you see your father to-day? I shall see him. Where will he be? He will be at his counting-house. Will you go into the country to-morrow? I shall go, if it does not rain. Will your friend

go? He will go if you go. Where will our neighbors go? They will go nowhere; they will remain at home, for they have a great deal to do. When will you write your letters? I shall write them to-night. Will that man finish his work to-day? He will not finish his to-day; but we shall finish ours. Shall I succeed if I have patience? I am sure you will.

CLXIV. — *Hundred and sixty-fourth*

MI QUERIDO HIJO :

Antes que se pase mucho tiempo, soy de opinión que pensarás y hablarás del bello sexo más favorablemente que en la actualidad. A ti te parecerá que desde Eva inclusive todas las mujeres han hecho muchos y grandes daños. Por lo que respecta á aquella señora, la pongo á tu disposición; pero desde su tiempo la historia te instruirá que los hombres han hecho más males en el mundo que las mujeres; y para hablar con verdad, yo no te aconsejaría que confiases en unos ni en otros más de lo que es absolutamente necesario. Pero lo que sí te aconsejaré es, que nunca ataques una corporación de cualquiera especie que sea; porque además de que todas las reglas generales tienen sus excepciones, te harás sin necesidad un gran número de enemigos. Entre las mujeres, así como entre los hombres, hay tanto bueno como malo, y puede ser que el número de las mujeres buenas sea excesivamente mayor que el de los hombres buenos. Esta regla comprende á los letrados, militares, eclesiásticos, cortesanos, ciudadanos particulares, etc. Todos son hombres sujetos á las mismas pasiones y sentimientos, que difieren sólo en las costumbres según sus distintas educaciones; y sería tan injusto como imprudente atacar á cualquiera de estas ú otras corporaciones por las faltas de algunos de sus individuos. Éstos pueden algunas veces olvidar las ofensas; pero las sociedades y corporaciones jamás las olvidan. Muchos jóvenes piensan que es muy galante, y que indica despreocupación y saber, el atacar al clero; en lo que están sumamente equivocados; porque en mi opinión los eclesiásticos son como los demás hombres, ni mejores ni peores por vestir hábito negro. Todas las reflexiones generales sobre naciones son muy comunes, y enseñan la hilacha de la chocarria de aquellos que sin saber nada quieren erigirse en sabios, recurriendo para ello á lugares comunes. Acostúmbrate á juzgar de los individuos

por el conocimiento que tengas de ellos, y no por su sexo, profesión ó denominación.

Aunque á mi regreso, que espero será muy pronto, tal vez no te encuentre crecido, espero, sin embargo, que tu juicio lo estará. Dos ó tres meses después saldremos los dos á pasear el mundo: es preciso que empieces á ver los hombres, así como los libros, de todas las lenguas y de todas las naciones. La observación y la reflexión te serán entonces muy necesarias. Hablaremos largamente sobre este asunto cuando nos reunamos, lo que espero será en la última semana de este mes; entretanto, tengo el honor de ser

Tu más atento servidor.

CLXV. — *Hundred and sixty-fifth*

Will you have seen your father when we shall return? When you will return I shall have seen him. Will all be over, before I come? Before you come all will be over. Will you be back when we shall want you? When you will want me I shall have returned. Will you have told him what we are looking for when we shall see him? I shall have told it to him already. Will you have sent me back my book, when my brother will want it? I shall have sent it back to you. Will my father be dead when my brother will arrive home? When your brother will arrive home, your father will not be dead. Will the servant have put in its place my cousin's book, when he will come? When your cousin will come, the servant will have put the book in its place. Will my aunt have already given her orders? Will the doors be opened when we shall arrive there? When you will arrive the doors will yet be shut.

CLXVI. — *Hundred and sixty-sixth*

Will your parents go to the country to-morrow? They will not go, for it is too dusty. Shall we take a walk to-day? We will not, for it is too muddy out of doors. Do you see the country-house of my aunt, behind that hill? I see it. Shall we go in? We will go in, if you like. Will you go into that room? I shall not go into it, for it is smoky. Will you not come in? Will you not sit down? I will sit down upon this large

chair. Will you tell me what has become of your brother? I will tell you. Where is your sister? Do you not see her? She sits upon the bench. Is your father seated upon the bench? No, he sits upon the chair. Hast thou spent all thy money? I have not spent all. How much hast thou left? I have not much left. I have but ten dollars left. How much money have thy sisters left? They have but three dollars left. Have you money enough left to pay your tailor? I have enough left to pay him; but if I pay him I shall have but little left. How much money will your brothers have left when they shall have paid for their horses? They will have a hundred dollars left. When will you go to Havana? I shall go as soon as I have learned Spanish. When will your brothers go to France? They will go there as soon as they know French. When will they learn it? They will learn it when they have found a good master. How much money shall we have left when we have paid for our horses? When we have paid for them we shall have only a hundred dollars left.

CLXVII. — *Hundred and sixty-seventh*

Do you gain any thing by that business? I do not gain much by it; but my brother gains a great deal by it; he fills his purse with money. How much money have you gained? I have gained only a little; but my cousin has gained much by it: he has filled his pocket with money. With what have you filled that bottle? I have filled it with wine. Will this man take care of my horse? He will take care of it. Who will take care of my servant? I will take care of him. Does your servant take care of your horses? He does take care of them, for he rubs them every morning. Have you ever drunk Madeira wine? I have never drunk it. Is it long since you saw my parents? It is almost three years since.

CLXVIII. — *Hundred and sixty-eighth*

Has your father arrived at last? Every body says that he has arrived, but I have not seen him yet. Are you pleased with your servant? I am pleased with him, for he is fit for any thing. What does he know? He knows every thing. Can he ride? He can. Has your brother returned at last from England? He has returned thence, and has brought you a fine

horse. Has he told his groom to bring it to me? He has told him to bring it to you. What do you think of that horse? I think that it is a fine and noble one, and beg you to lead it into the stable. In what did you spend your time yesterday? I went to the concert, and afterwards to the play. When did that man go down into the well? He went down into it this morning. Has he not come up again yet? He came up an hour ago. Where is your brother? He is in his room. Will you tell him to come down? I will tell him so, but he is not dressed yet. Is your friend still on the mountain? He has already come down. Did you go down or up the river? We went down it. Did my cousin speak to you before he started? He spoke to me before he entered the coach. Have you seen my brother? I saw him before I went on board the ship. Is it better to go into a coach than to go on board the ship? It is not worth while to get into a coach nor to go on board a ship, when one has no wish to travel.

CLXIX. — *Hundred and sixty-ninth*

¿ Habrá acabado la modista el vestido para la boda de su hermana de Vd. ? ¿ Se habrá Vd. mudado antes que yo vuelva del campo ? ¿ Habrá Vd. concluido antes que yo haya empezado ? ¿ Dónde vive Vd. ? ¿ Está su hermana de Vd. en casa de su vecino ? ¿ De qué hablan ? ¿ Qué beben ? ¿ Beben agua ? ¿ Saben su lección ? ¿ Sabe Vd. la suya ? ¿ La estudia Vd. ? ¿ Han llegado sus hermanos de Vd. ? ¿ Vienen á cenar con nosotros ? ¿ Tienen sed ? ¿ Beben café ? ¿ No quieren tomar azúcar ? ¿ Qué dicen ? ¿ Qué les dice Vd. ? ¿ Quieren ir al concierto ? ¿ No desean ir al baile ? ¿ Envía Vd. este grabado á su amigo de Vd. ? ¿ Le envía Vd. estos cuadros ? ¿ Come Vd. peras ? ¿ Le gustan á Vd. las peras ? ¿ Compra Vd. este vestido ? ¿ Ha mandado Vd. á comprar ese vestido ? ¿ Quién me llama ? ¿ Me llama su hermano de Vd. ? ¿ Quién llama á Vd. ?

CLXX. — *Hundred and seventieth*

Un italiano muy aficionado al juego, y en malas circunstancias, solía de ir cuando perdía : ¡ Oh Fortuna traidora ! Tú puedes hacerme perder, pero nunca podrás hacerme pagar.

Filipo, rey ye Macedonia, escribió á Aristóteles la carta siguiente : « Pongo en vuestra noticia que acaba de nacerme un hijo. No doy gracias á los dioses tanto por su nacimiento como por la felicidad de haber venido al mundo mientras vive un Aristóteles ; porque espero que educado por él llegará á ser digno de la gloria de su padre y del imperio que le dejaré. »

Alejandro no quiso menos que á su padre á Aristóteles ; porque decía él, al uno soy deudor de vivir, y al otro de vivir bien.

Un hombre que habia contribuido á hacer al rey Filipo señor de la ciudad de Olinto, de la cual era ciudadano, se quejó á él de que los Lacedemonios le llamaban traidor. « No sé por qué os admiráis de ello, dijo el rey ; los Lacedemonios naturalmente son rústicos y groseros, y llaman todas las cosas por su nombre. »

CLXXI. — *Hundred and seventy-first*

How is the weather? It is very pleasant. Is it warm or cold? It is neither warm nor cold. It is a very fine day. Is it not very windy? It is not. How long is it since you left Madrid. It is nearly two years since. How much does that bottle hold? It holds nearly three pints. What is it that renders man happy? Virtue, which also inspires all the good qualities that render men respectable. Will you have our rooms swept? I will have them swept. Will you cause the boy to be punished if he will not sweep them? Certainly I will. Do you think that both the actresses play their parts well? I think this one does not play very well; but the other one does. I think that one plays very well; but this one does not. It seems that Mr. N. makes a great show (o figure) in this country. So it appears. He acts as Consul-General. Formerly nobody minded him. What does that man do there? He is performing a good action (o deed). He gives alms to a pauper. Does the steamer stop? She stops to take in water. Does the vessel leak? She does. Can you play chess? Yes, I can. Have you a chess board? I have. Then let us play a game. Which is the best compliment that can be paid to an author? To quote from him.

CLXXII. — *Hundred and seventy-second*

Have you an appointment this evening? I have not. Then, if it is agreeable to you we will go to pay a visit to Mrs. B. and daughter. As you please; I have no objection. At what time shall we go? About eight. Very well; but you will put me in mind half-an-hour before that time, to get ready, because I may forget it. I will do so if do no forget it also. Who is that young man? He is one of those who boast of everything, although he has courage enough to face any one, and brave every danger. He will, sooner or later, meet with his match. Have you not seen my brother yet, sir? No, sir. I waited for him nearly half-an-hour. He keeps me waiting too long. I cannot wait longer. My patience is exhausted. Does the sun shine? No; it is cloudy. Did the moon shine last night? She did not. Is it cool in your room? Not very. Never mind. When do you intend to start for Charleston? To-morrow morning, if nothing happens to prevent me; for we must always reckon with the host. You are right. Perhaps I shall sleep at Philadelphia to-morrow night.

CLXXIII. — *Hundred and seventy-third*

Have you become a physician? No, sir, but I have become a lawyer. What has become of my hat? I have not seen it. What has become of you? You are quite a stranger. We see you but once in a while. I am always busy, and hardly have time to see my friends. That don't matter, provided you get rich. Yes, but it is not the case with me; on the contrary, I am getting poorer every day. That will not do; but I rather think that you pretend to be poorer than you really are; don't you? I cannot but believe that you want to make game of me. By no means. Never mind; I get accustomed to everything. By the way; are you going alone to the ball? No; I will have some one to accompany me. When does your friend take his departure? He sets out now: the vessel is

setting sail. He is a young man that gains the affections of everybody. Every one who knows him says the same of him, so that you are not the only one who pays him that compliment. I do not doubt it. By the by, what time is it? My watch either goes too slow, or has run down; I must wind it up; and the clock goes too fast. It is getting night. It is growing dark. I beg your pardon, sir; it is getting day.

CLXXIV. — *Hundred and seventy-fourth*

MI QUERIDO HIJO :

He recibido tus dos cartas de 26 de Octubre y 2 de Noviembre, las cuales están bastante correctas, excepto donde haces uso de la palabra desafección para expresar falta de afecto, en cuyo sentido se usa rara vez ó nunca, sino con respecto al gobierno. Las personas que están contra el gobierno, se dice que son desafectas; pero nunca se dice, tal persona es desafecta á su padre, á su madre, etc., aunque en realidad no sería impropio; pero el uso solo decide del idioma; y este uso, según he observado anteriormente, es el de la gente de tono y literatos. El vulgo, en todos los países, habla muy mal su propia lengua; la gente de buen tono, ó á la moda (como generalmente se dice) lo habla mejor, pero no siempre correctamente, porque no siempre son literatos. Los que hablan su propio idioma con más exactitud y pureza, son aquellos que tienen instrucción, y están enfrascados en el mundo político: á lo menos ellos serán siempre reconocidos como el modelo del idioma del país á que pertenecen. Las reglas gramaticales de casi todas las lenguas, son las mismas con corta diferencia, y tu gramática latina te enseñará á hablar el inglés gramaticalmente. Mas cada idioma tiene ciertos modismos y peculiaridades, de que no se da razón, pero que habiéndolas establecido la costumbre es un deber el someterse á ellas, como por ejemplo, *How do you do?* (Cice literalmente: ¿Cómo hace Vd.?) es un solemne disparate, y no tiene ningún sentido; pero todo el mudo lo usa, en lugar de ¿cuál es el estado de la salud de Vd.? Hay mil expresiones de esta especie en todos los idiomas, las cuales, aunque son infinitamente absurdas como han sido universalmente recibidas, sería aun más absurdo no hacer uso de ellas.

CLXXV. — *Hundred and seventy-fifth*

Have patience, my dear friend, and be not sad; for nothing is gained by sadness, and impatience makes bad worse. Be not afraid of your creditors: be sure they will do you no harm. They will wait if you cannot pay them yet. When will you pay me what you owe me? As soon as I have money I will pay all that you have lent me. I have not forgotten it, for I think of it every day. I am your debtor, and I shall never deny it. What a beautiful inkstand you have there! pray lend it to me. What do you wish to do with it? I wish to show it to my sister. Take it, but take care not to break it. Do not fear. What do you want of my brother? I want to borrow some money of him. Borrow some of somebody else. If he will not lend me any, I will borrow some of somebody else. You will do well. Do not wish for what you cannot have, but be contented with what Providence has given you, and consider that there are many men who have not what you have. Life being short, let us endeavor to make it as agreeable as possible. But let us also consider that the abuse of pleasure makes it bitter. Have you done your exercises? I could not do them, because my brother was not at home. You must not have your exercises done by your brother, but you must do them yourself. What are you doing there? I am reading the book which you lent me. You are not right in reading it always. What am I to do? Draw this landscape, and when you have drawn it, you shall decline some substantives with adjectives.

CLXXVI. — *Hundred and seventy-sixth*

What must be done in order to be happy? Always love and practice virtue, and you will be happy both in this life and in the next. Since we wish to be happy, let us do good to the poor, and let us have compassion on the unfortunate; let us obey our masters, and never give them any trouble: let us comfort the unfortunate, love our neighbor as ourselves, and not hate those that have offended us; in short, let us always fulfil our duty, and God will take care of the rest. My son, in order to be loved you must be laborious and good. You are accused of being idle

and negligent in your affairs. You know, however, that your brother has been punished for being naughty. Being lately in town, I received a letter from your tutor, in which he strongly complained of you. Do not cry. Now go to your room, learn your lesson, and be a good boy; otherwise you will have nothing for dinner. I shall be so good, my dear father, that you will certainly be satisfied with me. Has the little boy kept his word? Not quite; for after having said that, he went into his room, took his books, sat down at the table, and fell asleep. He is a good boy when he sleeps, said his father, seeing him some time after.

Good morning, Miss N. Ah! here you are at last, I have been waiting for you with impatience. You will pardon me, my dear, I could not come sooner. Sit down, if you please. How is your mother? She is better to-day than she was yesterday. I am glad of it. Were you at the ball yesterday? I was there. Were you much amused? Only so so. At what o'clock did you return home? At a quarter past eleven.

CLXXVII. — *Hundred and seventy-seventh*

Have you been learning English long? No, Sir, I have been learning it only these six months. Is it possible! you speak tolerably well for so short a time. You jest; I do not know much of it yet. Indeed, you speak it well already. I think you flatter me a little. Not at all; you speak it properly. In order to speak it properly one must know more of it than I know. You know enough of it to make yourself understood. I still make many mistakes. That is nothing; you must not be bashful; besides, you have made no mistakes in all you have said just now. I am still timid, because I am afraid of being laughed at. They would be very impolite to laugh at you. Who would be so impolite as to laugh at you? Do you not know the proverb? What proverb? He who wishes to speak well must begin by speaking badly. Do you understand all I am telling you? I understand and comprehend it very well; but I cannot yet express myself well in English, because I am not in the habit of speaking it. That will come in time. I wish it with all my heart.

Do you sometimes see my brother? I see him sometimes; when I met him the other day he complained of you. « If he had behaved better, and had been more economical, » said he, « he would have had no

debts, and I would not have been angry with him. » I begged him to have compassion on you, telling him that you had not money enough even to buy bread. « Tell him when you see him, » replied he to me, « that notwithstanding his bad behavior towards me, I pardon him. Tell him also, » continued he, « that one must not laugh at those to whom one is under obligations. Have the goodness to tell him this, and I shall be much obliged to you, » added he, going away.

CLXXVIII. — *Hundred and seventy-eighth*

Come and take a walk. I thank you, I will rather stay at home till you return. Let us go and pay a visit to Miss B. No, because I have promised your mother to stay and take dinner with her. Come and take a cup of chocolate. I am much obliged to you; I am in a hurry. I have to go and see my uncle, who has just arrived from China. Come and speak Spanish to this gentleman. I cannot speak it well yet. Finish your exercise. I have finished it already. Let us send to the Post-office for our letters. I have sent the boy for them already. Don't sell all your books, I have to sell them all, because I am going to Europe; and besides that, I am short of money. Tell the servant to dress the children, and take them to school. Count that money. How much is it? Three thousand and thirty-five dollars.

CLXXIX. — *Hundred and seventy-ninth*

... Sin cuidado y método no basta la fortuna más considerable, y con ambos, casi la más limitada es suficiente para suplir todos los gastos necesarios. Siempre que te sea posible, paga en el momento cuanto compras, y evita cuentas. Paga este dinero por ti mismo, y no por mano de ninguno de tus criados, que siempre estipulan el derecho de tanto por libra, ó de tanto por peso. En aquellas cosas en que sea indispensable prorrogar el pago, como en algunos renglones de la despensa, vestidos, etc., págalos regularmente cada mes y por tu propia mano. Nunca por una economía malentendida, compra cosas que no necesites, porque

son baratas, ó por una necia vanidad, porque son caras. Lleva en un libro la cuenta de todo cuanto recibas, y de todo cuanto pagues; pues ningún hombre que sabe lo que recibe y lo que gasta, jamás se arruina. No quiero decir por esto, que lleves la cuenta de los reales y medios pesos que gastes en currules de alquiler, teatro, etc. Estos pequeños gastos no merecen hacer perder el tiempo ni la tinta que consumiría: deja semejantes minuciosidades para los estúpidos que economizan lo que vale poco, y desprecian lo que vale mucho; pero acuérdate que en economía, como en todas las cosas, has de prestar una atención oportuna á los objetos que lo merezcan, y el desprecio que corresponde á los insignificantes.

CLXXX. — *Hundred and eightieth*

Would you take a bath every morning, if you should live near the river? I would. You ought to take a bath at least once a week. Should your sister have time would she embroider a handkerchief for me? I believe she would. Shall you dance at the ball this evening? I would dance if I had not a sore foot. I would not trust that man. Why not? Because he has deceived me already, and he shall not deceive me a second time. I should wish you to study the rules well before translating that exercise. More deference and respect for your parents and masters would render you more amiable, and, at the same time, it would procure for you the esteem of everybody. You ought to have spoken in English to that gentleman. I did not speak to him in English, because I feared he would laugh at me. Although you are more advanced than I, you ought not to boast of it, since you are older, and began before me. They say you are invited to the ball. I am, but feel so ill that it would be impossible for me to attend. Then you cannot receive calls to-day. You could easily obtain, and should obtain, the first place in the college, if you would work with more good will. You will soon be convinced that if I do not obtain it, it will not be my fault.

CLXXXI. — *Hundred and eighty-first*

Would you come to see me oftener if I were in the city? If you were in the city I would come to see you every day. What would you buy if

you had a great deal of money? If I had the money you would know. Would you love me if I were a cousin of yours? If you were my cousin, perhaps I would love you a great deal. Would you take me into the country if the weather was not so bad? If it were fine weather, I would certainly take you wherever you liked. Would you bring your brother along with you were he well? If he were well I would bring him along with me. Would you come with us were you not busy? If I were not so busy, I would go with you with the greatest pleasure. Would you go to bed were you sleepy? If I were sleepy, I would without doubt go to bed. Would you warm yourself were you cold? If I were cold I would like to warm myself. Would you translate a letter into Spanish for me, if I should ask you? I would do it with the greatest pleasure. Would you go to the opera if my cousin would go? I should tell you, if she would go. Would you study your English lesson better than you do, had you not some other lessons to study? If I had but the English to study, I would certainly learn it better, for I like it very much.

CLXXXII. — *Hundred and eighty-second*

¿Estaría yo más adelantado que Vd. si yo no hubiera trabajado mejor? ¿Estaría Vd. satisfecho de pasar el invierno en Rusia? ¿Estaríamos mejor en Italia? ¿Sería posible satisfacer á Vd.? ¿Qué me aconseja Vd. que haga? No me gusta dar consejos. — ¿Pero qué haría Vd. en una posición semejante? Por mi parte antes perdería una pequeña suma que demandar á un hombre que pagara si tuviese los medios. ¿Puedo yo, en lugar de salir hoy, ir mañana á ver la revista? Ayer le dije á Vd. que podía ir. ¿Puedo también llevar á mi hermano? Sí, señor. Puede tal vez suceder que, etc. ¿Puede Vd. decirme qué hora es? No pueden ser más de las seis. ¿Hubiera ella aprendido el inglés si Vd. no le hubiese dado lecciones? ¿Hubiéramos ganado la batalla si no hubiera sido por la desafección de una parte del ejército enemigo? ¿Hubiera Vd. comprado un reloj sin consultar á su padre? ¿Habrían ellos tenido éxito sin la asistencia que han recibido? ¿Habrían asegurado los Americanos su independencia sin el auxilio de Francia? ¿Anda bien ahora el reloj de Vd.? ¿Come Vd. hoy en casa? ¿Sabe Vd. qué hora es? ¿Espera Vd. una

contestación? ¿Hace él su traducción mejor? ¿Qué hizo Vd. ayer? ¿Estaba Vd. jugando al ajedrez cuando le llamaron? ¿Cantó ella bien ayer? ¿Habló bien? ¿Qué dice su padre de Vd.? ¿Veré á Vd. mañana? ¿Aguardará Vd. su contestación antes de volver á escribirle? ¿Vendrán esta noche sus hermanos de Vd.? ¿Por qué temería yo de hablarle? ¿Teme Vd. una explicación si Vd. tuviese razón? ¿Tomarían ellos esa resolución sin haberlo reflexionado bien? ¿Deberíamos prestar un juramento si no tuviésemos intención de observarlo fielmente? ¿Lo compraría Vd. en este momento?

CLXXXIII. — *Hundred and eighty third*

De todas las cualidades y hábitos que conducen á la prosperidad política, la religión y la moral son apoyos indispensables. En vano el hombre reclamaria el tributo del patriotismo, que trabajase para derribar estas grandes columnas de la dicha humana, estos firmísimos pedestales de los deberes del hombre y del ciudadano. El mero político, igualmente que el hombre devoto, debería respetarlos y protegerlos. Un tomo no bastaría para averiguar todas sus relaciones con la felicidad pública y privada. Que se pregunte simplemente. ¿Dónde está la seguridad de la propiedad, de la reputación, de la vida, si la convicción de un religioso compromiso desaparece de los juramentos, que son el medio de hacer averiguaciones en las cortes de justicia? Y permitámonos con cautela abrigar la suposición de que la moral pueda sostenerse sin la religión. Cuanto se conceda respecto al influjo de una esmerada educación en los ánimos de privilegiada naturaleza, la razón y la experiencia nos prohíben suponer que pueda reinar una moralidad nacional con la exclusión de los principios religiosos.

CLXXXIV. — *Hundred and eighty-fourth*

You may go away. May I go out to-day? You may if you wish. Can you carry that? I believe I can carry it. I could not come sooner. You

should write to me three times a month. I would willingly, but I have no time. You may succeed. Can I easily find in New York a servant who understands Spanish? Yes, but you must not take the first that presents (ó offers) himself. What can I do then, I who do not know three words of English? You can ask the landlord of the hotel where you go to lodge. Neither absence nor time can make me forget my friends. Have you asked papa if we may go out? Yes, but I could not obtain permission; he told me, however, that we may go out when we have recited our lessons. I have here a letter in English, which I cannot translate; can you do it for me? Yes, if I can decipher it, for the English writing is sometimes very difficult to read. I wish I could render you that service. I am very sorry that I cannot do it (ó I am not able to do it). You might have been drowned, as you cannot swim. Do you think one may venture on the ice? Nothing is easier; but you know, without doubt, that one may also be drowned.

CLXXXV. — *Hundred and eighty-fifth*

Could not one learn English alone? One could learn to translate, and to read in easy books; but for conversation, one can do nothing without having the assistance of an able teacher. As you have studied well to-day, you may go to the play this evening. I must soon go to England. You must not stay there long, for you know the elections begin in November, and you must be here. We must study when (ó while) we are young. We should blush to commit faults, and not to confess them. At what time must we be there? To secure a good place, you must be there before six o'clock. You must do that. Yes, sir, I know very well I must do it, but I ask you if I must do it directly. You may sweep the room now, but do not put my books in disorder. May we go out to-day? Have I not told you that you could not go out before Sunday. You could render me that service if you would. I could reproach you, but it would be useless. You can do many things, but I do not think you can do that. You may be mistaken. I cannot do any more. I have tried, but I could not do it.

CLXXXVI. — *Hundred and eighty-sixth*

Señor, antes de entrar en esta materia, permítaseme decir que, en mi humilde juicio, la institución de la esclavitud presenta dos cuestiones totalmente distintas, y que descansan sobre bases enteramente distintas — la esclavitud dentro de los Estados y fuera de los Estados. El Congreso, el Gobierno general, no tiene facultad, según la Constitución de los Estados Unidos, para mezclarse con la esclavitud de dentro de los Estados, excepto en los tres casos particulares especificados en aquel instrumento; para regular la representación; imponer contribuciones cuando se forme un sistema de contribuciones directas; y cumplir con el deber de entregar, ó hacer que se entreguen, los esclavos prófugos que se escaparen del servicio á que están obligados en los Estados de esclavitud, y tomen refugio en los Estados libres. Y no tengo embarazo en decir, señor, que si el Congreso fuese á atacar, dentro de los Estados, la institución de la esclavitud, entonces, señor Presidente, mi voto sería por la guerra. Entonces se daría un caso, el cual justificaría á los ojos de Dios, y ante las naciones de la tierra, la resistencia de parte de los Estados de esclavitud, ó un atentado tan inconstitucional é injusto, como sería en la suposición que he dicho.

Entonces procederíamos en defensa de nuestros derechos, nuestros domicilios, nuestras propiedades, nuestra seguridad, nuestras vidas; y entonces, creo, se daría un caso en el cual los Estados de esclavitud serían justificados por todas consideraciones que competen á la felicidad y seguridad del hombre, para emplear todo instrumento que Dios ó la naturaleza haya puesto en sus manos para resistir á un proyecto semejante de parte de los Estados libres. Y, si por desgracia, estallase después una guerra civil, y presentásemos á los ojos de la humanidad el cuadro de una parte de esta unión, esforzándose en invertir una institución en violación de la constitución, y las más sagradas obligaciones que pueden ligar á los hombres, contaríamos con las simpatías, los buenos deseos, y los votos por nuestro buen éxito, de todos los hombres que aman la justicia y la verdad. Temo que nuestra posición sería muy diferente, si desgraciadamente fuésemos envueltos en una guerra civil. Si las dos porciones de esta nación se colocasen entre sí en una posición hostil, con el fin de introducir la esclavitud en los nuevos territorios adquiridos de Méjico.

Si las dos porciones de esta Confederación fuesen por desgracia envuel-

tas en una guerra civil, en la cual los esfuerzos de una parte fuesen para impedir la introducción de la esclavitud en los nuevos territorios, y por la otra, de obligar su introducción; qué espectáculo ofreceríamos á los atónitos ojos del género humano! Un esfuerzo, no para propagar un bien, sino, preciso es que lo diga, — aunque confío se entenderá que lo digo sin ánimo de excitar resentimientos, — un esfuerzo para propagar un mal en los territorios de Méjico.

Sería una guerra en la cual no tendríamos, ni simpatías ni buenos deseos, y en la que toda la humanidad estaría contra nosotros, y en la cual nuestra historia misma se ofrecería en contra nuestra; pues desde el principio de la revolución hasta el presente, hemos reprochado constantemente á nuestros antepasados los británicos la introducción de esclavos en este país; y permitaseme decir que, en mi opinión, es una de las mejores defensas que pueden hacerse para preservar la institución en este país, la cual fué establecida entre nosotros contra los deseos de nuestros mayores; sí, contra la voluntad de nuestros mayores los colonos, y por la concupiscencia de nuestros abuelos los comerciantes británicos.

La facultad pues, señor Presidente, á mi juicio, — y la extenderé á la introducción así como á la prohibición de la esclavitud en los nuevos territorios, — creo que la facultad existe en efecto en el Congreso; y creo que existe esta importante distinción entre la esclavitud dentro de los Estados y la esclavitud fuera de ellos; que toda la de fuera está sujeta á debate, y la de dentro no lo está. El gobierno no tiene derecho de mezclarse en la institución dentro de los Estados; pero si tiene, y hasta qué grado tiene el derecho de mezclarse en ella fuera de los Estados, es una cuestión sujeta á debate, y acerca de la cual pueden los hombres diferir honrada y licitamente, pero que, decidida de cualquier modo que se decidiese, no presenta, á mi parecer, un justo motivo para disolver esta feliz y gloriosa Unión nuestra.

CLXXXVII. — *Hundred and eighty-seventh*

Fearing his father would scold him, he has not dared to say the truth. Although he may have neglected his studies till now, I do not doubt he will do all he can to overtake his brothers. Though I have written the letter I have not sent it. In order to have finished yesterday, it would have been necessary to begin early in the morning.

Would this trunk hold all my clothes were it a little larger? I think it would. Would you tell me all that you wish were you alone with me? I would. Would you have done what I told you if you had had time? I would certainly have done it, but you know that I have had no time. Would you do it if you could? If I could, I would do it with great pleasure. Would you put on your new hat to-day, if it were finished? If it were finished, I should put it on to-morrow. Would your sister go out to-day, if it were fine weather? I believe she would not go out even if it were fine weather? Would it be worth the trouble to go to school to-day if it were fine weather? It would certainly be worth the trouble, because to-morrow you would be worth more than you are (worth) to-day. Would you come to see me every other day if I were at home? If I were certain to meet you at home, I would come and see you, not every other day, because I am now more busy than formerly, but I would come as often as I could.

CLXXXVIII. — *Hundred and eighty-eighth*

If I accepted this proposition, would I be blamed? You would be blamed, if you accepted it. Would he have answered my letter if he had received it in time? He would have answered it. Would he arrive in time, if he had started an hour ago? He would arrive in time. Would your uncle finish his house if he had the means? He would finish it if he were richer than he is. Would you sit down if you had time? I would sit down with great pleasure, if I had time. Would you buy these books, if you wanted them? I should buy them, if I wanted them. Would you dance with your cousin, if you were not engaged? If I were not engaged, I would dance with him, if he wished it. Would you read a little, if you had time? If I had time I would read a little; but my teacher of music will come at ten o'clock, and I have not yet prepared my lesson, so that I have not a single moment to spare.

If the men should come, it would be necessary to give them something to drink. If he could do this, he would do that. I have always flattered myself, my dear brother, that you loved me as much as I love you; but

I now see that I have been mistaken. I should like to know why you went walking without me? I have heard, my dear sister, that you are angry with me, because I went walking without you. I assure you that, had I known that you were not ill, I should have come for you; but I inquired at your physician's about your health, and he told me that you had been keeping your bed for the last eight days.

CLXXXIX. — *Hundred and eighty-ninth*

¿Qué me daría Vd. si yo le dijese un secreto? ¿Qué compraríamos siuviésemos dinero? ¿Saldrían Vds. hoy si hiciera buen tiempo? ¿Sería más amable su primo de Vd. si fuera muy rico? ¿Me haría Vd. una visita si yo se lo suplicase? ¿Haría Vd. una partida al ajedrez con su primo de Vd., si él supiera jugar? ¿Tocaría Vd. el piano si su prima de Vd. se lo pidiera? ¿Bailaría conmigo su hija de Vd. si yo la invitara? ¿Comería Vd. hoy con nosotros si se lo suplicáramos? Si yo le hiciese á Vd. una proposición, ¿la aceptaría Vd.? ¿Estudiaría Vd. si yo estudiara? ¿Estaría Vd. en casa si no lloviese? ¿Iría Vd. á la Habana si yo fuese? ¿Irían al concierto sus primas de Vd. si Vds. fuesen? ¿Querría Vd. á mi hermanito si fuese bueno y estudioso? ¿Me haría Vd. un favor si yo se lo pidiera?

CXC. — *Hundred and ninetieh*

Why do you not marry your cousin? Because, although she is rich and handsome, yet she is not amiable. I shall walk in the garden to-morrow, unless it rains. If John studies, he does his duty in that respect. My estate has considerably increased this year, unless my accountant deceives me. If he acquire riches, he will make a good use of them. If he come to-day, he will dine with us. Whether he is at home or not, I do not know. If I be beaten by him, he will be punished. If I were beaten so badly as he, I should complain. If he was beaten, it is not known.

Would you have money, if your father were here? I should have some, if he were here. Would you be pleased if I have some books? I should be

much pleased if you had some. Would you praise my little brother, if he were good? If he were good, I should certainly praise him. Would my sister be praised, if she was not assiduous? She would certainly not be praised, if she was not assiduous and good. Would you give me something, if I were very good? If you were very good, and if you worked well, I would give you a fine hook. Would you write to your sister, if you were in Paris? I would write to her, and send her something handsome, if I were there. Would you speak, if I listened to you? I would speak, if you listened to me, and answered me. Would you have spoken to my mother, if you had seen her? I would have spoken to her, and gave begged of her to send you a handsome gold watch, if I had seen her.

CXCI. — *Hundred and ninety-first*

Who is there? It is I. Who are those men? They are foreigners who wish to speak to you. Of what country are they? They are Americans. Where is my book? There it is. And my pen? Here it is. Where is your sister? There she is. Where are our cousins? There they are. Where are you, John? Here I am. Why do your children live in London? They wish to learn English; that is the reason why they live in London. Why do you sit near the fire? My hands and feet are cold; that is the reason why I sit near the fire. Are you sister's hands cold? No; but her feet are cold. What is the matter with your aunt? Her arm hurts her. Is there any thing the matter with you? My head hurts me. What is the matter with that woman? Her tongue hurts her very much. Why do you not eat? I shall not eat before I have a good appetite. Has your sister a good appetite? She has a very good appetite; that is the reason why she eats so much. If you have read the books which I have lent you, why do you not return them to me? I intend reading them once more; that is the reason why I have not yet returned them to you; but I will return them to you as soon as I have read them a second time. Why have you not brought my shoes? They were not made, therefore I did not bring them; but I bring them to you now, here they are. Why has your daughter not written her exercises? She has taken a walk with her companion; that is the reason why

she has not written them ; but she promises to write them to-morrow if you do not scold her.

CXCII. — *Hundred and ninety-second*

One of the valets-de-chambre of Louis XIV, requested that prince, as he was going to bed to recommend to the first president a law-suit which he had against his father-in law ; and, urging him, said : « Ah, Sire, you have but to say one word. » « Well, » said Louis XIV, « it is not that which embarrasses me ; but tell me, if thou wert in thy father-in-law's place, and thy father-in-law in thine, would'st thou be glad if I said that word ? »

CXCIII. — *Hundred and ninety-third*

No hay nada tan delicado como el carácter moral, y nada que tanto pueda interesarte como el conservarlo puro. Si se sospechase que abrigabas injusticia, malignidad, perfidia, mentira, etc., todas las buenas prendas é instrucción imaginables, no te proporcionarían nunca estimación, amistad ó respeto. Una extraña concurrencia de circunstancias ha elevado algunas veces hombres perversos á puestos muy altos ; pero, á la manera de los criminales, han sido elevados á la picota, en donde sus personas y sus crímenes, por ser más notables son solamente más conocidos, más detestados, zaheridos é insultados. Si en algún caso son perdonables la afectación y ostentación, es en el de moralidad ; bien que, ni aun entonces, te aconsejaría que ostentases una pompa de virtud farisaica. Pero si te aconsejaré la delicadeza más escrupulosa por tu carácter moral y el mayor cuadido en no decir ó hacer la más mínima cosa que pueda mancharlo ni aun levemente. Muéstrate en todas ocasiones, el abogado, el amigo, pero no el campeón de la virtud. El coronel Chartres, de quien seguramente has oído hablar (que creo era el pícaro más notorio del mundo, y que había acumulado inmensas riquezas por toda especie de crímenes), era tan sensible á las desventajas de un mal carácter, que una vez le oí decir, en su estilo insolente y prostituido, que aunque él no daría un real por la virtud, daría diez mil libras esterlinas por un buen carácter, porque por medio de él adquiriría cien mil. ¿ Es posible, pues,

que un hombre honrado pueda descuidar lo que un pícaro hábil compraría á tanta costa ?

CXCIV. — *Hundred and ninety-fourth*

You will never be respected unless you forsake the bad company you keep. You cannot finish your work to-night, unless I help you. I will explain to you every difficulty, that you may not be disheartened in your underlaking. Suppose you should lose your friends, what would become of you ? In case you want any assistance, call me ; I shall help you. A wise and prudent man lives with economy when young, in order that he may enjoy the fruit of his labor when he is old. Carry this money to Mr. N., in order that he may be able to pay his debts. Will you lend me that money ? I will not lend it to you, unless you promise to return it to me as soon as you can. Did the general arrive ? He arrived yesterday morning at the camp, weary and tired, but very seasonably ; he immediately gave his orders to begin the action, though he had not yet all his troops. Are your sisters happy ? They are not, though they are rich, because they are not contented. Although they have a good memory, that is not enough to learn any language whatever ; they must make use of their judgment. Will you lend me your violin ? I will lend it to you, provided you return it to me to-night. Will your mother call upon me ? She will, provided you will promise to take her to the concert. I shall not cease to importune her till she has forgiven me. Give me that penknife. I will give it to you, provided you will not make a bad use of it. Shall you go to London ? I will go, provided you accompany me ; and I will write again to your brother, lest he should not have received my letter.

CXCV. — *Hundred and ninety-fifth*

Where were you during the engagement ? I was in bed having my wounds dressed. Would to God I had been there. I would have conquered or perished. We avoided an engagement for fear we should be taken prisoners, their force being superior to ours. God forbid I should blame your conduct, but your business will never be done properly unless you

do it yourself. Will you set out soon? I shall not set out till I have dined. Why did you tell me that my father had arrived, when you knew the contrary? You are so hasty that however little you are contradicted you fly into a passion in an instant. If your father does not arrive to-day, and if you want money, I will lend you some. I am much obliged to you. Have you done your task? Not quite; if I had time, and if I had not been so uneasy, about the arrival of my father, I should have done it. If you study, and are attentive, I assure you that you will learn the English language in a very short time.

CXCVI. — *Hundred and ninety-sixth*

You must have patience, though you have no desire to have it; for I must also wait till I receive my money. Should I receive it to-day, I will pay you all that I owe you. Do not believe that I have forgotten it; for I think of it every day. Or do you believe perhaps that I have already received it? I do not believe that you have received it; but I fear that your other creditors may already have received it. You wish you had more time to study, and your brothers wish they did not need to learn. Would to God you had what I wish you, and that I had what I wish. Though we have not had what we wish, yet we have almost always been contented; and Messr. B. have almost always been discontented, though they have had every thing a reasonable man can be contented with. Do not believe, madam, that I have had your fan. Who says that I believe it? My brother-in-law wishes he had not had what he has had. Wherefore? He has always had many creditors, and no money. I wish you would always speak English to me; and you must obey, if you wish to learn; and if you do not wish to lose your time uselessly. I wish you were more industrious, and more attentive when I speak to you. If I were not your friend, and if you were not mine, I should not speak thus to you. Do not trust Mr. N. for he flatters you. Do you think a flatterer can be a friend? You do not know him as well as I, though you see him every day. Do not think that I am angry with him because his father has offended me. Oh! here he is coming; you may tell him all yourself. Whatever your intentions may be you should have acted differently. Whatever the reasons be which you allege, they will not excuse your

action, blamable in itself. Whatever may happen to you in this world, never murmur against Divine Providence, for whatever we may suffer, we deserve it. Whatever I may do, you are never satisfied.

CXCVII. — *Hundred and ninety-seventh*

Si Vd. desea escribir « rito » correctamente, Vd. no debe escribir *artifice*, ni *escribir*, ni *bien*, porque si Vd. escribe *artifice*, ó *bien*, ó *escribir*, Vd. no escribe « rito » correcta sino incorrectamente.

CXCVIII. — *Hundred and ninety-eighth*

Though it should rain to-day, the weather will not be cooler. If my father should arrive next Monday, I shall certainly refer this affair to him. Should my suit be finished to-morrow, I shall depart immediately. Even though such a thing should have happened before he arrives, do not divulge it. Should it not have rained to-morrow by ten o'clock, we shall find all the plants withered. If they should have pronounced the sentence before we reach the Court-house, we shall have walked in vain. The general issued an order that all the soldiers who might desert should be shot. If he should not come to-day, I will not wait any longer. If the contract had been made last year, it would be valid, and there would be no necessity for another to be made. There are some men who would not shudder, even if the whole world were to perish. By what appellation should we distinguish the wretch who should repay with ingratitude the favors received in time of need? What words can express the pity we feel for him who has an irresistible desire to do good, and not the means of doing it?

CXCIX. — *Hundred and ninety-ninth*

Where shall you go next year? I shall go to England, for it is a fine kingdom where I intend spending the summer on my return from France. Where shall you go in the winter? I shall go to Italy and thence

to the West Indies, but before that I must go to Holland to take leave of my friends. What country do these people inhabit? They inhabit the south of Europe; their countries are called Italy, Spain, Portugal, and they themselves are called Italians, Spaniards, or Portuguese; Russians, Swedes and Poles inhabit the north of Europe; and the names of their countries are Russia, Sweden and Poland. France is separated from Italy by the Alps, and from Spain by the Pyrenees. Though the Mahometans are forbidden the use of wine, yet for all that some of them drink it. Has your brother eaten any thing this morning? He has eaten a great deal; though he said he had no appetite, yet for all that he ate all the meat, bread, and vegetables, and drank all the wine, beer and cider. Are eggs dear at present? They are sold at one dollar a hundred. Do you like grapes? I do not like grapes only, but also plums, almonds, nuts, and all sorts of fruit. Though modesty, candor, and an amiable disposition are valuable endowments, yet for all that, there are some ladies that are neither modest, candid, nor amiable. The fear of death, and the love of life, being natural to men, they ought to shun vice, and practice virtue.

CC. — *Two hundredth*

MI QUERIDO HIJO :

Volvamos á la oratoria, ó al arte de hablar bien, que no debe nunca separarse de tu imaginación, por ser tan útil en todos los casos de la vida, y tan necesario en la mayor parte. Un hombre no puede, sin conocerlo, figurar ni en las asambleas públicas, ni en el púlpito, ni en el foro; y aun en la conversación ordinaria ó familiar, todo aquel que haya adquirido una elocuencia fácil y habitual, y que hable con propiedad y exactitud, tendrá una gran ventaja sobre aquellos que hablen incorrectamente y sin elegancia.

El objeto de la oratoria, como te he dicho anteriormente, es el de persuadir á los demás; tú comprenderás fácilmente, que agradar á las personas es un paso muy avanzado para persuadirlas. Tú debes por lo tanto concebir cuán ventajoso es para un hombre que hable en público, ya sea en la tribuna, en el púlpito, ó en los tribunales de justicia, e agradar á sus oyentes hasta el punto de cautivar su atención: cosa que nunca se conseguirá sin el auxilio de la oratoria. No es suficiente hablar

el idioma con la mayor pureza y según las reglas gramaticales; es preciso hablarlo con elegancia; esto es, elegir las palabras mejores y más expresivas, y distribuir las en el discurso con el mejor orden. Se debe del mismo modo, adornar con metáforas oportunas comparaciones adecuadas, y otras figuras de retórica; y animarlo, si te es posible, con dichos prontos, vivos é ingeniosos. Por ejemplo, imagínate que tienes el designio de persuadir á Mr. Mattaire para que te dé vacación: ¿le dirías ásperamente, déme Vd. un día de vacación? Este no sería seguramente el medio de persuadirlo: deberías primero esforzarte en complacerlo, y en ganar su atención, diciéndole que la experiencia que tenías de su bondad é indulgencia, te animaba á pedirle un favor; y que si no creía oportuno concederle, á lo menos esperabas que no tomaría á mal se lo pidieses. Entonces le dirías lo que solicitabas, que era un día de vacación, y le darías tus razones; como que tenías tal ó cual cosa que hacer, ó que ir á tal parte. Le harías también algunos argumentos para persuadirlo que no debía rehusártelo; como que habías pedido muy raras veces igual favor, y que lo volverías á pedir muy pocas; y que la imaginación, así como el cuerpo, necesitan algún descanso de cuando en cuando. Esto lo explicarías por medio de una comparación, diciendo que así como el arco adquiere más fuerza y elasticidad cuando de tiempo en tiempo se la quita la cuerda y deja suelto; así los sentidos son más susceptibles de contracción cuando se les permite algún descanso.

Esta es una pequeña oración, á propósito para un orador tan pequeño como tú; pero sin embargo, ella te hará comprender el objeto de la oratoria y elocuencia, que es el de persuadir. Yo espero que con el tiempo tendrás este talento, y que lo emplearás en asuntos de grande importancia.

CCI. — *Two hundred and first*

Has anything been lost? Nothing has been lost. Is it known who has been elected? It is not yet known with certainty, but it is said that your father will be elected? Do they think so? Almost everybody does. Has anything been found out about that affair? Nothing has been found out yet. Do they say anything about it? There is a little said in the papers, but nobody believes anything of what they say? Where is your book

sold? It is sold at every book-store in the city. Does it sell well? They say it sells very well. They say it is very dear. It cannot be sold cheaper. They sell every thing cheap in this country. If your book were a little cheaper, many more copies would be sold. That cannot be doubted. By the bye, be pleased to be seated and tell me what language is spoken in Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. The Spanish language is spoken in all those countries. What language is spoken in your country? The English is the only one spoken in my country. And in your own country, what language is spoken there? In my country all languages are spoken. How is that word pronounced? It is pronounced thus... How is it spelled? It is spelled thus... Is your work published? It has not yet been printed, that is the reason why it has not yet been published. Can you lend me your English Grammar? I can lend it to you. Will you give those flowers to my children? I will give them to them, with the greatest pleasure. Will you send your umbrella to my brother? I have sent it to him already. How many houses have been burnt down? It is believed that more than six houses have burnt down. Who has told you that? Your servant has told it to me. Will you tell it to my sons? I will tell it to them. Have you told it to your cousin? I have not told it to him yet, but I will (tell it to him). Have you told it to your brother? I have not told it to him, because he told it to me. Who has told it to your friend? I have told it to him. You did not tell it to me. No; but I tell it to you now.

CCH. — *Two hundred and second*

How long have you been writing? I have been writing until midnight. How long have I been working? You have been working until four o'clock in the morning. How long did my brother remain with you? He remained with me until evening. How long hast thou been working? I have been working until now. Hast thou still long to write? I have to write till the day after to-morrow. Has the doctor to work long yet? He has to work till to-morrow. Am I to remain here long? You are to remain here till Sunday. Is my brother to remain long with you? He is to remain

with us till Monday. How long are we to work? You are to work till the day after to-morrow. Have you still long to speak? I have still an hour to speak. Did you speak long? I spoke till the next day. Did you remain long in my counting-house? I have remained there until this moment. Have you still long to live at the Frenchman's house? I have still long to live at his house. How long have you to remain at his house? Till Tuesday. Has the servant brushed my clothes? He has brushed them. Has he swept the room? He has swept it. How long did he remain here? Till noon. Does your friend still live with you? He lives with me no longer. How long did he live with you? He lived with me only a year. How long did you remain at the ball? I remained an hour. Have you remained in the garden till now? I have remained there till now.

CCIII. — *Two hundred and third*

What do you do in the morning? I read. And what do you do afterwards? I breakfast and study. Do you breakfast before you read? No, sir; I read before I breakfast. Dost thou play instead of studying? I study instead of playing. Does thy brother go to the play instead of going into the garden? He goes neither to the play nor into the garden. What do you do in the evening? I study. What hast thou done this evening? I have brushed your clothes, and (have) been to the theatre. Didst thou remain long at the theatre? I remained there but a few minutes. Are you willing to wait here? How long am I to wait here? You are to wait till my father returns. Has any body come? Somebody has come. Have you waited for me long? I have waited for you two hours. Have you been able to read my note? I have been able to read it. Have you understood it? I have understood it. Have you shown it to nobody? I have shown it to nobody. Have they brought my fine clothes? They have not brought them yet. Have they swept my room and brushed my clothes? They have done both. What have they said? They have said nothing. What have they done? They have done nothing. Has your little brother been spelling? He has not been willing to spell. Has the merchant's boy been willing to work? He has not been willing. What has he been willing to do? He has not been willing to do anything.

CCIV. — *Two hundred and fourth*

Has them shoemaker been able to mend my shoes? He has not been able to mend them. Why has he not been able to mend them? Because he has no time. Have they been able to find my gold buttons? They have not been able to find them. Why has the tailor not mended my coat? Because he has no good thread. Why have you beaten the dog? Because it has bitten me. Why do you drink? Because I am thirsty. What have they wished to say? They have not wished to say anything. Have they said anything new? They have not said anything new. What do they said new in the market? They say nothing new (there). Did they wish to kill a man? They wished to kill one. Do they believe that? They do not believe it. Do they speak of that? They speak of it. Do they speak of the man that has been killed? They do not speak of him. Can they do what they wish? They do what they can, but they do not what they wish. What have they brought? They have brought your new coat. Has my servant brushed my fine clothes? He has not brushed them yet. Have you bought a new horse? I have bought two new horses. How many fine trees have you seen? I have seen but one fine tree. Have you seen a fine man? I have seen several fine men. Have you a new friend? I have several. Do you like your new friends? I do like them.

CCV. — *Two hundred and fifth*

Dos amigos que hacía mucho tiempo que no se veían, se encontraron por casualidad. — ¿Cómo te va? dijo el uno. — No me va muy bien, respondió el otro; pues me he casado después que no nos vemos. — Buena noticia. — No es del todo buena, porque me he casado con una mujer muy mala. — ¡Malo! — Pero no tan malo, porque su dote era de 40,000 duros. — ¡Muy bien! eso á lo menos consuena. — No enteramente, porque yo empleé esa cantidad en carneros que se murieron todos de morriña. — En verdad que esa es una desgracia. —

No es tanta la desgracia, porque la venta de sus pieles me produjo más que los carneros. — Entonces estás indemnizado. — Pero no del todo, porque mi casa donde había puesto el dinero, se me quemó. — ¡Oh! esa es una desgracia que debías haberme contado antes de todo. — No es tan grande como te la has figurado, porque mi mujer y mi casa se quemaron juntas.

CCVI. — *Two hundred and sixth*

Have you already received your share? Of course; and you have received yours? Not yet. Has your brother received his? He has received twice his share. Have you ever bought of that merchant? No, because he asks for every thing three times as much as he ought. Allow me, sir, to introduce to you, Mr. A., an intimate friend of mine. I am delighted to become acquainted with you, sir; I shall be happy to cultivate your acquaintance. I shall endeavor to deserve it, sir. Ladies, allow me to introduce to you Mr. M., who has just arrived from Europe. He is a stranger in this country. Sir, we are very happy to see you at our house. Why does that man wish to whip that boy? Because he deserves a good whipping. Do you intend to make any further advance of money to that man? I do, because otherwise he will not be able to go any farther with his work. When did you deliver my letter to your father? I delivered it to him yesterday. Where did your brother deliver his speech? He delivered it at the capitol.

CCVII. — *Two hundred and seventh*

A man had two sons, one of whom liked to sleep very late in the morning, the other was very industrious and always rose at day-break. The latter having one day gone out very early, found a purse filled with money. He ran to his brother to inform him of his good luck, and said to him: « See, Louis, what is got by rising early. » « Faith, » answered his brother, if the person to whom it belongs had not risen earlier than I, he would not have lost it. »

A lazy fellow, being asked what made him lie in bed so long? « I am busied, » said he, in hearing counsel every morning. Industry advises

me to get up; sloth to lie still. I always hear what is said on both sides, and by the time the cause is over, dinner is ready.

It was a beautiful turn given by a distinguished lady, who being asleep where her husband was, when he lay concealed for having been deeply concerned in a conspiracy, resolutely answered, she had hid him. This confession drew her before the king, who told her, nothing but her discovering where her lord was concealed could save her from torture. « And will that do? » said the lady. « Yes, » replied the king. « I will give you my word for it. » « Then, » said she, « I have hid him in my heart, where you will find him. » This surprising answer charmed her enemies.

CCVIII. — *Two hundred and eighth*

Cornelia, la ilustre madre de los Gracos, después de la muerte de su marido, quien le dejó doce hijos, se dedicó al cuidado de su familia con tal acierto y prudencia que le granjearon la estimación universal. De los doce, solamente tres vivieron hasta edad madura; una hija Sempronia, que casó con el segundo Escipión el africano, y dos hijos, Tiberio y Cayo, á quienes educó con tanto cuidado, que, aunque se confesaba generalmente que habían nacido con las mejores disposiciones, se juzgaba que aun más debían ellos á la educación que á la naturaleza. La respuesta que dió Cornelia á una señora de Campania con referencia á ellos, es muy famosa y contiene una grande instrucción para las señoras y las madres.

Esta señora, que era muy rica y apasionada á la pompa y á la ostentación, habiéndole enseñado sus diamantes, sus perlas y sus más ricas joyas, suplicó con mucho empeño á Cornelia que le dejase ver también las suyas. Cornelia dirigió diestramente la conversación á otro asunto, para dar tiempo á que volviesen sus hijos, quienes habían ido á la escuela. Cuando volvieron y entraron en la sala de su madre, ésta, enseñándoselos á la señora de Campania, le dijo: « He aquí mis joyas y los únicos adornos que yo aprecio. » Y adornos como éstos, que son la fuerza y el sostén de la sociedad, dan un lustre más relevante á la hermosura que todas las joyas del Oriente.

LOS SIGUIENTES EJERCICIOS

EMPIEZAN EN LA PÁGINA 401 DE LA GRAMÁTICA

CCIX. — *Two hundred and ninth*

Good morning, madam. Good evening, miss. Good evening, sir. How do you do? Very well, I thank you. I shall see you again. I shall see you to-morrow. I shall see you the day after to-morrow. Good day, Miss, who is that gentleman? Madam, that gentleman is my brother. (ó a brother of mine). Gentlemen, how do you do? Are you the gentlemen who were walking in the garden this morning? Good morning, madam. How do your do, sir? Very well, madam, I thank you. How is Miss A? Ladies, be so good as to tell me if that young lady is Miss B.? Sir, the gentleman who was here last night has been at my house to-day. Ladies, who is that young lady? It is Miss C.

CCX. — *Two hundred and tenth*

Good morning, sir. How do you do? Very well, sir, how are you? I am very well, I thank you. Will you favor me with your name? Yes, sir, with much pleasure. I am very much obliged to you, miss. Not at all. I am very happy to see you, sir. Good bye, I shall see you to-morrow or the day after.

CCXI. — *Two hundred and eleventh*

Good morning, miss. How do you do, sir? Very well, I thank you. You are quite a stranger. Will you walk in? Yes, miss, with pleasure. Be pleased to take a seat. Please to excuse me a moment. How is your

friend (ó how does you friend do)? Very well, I thank you. Is he as busy as you? By no means. He is always in company with ladies.

CCXII. — *Two hundred and twelfth*

Walk in. Good evening. How do you do? I am very glad to see you. You are quite a stranger. Be pleased to sit down. What is the news? Nothing particular. Are you ready? Not yet. Excuse me a moment, if you please. Certainly, with pleasure. Are you in a hurry? No, sir, I am not a hurry. I shall have the pleasure to wait on you in a moment. Thank you.

CCXIII. — *Two hundred and thirteenth*

I am sorry to trouble you for a moment. By no means. I am very happy to see you. How have you been? Very well. I thank you. When shall I have the pleasure to see you again? Perhaps to-morrow I shall do myself that pleasure. I will be very glad to see you. Is your cashier in a hurry for the money? By no means; there is no hurry.

CCXIV. — *Two hundred and fourteenth*

When shall I have the pleasure to see you again? On next Monday, or perhaps before. I shall be very happy to see you. What day of the week is it? To-day is Sunday. To-day is Monday. To-day is Tuesday. To-day is Wednesday. To-day is Thursday. To-day is Friday. To-day is Saturday. On Sunday. On Monday. On Tuesday. On Wednesday. On Thursday. On Friday. On Saturday. On next Monday, etc.

CCXV. — *Two hundred and fifteenth*

Who is it? Who is there? Walk in. How do you do? I am rather indisposed to-day. How are you? Very well, I thank you. Sit down. What is the news? It is said that the steamer has just arrived. What news does she bring? It is said that she brings very bad news. I am very sorry. I am very glad.

CCXVI. — *Two hundred and sixteenth*

Has the mail arrived? It has not yet arrived. What is that? The mail has just arrived. I am very glad. Is there any thing new? Nothing particular. Are you very busy to-day? Rather so. What day of the week is it? It is Monday. Take care! To-day is mail day. Are you not busy? By no means.

CCXVII. — *Two hundred and seventeenth*

Will you go to the concert? I am very busy, to-day is mail day, otherwise I would go. Will you go to-morrow? I suppose so, and you? Of course, by all means. I will accompany you if you please. With much pleasure. I will be very happy to go with you. Thank you. What is the news? Nothing particular. How is your brother? Very well, I thank you. Remember me to him. I will do so with pleasure.

CCXVIII. — *Two hundred and eighteenth*

Is it cold? It is not very cold. Is it warm? It is very warm. It is neither cold nor warm. It is fine weather. It is a very fine day. When shall I have the pleasure to see you again? Perhaps to-morrow I shall be very happy to see you. How is your daughter? She is much better to-day. I am very glad (ó very happy). She is worse. I am very sorry to hear it.

CCXIX. — *Two hundred and nineteenth*

I come to take leave of you for Havana. When is your departure? It may be this afternoon. Don't you like the city? I like the people very much; but the climate does not agree with me. Do you intend to return? I do intend to return after the winter is over. It will give me the greatest pleasure to see you again.

CCXX. — *Two hundred and twentieth*

Is your friend married or single? He is married. I do not man know whether he is single or married. I know that he is an honest. Is it Mr. N. to whom I have the honor to speak? That is my name, sir. I wish you good success in your undertaking. Thank you, sir.

CCXXI. — *Two hundred and twenty-first*

What time is it? It is one o'clock. It is two o'clock. It is three o'clock. It is four o'clock. It is five o'clock, etc.

CCXXII. — *Two hundred and twenty-second*

Is it late? It is not late. What time is it? It is one o'clock. It is two o'clock. It is half past two. It is three o'clock. It is a quarter of three. It is four o'clock. It is two minutes past (ó after) four. It is five o'clock. It is five minutes of five. It is six o'clock. It is a quarter of six. It is seven o'clock. It is half-past seven. It is eight o'clock. It is a quarter after eight. It is nine o'clock. It is ten minutes of nine. It is ten o'clock. It is half-past ten. It is eleven o'clock. It is five minutes of eleven. It is twelve o'clock. It is a quarter after (ó past) twelve.

CCXXIII. — *Two hundred and twenty-third*

This gentleman lives with Asiatic luxury. How often is this advertisement published? It is published every other day; every other Monday; every other Saturday; every other Thursday; every other Friday; every other Sunday; every other Wednesday; every other Tuesday; every other week; every other evening. Have you received any good advcie from you friend? No, sir, he is not accustomed to advise any one. I am sorry to trouble you for my copybook. It is not a trouble (ó not at all).

CCXXIV. — *Two hundred and twenty-fourth*

What is the greatest compliment that can be paid to an author? To quote from him. What do you call *oblea* in English? It is called *wafer*. What do you call *ferro-carril* in English? *Railroad*. Have you an appointment with that gentleman? Yes, sir, I have an appointment with him to-night (ó this evening). Do you hear? What is that (ó what is the matter)? It is the bell. I am much obliged to you for your kindness (ó goodness) Not at all. Are you ready? I am not yet ready. Excuse me a moment. Certainly. Will you take a seat? Excuse me; I am in a hurry. Are you in a great hurry? Indeed, I am quite in a hurry (ó quite so). I am very sorry. You are quite a stranger, I am always busy (engaged ó occupied). Somebody is at the door. Who can it be? Who is there? Who is it? Walk in (ó come in). I am very glad to see you. How do you do? Very well, I thank you. Be pleased to sit down. Who is that gentleman? It is my book-keeper. It my cashier. Are you busy (ó engaged) now? Yes, sir, I am rather busy at this moment; but no matter. What is your wish (ó what can I do for you)?

CCXXV. — *Two hundred and twenty-fifth*

Will you have the goodness to copy fairly this letter for me? With pleasure. Will you go to the concert or to the opera? As you please. Have you a copy of my dictionary? I have not a copy of your dictionary, but I have one of your grammar. Have you a copy of this letter; Yes, sir. Will you have the goodness to tell me in English the days of the week? Certainly, with pleasure. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

CCXXVI. — *Two hundred and twenty-sixth*

Do you wish a receipt? As you please. No matter. Do you wish a promissory note? I you please. Will you sign this receipt? Yes, and also the order, if you wish. Have you seen my signature? I have seen it once,

twice. Will you be so good as to pass me the blotting paper? With pleasure. Have you the key of my room? I have not the key of your room? Who has a copy of the English grammar? I have one. Where is it? Here it is. What is the date of the promissory note? It bears the date of the second of January. Who lives in this beautiful house? A friend of mine lives here. Your friend lives with Asiatic luxury. Be pleased to tell me in English the months of the year. January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December. Now, be pleased to translate into English the following dates: January first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; March second, eighteen hundred and forty-six; June third, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; July fourth, seventeen hundred and seventy-six; August fourteenth, seventeen hundred and eighty-five; December twelfth, fifteen hundred and fifty-five; September sixteenth, fourteen hundred and eighty-seven; April tenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; October eighteenth, seventeen hundred and eleven; February twenty-second, seventeen hundred and thirty-two; November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and twelve; May second, eighteen hundred and eight.

CCXXVII — *Two hundred and twenty-seventh*

We have before us your favor of the 2d. instant. Is your school-mate married? I do not know whether he is married or single, but I rather think that he is a bachelor. He is very studious, is he not? I believe he is. Good morning, Sir. Good morning, Miss. Walk in. Are you busy? Not at this moment. What is the best news with you? Nothing particular. Do you wish to sit down? I thank you, I am in a hurry. It is very early. It is very late. It is almost dinner time. Never mind. Do us the honor to take dinner with us to-day. I am exceedingly obliged to you, but I have company at home to-day. I am very sorry.

Have you finished? I have just arrived. Do you intend to destroy my book? Do you intend to kill my dog? He is no more. Walk in, (ó come in). Go on. Their houses took fire, they wished to save themselves, but the smoke choked them. They wished to cross the river, but they were drowned.

CCXXVIII. — *Two hundred and twenty-eighth*

Will you have the goodness to write to my friend? or else he will be offended. I will do so with pleasure. It is very strange that he should not come. Strange! He will repent it sooner or later. Have you received my card? Yes, Sir, and I have also received your atlas. And what else? The key to the English grammar. Nothing else. What do you call *ferrocarril* in English? How many copies of your atlas have you printed? I have printed few atlases, but many maps. Will you have the goodness to pass me that dish. With much pleasure. Help yourself first. Do you wish me to help you to some of this turkey, mutton, pork, veal, or beef? I will take some of that duck. Let me help you to some of this ham also, which is very nice. As you please. Waiter, bring me a cup of milk, of coffee, a knife, a fork, spoon, a glass, a napkin. Pass me the sugar, the salt, the butter, the chicken, the bread, the water.

Two high towers. The highest part of the mountain. Let us see who is the taller, you or my brother. The troop made a halt near the top of the mountain. My house has five stories. Speak a little louder. That comes from above. To lift the head. To raise the voice. They have raised the price of provisions. Have they cleared the table? Be pleased to cut the cards. The people have mutinied. Have you my spy-glass? No, Sir, but I have your opera-glass and your spectacles.

CCXXIX. — *Two hundred and twenty-ninth*

Where did this man sleep last night? He slept in the open air. Indeed? Has he not caught a cold? Oh no, he used to sleep in the open air. Where were you coming from this morning? I was coming from my farm. You must have travelled very rapidly, because it is very far from here to your farm, and I thought that your horse was lame. It is no longer so, for I have travelled this morning at the rate of ten miles an hour, because I had to arrive in the city at any rate at ten o'clock. What are you doing now? I keep a dry goods store. Do you sell by wholesale?

No, Sir, I sell by retail. Where is your brother? He is in the apothecary's shop, opposite the barber's shop. Have you heard of the captain's death? Yes, but I have not heard the particulars of his death. Then I will relate them to you. Is your bookkeeper still busy? He is no longer busy. Do you sell by wholesale or by retail? I sell by retail. How much do you ask for those books? At the rate of one dollar a copy. I must buy one, at any rate. Do you wish to give me the details of the last news?

I betted that I should arrive the first, and lost my wager. They stationed people to see where we were going. What insect is that? It is a spider. What have you bought? A chandelier for the dancing saloon.

CCXXX. — *Two hundred and thirtieth*

Have you gone through the book? I have. To learn, it is necessary to pay attention. When shall I have the pleasure to see you again? Early next week. Has the Chargé d'Affaires arrived? He has just arrived. Have you any business with him? Yes, Sir, on an important subject. Is the Chargé d'Affaires married? I do not know whether he is married or single. Is he an Englishman or an American? I do not know; but I rather think that he is a Frenchman, but it matters little whether he is an Englishman, an American, a Frenchman, or a Spaniard, if he is an honest man. Have you his visiting card? No, but I have his signature on a promissory note. Indeed! What is his name? His name is..... Does your father keep a dry goods store? No, Sir, but he keeps an apothecary's shop (ó drug store). And what else? Nothing else. Has your schoolmate also finished the book? I believe not. It is very strange! It seems that he is not very fond of study. Strange! Advise him to study, or else sooner or later he will repent it; for neither the inequality of fortune, nor that of power or strength, is so great as that of knowledge.

To arm the people. Are you going to screw up the shelf, or to set up the tent? These hats are well moulded. There are some who are always laying snares or plots, some others seeking law-suits, and other again, engage themselves in creating quarrels. We assure you it is so. My father's house was burned, but it was insured. If they have secured

the prisoner well, he will not escape. Before the enemy were attacked, the captain ordered that the guns should be (ó the guns to be) well rammed.

CCXXXI. — *Two hundred and thirty-first*

When will your brother arrive? To-morrow week, or eight days from to-morrow. I will receive him with open arms. Is your friend an old bachelor? No, Sir, he is a widower. Is that lady a widow? No, Sir, she is an old maid. I beg your pardon, Sir, you are mistaken; it is no such a thing. Do you wish this? No. And that? Nor that either. How much do you ask for that hat? Three dollars. Have you gone through all the book? Yes, Sir. Indeed! and have you paid good attention? Yes, Sir, a great deal. That is right. Where does this man sleep? In the open air. I am very sorry to trouble you for a moment. By no means. What day of the week is it? To-day is Thursday. Who is there? It is I. How are you? I am somewhat indisposed. I am very sorry. When will the Chargé d'Affaires arrive? Early next week, or perhaps before. I will be very glad to see him. Will you go to the opera to-morrow? Yes, Sir, at any rate. And you? I suppose so. Of course. By all means. How is your brother? He is much better. I am very glad to hear it. He is much worse. I am very sorry to hear it. What hour is it? It is half past two. And are you not ready? Be pleased to address your letter, care of Mr. N—. I will do so. It is very pleasant weather since last week. It is very agreeable to be able to speak several languages. If it is not disagreeable to be able to speak several languages. If it is not disagreeable to you, we shall go with you. You may do it, if it is agreeable to you. That young lady possesses the art of pleasing. Is there anything new? Yes, Sir; there is something new. I am somewhat tired. Has not the mail left yet? No, Sir; it is still here. Even the wise err. I fell to-day still worse than yesterday.

CCXXXII. — *Two hundred and thirty-second*

This man has assisted me much. He who lives so high as he does, can easily assist a poor man like you. On which story is your room? It is on

the first story. On the second story. Is the opera over? It is over. Where is the India rubber? Here it is. Where is the printer? In the printing-office. How often is this advertisement published? It is published every other Monday. Allow me to advise you on this subject. Certainly, I shall be very thankful to you. I have before me your favor of the 2nd instant.

I am sorry to trouble you. By no means. I do not wish to trouble you. I shall come to see you to-morrow morning. I shall be very happy to see you at any time. What day of the month is it? It is the tenth. Be pleased to copy these two letters, and send this other one to the post-office. Do you wish to sign them? You may sign them for me. I hear the clock strike twelve. It is so late? I might stay longer if it were earlier; but I must go home. You must recite your lesson before you leave. I cannot recite it, because I have not studied it. And do you dare to say so? Of course, if it is the truth. You are right. Now, let me go. If you will go, you may do what you please.

They raised their heads, and you lowered yours. As soon as they went up, you came down. The price of provision has come down. These tables are too low. The low class have rise in rebellion. Under the trunk. M... is a magnificent base. Where is your room? It is on the ground floor. Lower Canada. Lower California. The Netherlands. Where do you sit down? On this bench. In which bank do you deposit your money? In the National Bank. What is that? They are sand-banks.

CCXXXIII. — *Two hundred and thirty-third*

Have you seen the Pictorial Bible? No, Sir: they say it is a neat work. Where is the key? It is in the door. Be good enough to hand me the seal. Have you a copy of the Key to the English Grammar? I have two. Do me the favor to lend me one? With much pleasure. Where is the printer? He is in the printing-office. Have you seen the scissors? No, Sir; but I have seen the state and the wafers. Good morning. Miss. How do you do, Sir? Very well, I thank you. You are quite a stranger. Has your sister any birds and flowers? She has a great many flowers, but not many birds. Has she many roses? Yes, she has roses of every descrip-

tion. Has your cousin finished her ball-dress? She has not, but she has made some collars for her brother. How many caps has your niece made for her mother? She has made four, and will soon finish another.

CCXXXIV. — *Two hundred and thirty-fourth*

How many dresses do you intend to purchase this winter? I intend to purchase only one. Have you a silk or a straw cap? I have a very fine straw cap. Did the lady feed (*dado de comer*) her Canary birds? Not yet. Did the waiter bring the eggs, milk, and butter for the pudding? He did. Did your brother present you with that beautiful bracelet? He did not, but he gave me two valuable books, and an excellent gold watch. How many veils and mantillas have you? I have three veils and two mantillas. Did the girl bring some needles and thread? Will you do me the favor which your sister refused me? What is that you desire? I wish you to write a few lines in my Album. I will do it with pleasure.

That young lady has a very graceful chin. My brother has no beard. We are grateful ó obliged to you for the services that you have rendered us, ó for your good deeds. Ecclesiastical benefices. To the profit of the people. I have my ticket for the opera. Have you received my note? Have you a two dollar bill?

CCXXXV. — *Two hundred and thirty-fifth*

To do as you would be done by, is the plain, sure and undisputed rule of morality and justice, and at the same time one of the great secrets of the difficult art of pleasing. Why do you not speak to your brother? Because he is vexed with me. Why don't you get up? Because I am sleepy. Has your brother been at Mr. N.'s house to-day? No, Sir, they are on bad terms. Who is that man? He is a friend of mine. I come to take leave of you for Cuba. When is your departure? It may be to-morrow morning. Don't you like the city? I like the people very much, but the climate does not agree with me. When do you intend to come back? I intend to come back after the winter is over. I shall have the greatest pleasure to see you again.

CCXXXVI. — *Two hundred and thirty-sixth*

So then you are going to be married to Miss N. ? I beg your pardon, Sir, but I cannot but believe that they have informed you wrong. I hope that you do not wish to challenge me for what I have said? No, Sir, I have not the most distant idea to do so. Do you intend to go to the play to-night? I do, because I wish to see the piece that has been so long in rehearsal. Somebody is at the door. Who is there? Who is it? Come in. Be pleased to walk in. Sit down. I am very glad to see you. How have you been? Very well; and how are you? Very well. How does business go on? Now, as it is the dull season, we cannot do much. Business is very dull.

A white dog. Blank books. That is not the mark at which our efforts should be directed. Shoot at the mark. Are you going to the Exchange? Have you lost your purse? What is this? It is a bomb-shell. What is that? It is a fire-engine. And that other thing, what is it? It is a pump.

CCXXXVII. — *Two hundred and thirty-seventh*

Where is the bookseller? He is in the bookstore. Where is the engraver? He is in his office. Where is the washerwoman? She is at her house. Is your friend a physician? No, Sir, he is doctor of Divinity and doctor of laws. Where is the musician? He is at the concert. Is the milliner busy? She is very busy. How many seamstresses has she? She has six good ones. Where is the minister? He is at the church. Where is my book? It is on the mantel-piece. When will your brother arrive? In eight days from to-morrow, or to-morrow week. I will receive him with open arms. Do you pay attention to the lesson? I pay great attention. That is right. When do you expect your father? Early next month, or perhaps before. What excellent matches! What good scissors! Have the goodness to pass me the slate. Do you expect that man will pay you? Yes, when two Sundays meet. It is a bad affair. So it is.

Let us let these men sleep, they are drunk. No, Sir, because they are drunkards whom nothing can reform. You have blotted the paper. These

inscriptions are effaced, so that nobody can read them. Do not erase those words. Have you a short-button? I have a rose bud. Is your good son well.

CCXXXVIII. — *Two hundred and thirty-eighth*

What time is it? I do not know, my watch goes too fast. It goes too slow. It has run down. It must be wound up. How many watches has the watchmaker? He has a great many. How many clocks has he? He has not many. Where is the barber? He is in the barber's shop. Where is the shopkeeper? He is in the drygoods store. Where is the apothecary? He is in the apothecary's shop. Does this gentleman keep a drygoods store? No, Sir, he is a musician. Where are the seamstresses? They are at the milliner's store. Where is your visiting card? It is on the mantel-piece. Has the washerwoman the cloth? She has not yet received it. When does your class begin? On the fifteenth instant, if nothing happen to prevent it. These scissors are very good. Where is the lamp? What a handsome slate! This key is too large. Look out! Is your friend single or married? He is a widower. Is your cousin a widow or married? She is a widow. It is very strange; she is very young. She does not look like a widow. Look here. Have you my shoe-horn? No, Sir, I have not your shoe-horn; I have mine. In which story is your friend's room? In the first story. In the second story. In the third story. Is the concert over? It is over long ago. Will you be good enough to hand me the blotting paper? With much pleasure. Gentlemen sit down; make yourself at home.

Good morning, Sir. Who is that gentleman? He is a knight of the order of Saint Louis. At last I have arrived at the Cape of Good Hope with a corporal. The handle of my knife. Take care! don't you fall down. We did not think that they were rascals who deceived everybody, and we let ourselves be cheated by them. They did not know the snare that they laid for them and acted without mistrust. All this expense falls upon my poor friend. They would not pay him the two years due of his salary. My windows look on the garden. If you tell him that, he will burst out into laughter. The girl pleases me. You lose courage. If you eat too much, you will get sick. This will fall down. That naturally follows.

• CCXXXIX. — *Two hundred and thirty-ninth*

I cannot wait longer. My patience is exhausted. He exhausts my patience. What is the matter with that man? He is penniless. In earnest. Is it the custom in this country for the gentlemen and ladies to walk arm in arm? No, unless they are engaged. It seems that this man makes great show in this country. Is he rich? Can you not assist this man? Remember the proverb: Never be weary of well doing, Yes, I remember the proverb, but you ought to know that that man is in need, and notwithstanding has no mind to work. Perhaps he does not understand that necessity is the mother of invention. Have you my clock? Yes, Sir, I have it. Have you the time? I have it not. Have you matches? No, but I have some fire. Have you a slate? No, but I have a wafer. Have you the key to the exercise? No, but I have the key of the room. How beautiful is the gilding of that pictorial bible. Is that child fond of pie? He likes it very much. Have you a wafer and a seal? I have no wafer, but I have a seal. Have you seen my brother? I have not seen your brother, but I have seen mine.

A box of sugar. A case of jewels. A chest of clothes. A safe. A coffin. A drum. Cash book. Cashier. A box of raisins. The drawer of a bureau. It is terribly warm. The heat of July and August. The cold and the heat.

CCXL. — *Two hundred and fortieth*

That cannot assist me in the least. Something is better than nothing. Is your friend going to be married? Remind him of the proverb, look before you leap. Never mind. He that has a trade, may get a living any where. I understand what you say. Here is something for you. Put it down. Who sent it? The mistress of the house sent it. In earnest. What time is it? I do not know, my watch goes too slow. It goes too fast. It must be wound up. Where is the watchmaker? He is in his room. When does your class begin? On the 19th instant, if nothing occur to prevent it. Where are the seamstresses? They are in the milliners's store. Where

are you going? I am going to the barber's shop to see the barber. Where is your son? He is in his room in the third story. Where is the musician? He is gone to the church. Where are you going? I am going to the bookstore to see the bookseller. Where are the scissors? The silversmith has them. Where is your brother? He is gone with his friends. Tell him to join with good men, and he will be one of them.

CCXLI. — *Two hundred and forty-first*

How have you been able to recite your lesson so well? Because I learnt it by heart. I am going up town; will you come with me? No, I have to go down town, and then I will take the steamboat that travels up the river. Will you have the kindness to hand my card to your brother? With much pleasure. What are you doing? I am teaching this boy his lesson. That is right. Can you pay me to-day? No, but I can give you a promissory note. Is it very cold to-day? No, Sir, it is neither cold nor warm. It is a very fine day. It is very fine weather. Have you gone through the book? Not yet. See what a beautiful child! What a handsome sleigh! To-morrow evening will be given the last opera of this season. I beg your pardon; it will not be the last, but the last but one.

Do you come from Saint Charles street? No, Sir, I come from the walks of the garden. The weather has changed since this morning. Have you changed your mind? Have you changed your clothes? Will you exchange your book for mine? The author of this work has bestowed much labor on it, and who knows what he will receive in exchange. They exchanged some very bitter words. A bill of exchange. That field is better cultivated than this one. Are you going to the Elysian fields? Do you come from the field of battle? Have you seen my country-house? Have you been in the country? This is a countryman.

CCXLII. — *Two hundred and forty-second*

You ought not to do that. Why? Because it is better to avoid the evil than afterwards to apply the remedy. Here are two penknives. Which one will you have? Either one. Give it to me. I must go as soon as possible. Good bye, till I see you again. Is your letter ready? It is almost ready. I have only the direction to write. I cannot wait longer. I ought

to pay the postage of this letter, but I am penniless. Never mind; if you are penniless I will pay the postage of it. On no account. Don't do that. That is not right. Is this young lady engaged? Yes, Sir, she is engaged to my cousin. Why don't you go to the concert? Because I am busy. Can you not go to-morrow? Nor to-morrow either. Will you be busy the day after-morrow? Yes, Sir, the day after to-morrow I shall be busy. Put out the light. No, I will first put out the fire.

How many cannons has the castle? The barrel of my pistol is very dirty. Is the vessel loaded? Have you loaded your pistol? He charges us too much for his goods. Charge that to my account. You have lost all your flesh. Will you eat meat or fish? How many sheep have you? Will you mutton or veal?

CCLXIII. — *Two hundred and forty-third*

Does your brother speak Spanish? I think so. How does he speak it? Pretty well. Will you have the kindness to copy this letter for me at your leisure? I will do it in the twinkling of an eye. You very kind. You are very polite. You are very amiable. I have received a letter, the contents of which are very pleasing. Do you know the whereabouts of my cousin? I do not know. Do you know that man? I know him very well, because he has played me a trick, but I will pay him in his own coin. Is the concert over? It is over long ago. Will you be kind enough to wind up my watch? It has run down. I must go. Good bye till I see you again. Do you think that my friend will arrive at the latter part of this week? I believe so. I believe not. I think he will. Is the breakfast ready? It is ready. Give us some tea, coffee, chocolate, sugar, bread, butter. The coffee is not strong enough. The tea is too weak. It has not sugar enough. It is cold. The milk is not hot. Give me some of it. Will you have the goodness to dine with us? With much pleasure. Here are some sausages, ham, fowl, eggs. Dinner is ready. Let us sit down at table. Sit down by this young lady. Give a chair to this gentleman.

The portfolio of foreign affairs has been offered to Mr. N. Have you found the purse which you lost? Yes, Sir, I found it in this house, and I thought I had lost it at home. What a beautiful house? Is your father at home? Have you my brush? Where is the carpenter's plane?

CCXLIV. — *Two hundred and forty-fourth*

Where were you last night? I was at the concert. Where were you the night before last? I was at the opera. Where were you yesterday afternoon? I was at home. Where were you yesterday morning? In the garden. Where will you be to-morrow morning? At church. My dear child, will you give me a kiss? Yes, my dear papa? My angel. My beloved. My dearest. My darling. Where is your little friend? Will you fall in love with her? I do not know how to make love, dear papa. You are a little rogue. What beautiful eyes she has! What pretty feet! What pretty hands! Speak easy, dear papa; mama is at home. And your little friend, where is she? She is at home. When do you go to see her? When you will let me go. You ought to go there every day. Why? Because it is better to go there to see her, than go to catch butterflies. You are very amiable, dear papa.

My house is near my brother's. The castle is not so near the city as my friend said. My father gave me nearly two hundred dollars. It is nearly eleven o'clock. Heaven is the dwelling of the righteous man when he dies. The sky is clear. The roof of the mouth. I am going to gather grapes. My sister is going to cull some flowers. The maid-servant is going to assist in gathering rice. The children are going to catch birds.

CCXLV. — *Two hundred and forty-fifth*

That gentleman is well brought up, and yet he does much mischief. What has he done? He has played some of his tricks. He will repent it sooner or later. John, I wish you to give to the bearer my cloak and india-rubber shoes, because it is very damp. What a pity! Poor little thing! I went to my counting-house last night. What did you see there?

Nothing particular. Do you wish me to come in? Yes, Sir, walk in, if you please My dear daughter, why are your hands so cold? I have been to school and I have lost my gloves in the street. Come, warm your hands. Did you see any one of your friends at the theatre last night? I was not at the theatre night, but the night before last. Have you seen your little friend? Yes, Sir, I saw her yesterday morning, and I hope to see her again this evening or to-morrow morning. What beautiful eyes she has! Has she not?

CCXLVI. — *Two hundred and forty-sixth*

Are you going to the city of Washington? I shall not go, unless the treaty of peace is concluded Are you going to Philadelphia to-morrow? I shall go, provided that you will go with me. Boy, will you not spoil my books? My son, when you have time, come here! I wish you to look for one of my books that I miss from my library. Do you see that lady? Yes, Sir; how beautiful she looks! She is a bride, and the gentleman who is walking arm in arm with her, is her bridegroom. They have been married this morning at St. Peter's church; and they are going to pass the honeymoon in the country. They seem to intend to remain there a long time, as they are taking along with them a great many musicians, milliners and dressmakers. I congratulate them. When will you be ready to accompany me to the country? I shall not be ready before Wednesday or Thursday. Very well, in the meantime I shall read the book I bought yesterday. Why do you want me to accompany you? Because I should not like to go alone, and I shall be much obliged to you if you come. Certainly, with the greatest pleasure. How can that be? How is her health? How are things? She is as pretty as her sister. She is not so elegant as her cousin. As the sun, so shall his glory shine. It turned out as he predicted. As you sow, so shall you reap. He has as much as I. You have not so much as he. As you did not come, we went away. If the pupil desires to make progress, he must compose a great many sentences by himself. A battalion is composed of several companies. That woman does not make up clothes very well. I shall not interfere in that, arrange with them yourself. He has his trunks packed for the journey.

CCXLVII. — *Two hundred and forty-seventh*

Where did you buy your coat? I had it made to order. Whenever I want a coat I have it made to order. Have you had it made for your wedding? No, sir, I do not intend to marry so soon. Is it worth while to go out to-day? No: but it is worth while to go to the opera to-night. What detained you so long? I stopped to take a glance at the new store that has just been opened in Broadway. Have you any money? No; I am short of money. Then we cannot go to the opera in a coach, and as the walking is very bad we will stay at home and play at chess. What do you miss? I miss the chess-board. Will you come to my house this evening? I will come provided that you will play on the piano. Certainly, I will with pleasure. What is the matter with your carpet? The children have spoiled it. What is the news with you? They say that the government has concluded a commercial treaty with the United States. Where are all those ladies and gentlemen going to? They are going to a wedding. Who is the bride? The bride is a very handsome young lady, but I do not know what her name is. Do you know the name of the bridegroom? They say it is Mr. N., but it is more likely to be Mr. B., who has just arrived from England.

Have you confessed all your sins? He acknowledges that he was wrong to tell us that. The criminal did not confess his crime. Count that money. Relate us an anecdote. Are you pleased? Your friends look very happy since your arrived. What do you lack? Contentment.

CCXLVIII. — *Two hundred and forty-eighth*

When did you see my brother? I saw him last month, and have not seen him again ever since. For sale, a four story house with twelve rooms. How much do you ask for it? Ten thousand dollars. It is too dear. The fragraney of this flowers brings the dead to life. How do you

do? Excuse me, Sir, I have been mistaken. At first sight I thought that you were a friend of mine whom I have been looking for ever since I came into this city. Is your book for sale at all the principal bookstores in the city? No, sir, all the edition has been sold, and not a single copy is to be found. Not even a copy? Can you not get for me at least one copy? You can do it, can't you? I will try to get a copy for you. I shall be much obliged to you.

CCXLIX. — *Two hundred and forty-ninth*

Where did you buy that hat? I bought it at the store of Messrs. N. and B. Whenever I want a hat, I have it made to order. It was made to order. Do you think it worth while to take so much trouble? Yes, I always do it, except when I am short of money. What detained you so long this morning? A gentleman came to see me on business, and I was not able to come before. Do you like to play a game at cards? I do not play cards I play at nothing but chess. Will you come with me to take a glance at the ladies in Broadway? Certainly, with great pleasure. But, it is very bad walking. It is only at the crossings. Let us go, then.

The chorus of the Italian Opera of Havana is excellent. The choir of this church is unsurpassed. Take this letter to the post office. The mail from the North has not yet arrived. Give me current money. Send me the prices current. The second instant. He has done it, it is all right then. Go on, it is all right. The stream is very strong. He was not aware of that.

CCL. — *Two hundred and fiftieth*

My dear child, come and see me occasionally, and I will endeavor to gratify you. Thank you, Madam. John, go quickly to your sister's before she goes out. Come here, my son. Make haste. I wish to speak to you. I am coming, father. Have you been to your cousin's, this week? Not yet? I seldom go there. You must go there now and then; your cousin is an

honest man, and very well brought up. You ought always to remember the proverb: «Join with good men and you will become one of them.» Have you written the letter? Yes, Sir, it has been ready since this morning. Give it to me. I must go to the post-office as soon as possible. Who is there? Who is it? It is I. Walk in. I am glad to see you. How are you? Very well, and how do you do? Very well. I thank you. I am much obliged to you for your kindness the other day. Not at all. I am sorry to have to trouble you again. I am always at your service. You are very kind. What is your wish? What can I do for you? What time is it? Is it late? No, Sir, it is very early. Do me the favor to sit down, and excuse me a moment. Certainly. What is the best news with you? It is said that the steamer has just arrived. What news does she bring? Some people say that she brings good news. I am very glad. But some others say quite the contrary, that she brings very bad news. I am very sorry if it is the case.

God created the world in six days. New York produces good oxen. The wet-nurse who nursed this child gave him good milk. Parents must bring up their children in the fear of God. I have not the fourth volume of your work. A quarter of an hour. My nephew is in his room. He took him by the neck. The collar of my shirt is too large.

CCLI. — *Two hundred and fifty-first*

Boys, I am very glad to see that you learn your lesson all at once. My friend, I have heard that you are going to be married to a young lady of New York; as usual, you are always with the ladies. Who has a copy of the English Grammar? I have one. Where is it? Here it is. And where is the key to it? I haven't it here; it is at home. Will you send for it? Yes, sir. Have you seen the book that was on the table? I have seen it. How is your father to-day? He is a little indisposed. In earnest? Do you wish to read the Pictorial Bible? Not at present. Perhaps you wish to read the book that I have just published? Nor that either. What day of the week is it? To-day is Tuesday. Is your grand-father dead? Yes, Sir, he died a sudden death. Come here and tell me where you have been. I am coming. Make haste. Is it true that you have been married? It is

true. Then I congratulate you with all my heart. Do you go to the opera every evening? No, Sir, I never go, my brother goes now and then, but my sister goes twice every week.

Charge all that to our account. I keep an account of all that I send to you. She will account to me for that. Leave that to our charge (ó trust that to us). Show me your bill, I want to pay it. A necklace of green beads. Will you give me a dollar? We have not been able to find the garden. It has just struck one. Why do you beat my dog? To thank. To wind up a watch (ó clock). To meet the difficulty. To hit the mark. To hit the nail on the head. I wish you joy (ó I congratulate you) on your success. He will account to me for that. Here they will inform you. This gives me a great deal to do. That pistol does not fire. He wishes us good morning ó day. To congratulate any one on his birthday. To report. Call aloud. To give the watch-word. My sister has given birth to a beautiful child. My uncle has published a good book. The judge has issued a warrant to seize a thief. My cousin has consented to marry me. To stretch. To strike aground. When do you set sail? Do you give it up? They shook hands with each other. How shall I manage so as to get ó become rich. I have to make haste ó to hurry. Why don't you wash your face? Because I don't choose.

CCLII. — *Two hundred and fifty-second*

Are you ready? Not yet. When will you be ready to go to England? I shall be ready about the middle of next month. I have heard that it is customary in this country to eat in a hurry. It is not altogether true, for, all things being equal, the people of this country eat as slowly as those of other countries. What a beautiful girl! She is not so beautiful as you think. She dresses well and puts on a great many jewels in order to attract the attention of the people. She looks very handsome. She resembles her mother very much. May I take the liberty to ask you who is that gentleman? It is a little too large for me. It is a little too small.

Do we owe you anything? You ought to go to school. You ought to have gone to the opera last night. They do their duty. He will tell you all. We will tell them not to do it. We were dumb, we could not say a

single word, we did not know what to say. Have you sore fingers? I have sore fingers and sore toes. These goods pay duty. The consul's fees. Parents have a right to correct their children. These lines are not straight. The civil law.

CCLII. — *Two hundred and fifty-third*

I intend to go to the ball to-night, as I expect to have a good time there. It is likely that I will go also. This word is correct according to Webster's dictionary. The child has just passed, and the nurse runs after him. Are you in a hurry? I am in hurry; I must go as soon as possible. What does that man wish? He applies for an office; he served under the command of General T... What are you in want of? I am not in want of any thing; I have all that I can wish for. Has the mail arrived? It has just arrived. It has not yet arrived. Will you go to the concert with me? I will with pleasure. What is the best news? Nothing particular. How is your brother? Very well, I thank you. Remember me to him. I will do so with pleasure. When do you set out? I intend to set out in the middle of next week. Is it customary in this city for ladies to walk alone in the streets? Certainly; it is not only in this, but also in all other cities in the United States. Why is that young man always seeking quarrels? I don't know. Is he well bred? He is. Sooner or later he will meet with his match. He does not care; he always does what he pleases, come what may.

I have spilt all the water. She has shed many tears. We shall never forget the benefits that you have bestowed upon us, ó the obligations we are under to you. Do you dispatch an express? The merchandise which you bring will not sell here. My uncle has sent away, ó dismissed, his servant. I want to accompany my friend to the railroad. We have come to take leave of you.

CCLIV. — *Two hundred and fifty-fourth*

Shall we go to see the fireworks to-night? We will go without fail. Will there be many sky-rockets? They say there will be a great many. Shall we go on horseback or on foot? We will go on foot. Is this my

book? Yes, Sir, it is yours. I beg your pardon, I think it is not mine. I cannot but believe that mine has been lost. It cannot be. May be. You will sit by my mother, and I by my cousin. As you please. Will you be able to pay me to-morrow? I shall not be able, but if you will call on me next week I will pay you. I must go immediately. Why do you go so early? I cannot help it, for I have promised to be at home at four o'clock. Good-bye. Come and see me to-morrow. I will do so with pleasure. What is that? It is a ring. Give it to me. Take it. I thank you. Have you seen the title-page of that book? The title-page is the least important thing in a book. Are you going away to-morrow? Yes, Sir, come what will, I shall go, according to my promise. Where is your tailor? He has just gone out, but my boy will run after him and conduct him to your house. What is there new in Washington? Nothing particular, except that two or three hundred men are there to apply for offices? Who is that soldier who has but one arm? He is one who served under the command of General T... in the Mexican war. And that one who has but one leg? It is his brother, who served under the command of General S.... in the same war.

My English teacher has many scholars. The disciple of Jesus Christ. In what condition did you find things there? I have placed at her disposal all the money she needs. I am at your command. Under the provision of such a law. My brother has a turn for every thing. This complaint causes me much pain. I have a tooth-ache which does not allow me a moment's rest. That cannot relieve my grief. Be pleased to call the chambermaid. The tribute of the one hundred maids.

CCLV. — *Two hundred and fifty-fifth*

Will you do me the favor to come and take a glass of cool water with me? I am very much obliged to you, Sir; I had rather take a cup of coffee and milk. What is the hour? It is nearly nine o'clock. It is too late to go to the opera? It will be almost over when I shall arrive there. It matters little, for I have seen the same piece several times. Where is your visiting card? Here it is. Shall I give it to my father or my mother? Give it to either one, it is all the same. Have you a watch? Yes, but it has run down; I must wind it up. It goes too fast. It goes too slow. I

must send it to the watchmaker. How often does your brother go to the ball? He goes now and then; but he goes to the opera almost every night. Do you go there often? I go sometimes. Does your sister go often than you? She does not; she goes very seldom; but my mother goes occasionally ever since we have had the opera. Does she like it? She is very fond of it. Is it bad walking? It is not very bad, except at the crossings of the streets, Boy, why do you spoil those books? Take care! or else your father will punish you.

CCLVI. — *Two hundred and fifty-sixth*

The clock strikes nine, and you have not yet studied your lesson. What will become of you, if you will not study! If you continue so, it will be necessary to strike out your name from the list of scholars. Do you not yet know the fate that always awaits the lazy man? Misery without end. There is nothing more easily known than a man badly brought up. He is known at first sight. Do you think this is a translation? It is known at first glance. What is that? It is a stain that cannot be washed out. It resembles those that fall upon the reputation of some men, which according to the expressive phrase of Cicero, can neither be cleansed by the lapse of time, nor washed out by the waters of all the rivers. Will you strike out that word? I will, with pleasure, if you will give me another in its place.

That church was built in eighteen hundred and seventeen. Does reading edify you? We meet with the things that are on our way, or with those which present themselves to us, without our seeking them. We have not found in the dictionary the word that we were looking for. He has met with his match. She taught me to dance. Show us a cloth finer than that one which you showed us yesterday.

CCLVII. — *Two hundred and fifty-seventh*

Have you seen the new drama? Not yet; I believe it is in rehearsal. By the by, how is the boy that is sick? He is doing better. Are you not busy to-day? No, Sir, to-day is a holy-day, and I intend to keep it. You can do it, but I don't, because you are rich: you can enjoy all the com-

forts of life, and live high; but I am a poor man, and cannot keep a holiday, not even the Sabbath, but must work every day to support my family, or else I would soon run in debt. I beg your pardon, Sir; I cannot but think that you are laboring under a great mistake in regard to that subject. If a man cannot support his family keeping the Sabbath, he will not support it by breaking it. All right, sir; you are perfectly right. How do you begin to answer a business letter? Dear sir: We have before us your favor of the 2d. instant, &c. Put me in mind to go to the Post-office to-morrow. I will do it, if I do not forget it. Is your friend an honest man? No doubt he is. Is he married or single (ó a bachelor)? I do not know whether he is a bachelor or a married man. Is he now much engaged in business? I am about to take some goods to California. I wish you good success. Have you made up your mind to study Spanish? I have. When will you begin? Next month. It is too long; by that time you will have changed your mind. Does your brother wish to see me? Yes, Sir, he wishes to tell you something of importance, that he says you should bear in mind to guide yourself. Indeed! I will thank him very much. Where is he? He is in his room on the third story. How beautiful that young lady looks! She is in her teens. Of course, otherwise she would not look so handsome.

Between your house and ours is my uncle's. Nothing like that is seen among us. Your hat is between mine and my brother's; if not, it must be among those of my cousins. The stairs of this house are very long. Hand me the ladder to reach that book.

CCLVIII. — *Two hundred and fifty-eighth*

I am going to France. When do you start? I start to-morrow about the break of day. That man appears to be idle, he has his arms folded. That man has not had good success in his enterprise. He undertakes everything, although he knows he is very unfortunate. Then he likes to strive against the stream. Miss, your mother told you not to play, and you play in spite of her. Why does that man work so slow? Because he works against his will. Where are you going, master? I am going to the market, and then I shall come home. Let all things be ready by the time I come back. Yes, Sir, all shall be ready. My child, what beautiful eyes your

little friend has! I have fallen in love with her. You ought to go and see her. Why, father? Because it is better to go there than to run after the butterflies. Do you think she is pretty? I think so. I wish to go and see her this evening. Will you go with me? Certainly. When do you think your friends will set out for Mexico? I have not the most distant idea; but I suppose they will not set out before the spring or the summer, and perhaps they will not be ready before the winter. How will they travel? Some will go by land and others by sea; but a few will go at first by land, and afterwards by sea. And how long will they remain abroad? Until they get rich enough to live with comfort all their lives.

CCLIX. — *Two hundred and fifty-ninth*

When is your birth-day? It is precisely to-morrow. Indeed! You have seen my brother, have you not? Yes, Miss, I have seen him. I came to see if he was going away this summer, and he says he will start to-morrow at the break of day. But he will not travel much, will he? I believe not, as he has been indisposed for some time. What church do those ladies and gentlemen go to? The gentlemen go to the Catholic church, and the ladies to the Methodist. Are you going already? Why such a hurry? Why don't you stay a little while longer? Because I have already been a very long while, and I fear I am troubling you with such a long visit? The visit of a friend like you can never be troublesome to me. I thank you; you are very kind.

These are Scotch manufactories. What countryman are you? I am a Scotchman. You will excuse us, if we went away without saying good-bye; but the bad weather did not allow us. If he do it right the first time, he will save himself the trouble of doing it again.

CCLX. — *Two hundred and sixtieth*

When is your birthday? On the second day of January. Will you tell me which are the principal festivals of the year? Certainly, with great pleasure. How shall I mention them to you, alphabetically or chronolo-

gically? As you please. Then I will mention them to you chronologically: 1st. festival. Christmas; 2d., New Year's day; 3d., Lent; 4th., Palm-Sunday; 5th., The Holy Week; 6th., Ash-Wednesday; 7th., Good-Friday; 8th., Ember-days; 9th., Easter-Sunday; 10th., Low-Sunday; 11th., Whitsunday; 12th., The Eve; 13th., The Harvest. I am much obliged to you for your kindness. Not at all. Will you have the goodness to give me two wafers? I am sorry I cannot oblige you, for I have none. Have you been at church? Yes, sir; and I have heard a Low Mass, which I like better than a High Mass, for many reasons. Here is a beggar. What does he want? He asks for alms. I would give him something if I could. If you have no money, I have some and will give him some. You are very kind. Oh, it is nothing. It may be nothing for you, but it is a great deal for me. May God reward you. Thank you. Good actions performed on earth, meet with their reward in heaven. There are no actions greater or more commendable than those which, neither stimulated by vanity nor encouragee by the hope of reward or the allurements of glory, spring from the purest motives of religion, honor and benevolence.

CCLXI. — *Two hundred and sixty-first*

Digale Vd. á la modista que es menester que venga mañana por la mañana para probarme los vestidos. También es menester que Vd. me compre guantes. ¿Qué debo hacer, ó qué es menester hacer? ¿Es menester que vuelva á copiar mi traducción? Sí, pero primero es necesario que Vd. componga la pluma. ¿Me permitirá Vd. salir esta noche? La última vez que le dejé salir, volvió Vd. muy tarde. ¿Oye Vd. el perro que aulla á la puerta? Pero Vd. no debe dejarle entrar. No deje Vd. á nadie subir á mi cuarto. Yo no estaré en casa hasta las tres. Déjeme Vd. tranquilo, si Vd. gusta; estoy ocupado. He dejado caer mi reloj. No le dejarán entrar á Vd. sin billete. Deje Vd. eso, Vd. no debe tocarlo. Veamos lo que tenemos aquí. Se puede ver el porvenir en lo pasado. Yo no puedo hacerlo. Vd. puede probar á lo menos. ¿Sabe él escribir? ¿Puede Vd. traducirme esta carta? Está tan mal escrita que no puedo descifrarla. Hoy no podemos salir; el tiempo está demasiado malo. Entonces podemos divertirnos en casa. Puede vivirse muy agradablemente en los Estados Unidos.

Spanish cloth. A Spanish lady. A Spaniard. Several Spaniards. We hope this work will please the public. I never expected that of you. We waited for him nearly an hour. The scum (ó foam) of the sea. The froth of the wine.

CCLXII. — *Two hundred and sixty-second*

Had you told me that beforehand, I should have gone home to pass the Christmas holidays in company with my parents. Be it as it may, you cannot go now, for, you know, business before pleasure. Very well; but before all things, let us go and see our friend Mr. N., and have a little conversation with him. I do not like to converse with any man who is so much behind the age as he is. What is the matter with you? I have a horrible headache. That will very soon pass away, do not mind it. Is that the sky-light that belongs to your room? Yes, that is the one. Why don't you study as much as your schoolmates? You will always be behind them. « Go ahead, » is an Americanism, is it not? Yes, it is: and it is also, if we may say so, the motto of the age. What does it mean? It means « Adelante ». The following two maxims, the first from PENN, and the second from SAY, mean, substantially, nearly the same thing: « Time is what we want most, but, alas! what we use worst. » « The economy or our time depends on doing now what we must necessarily do afterwards. » Will you have the goodness to change for me a ten dollar bill? I have not much small change, but I will do it to accommodate you. I shall be much obliged to you. Look at that poor bird; it is so cold it cannot fly. He who would pretend to learn a language by theory and rules, would resemble a child who would learn to walk by the theory of equilibrium.

The French navy. A Frenchman. Two Frenchmen. What is the matter with your forehead? The front of this house is very handsome. Fresh bread. This room is very cool. It is cool. Here is a spring (ó well). Go and bring some water from the fountain. What a beautiful fountain. These evils have other sources. Bring two dishes to carry the dinner. I intend to have an issue opened on my right arm. They will do it by force. You have a great deal of strength. A machine of two hundred horse power.

CCLXIII. — *Two hundred and sixty-third*

Why are there so many mad dogs this year? Because the dog-days are very hot. Have you been to see the madhouse? No, because I don't like to see madmen. Are you crazy? What is the matter with that man? He is insane. Mr. N. is worth a million of dollars in real estate. Yes, Sir, and is worth also half a million of dollars in personal estate. He is very well off.

How much have you won at play? I have never won anything. Which of you two won last night? One must work to earn a living. How much have you gained by that business? The invader always gains ground. You have gained the good will of every body. You should not spend all your money. They do not wear cloaks at Havana. How many days will it take you to finish that picture? How many hours will it take you to go to your country-house? You should not spend all your time in amusing yourself. They say, that gentleman has made the tour of the globe in a balloon. Tell that to the marines, for the sailors won't believe it.

CCLXIV. — *Two hundred and sixty-fourth*

At the end of this phrase you will find a period and dash. Don't you think a comma is wanted here? I will rather think that a semicolon is wanting. Don't you think it would be better to put a colon? All that sentence should be in a parenthesis. I think it ought to be in brackets. Neither the interrogative nor the exclamation point is used at the beginning of a sentence in English, however long the sentence may be. Do the English use the apostrophe? Yes, Sir. What is that? It is a hyphen. And that, what is it? A diæresis. What signs are those? They are signs of section, paragraph, and quotation. As it was said in the explanation of the signs used in this work, expressions, which vary in their construction or idiom, are marked by an obelisk; and an index or hand denotes a particular observation.

CCLXV. — *Two hundred and sixty-fifth*

Do you wish to read the journals of your country? Certainly. Then I will send to you a few that I have recently received, that you may read them. I shall be very much obliged to you, for in this my exile, like Ulysses, to hear of my country is all my consolation. What do you intend to do in this country? I intend to visit the ancient monuments of this city, and then I shall go to see a friend of mine who lives in the country, from whom I hope to obtain some information of the manners and customs of the people of the country at large, and of the folks in his neighborhood in particular. What a pity that our President died so soon! It was his intention to cause to be done many things that hitherto had been neglected; which would have been of great importance to the country, and would have made his name immortal. How long is it since he died? It is not yet a fortnight since. Are not your children tired? No, they would go a little farther yet. Have you seen the steward? No, Sir, I have not seen him. Where is he? He is in the pantry. And where is the pantry? There it is. Of what are the tiles made? They are made of clay.

CCLXVI. — *Two hundred and sixty-sixth*

What news does the steamer bring? She brings very good news. Are you ready? Yes, I am ready. Let us go, then. Wait a moment, I wish to put out the light. Why have you not come to see before? Because I thought you were vexed with me. You were much mistaken. I am glad to know that I was mistaken. That being the case, I shall come as often as ever. You are going to the post office, are you not? Yes. Do you wish me to accompany you? I should be very glad, if it were no trouble to you. Have you seen Mr. N.....? I met him by chance this morning. Why does your sister not marry my nephew? He is a very honest man. She does not wish to marry him, though he may be ever so honest. She is going to be married to a gentleman who is richer, by far, than your nephew.

Your sister is coming. How do you know it? I have seen her at a distance. Where is the vessel? She is far off. The hat which you have is good, the one that is on the table is better, but the one I have is still better. Do you know that man? I know him very well; for he played me a trick, but I will pay him in the same coin. Would you be good enough to copy this letter for me? I will do it in the twinkling of an eye.

CCLXVII. — *Two hundred and sixty-seventh*

Were you at the theatre last night? Yes; they had a good house. Have you seen the House of Representatives? Yes, I have seen it several times. What are you reading? I am reading an account of the sale made by public auction of the tickets for the first concert of Jenny Lind. The first was sold for the enormous sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, which is the highest price on record paid for a concert ticket. The house will be overflowing. The tickets were sold at the average price of six dollars and a half each. What is the matter with that woman? She is always running about. Has your friend got clear of that affair? I believe so. Has your servant run away? He has. What is the news? The steamer Atlantic has arrived bringing Miss Jenny Lind, the nightingale of Sweden, who has been received with the most lively enthusiasm. Why has she excited so much admiration? Because she possesses the double merit of superior musical talents and uncommon benevolence. It is generally acknowledged that the profits of concerts which she has given for the benefit of the poor, amount to one hundred thousand pounds sterling, which is nearly equal to five hundred thousand dollars; a sum which no sovereign has ever given for such charitable purposes. In consideration of her benevolence alone, she is entitled to every demonstration of public favor; for there are no actions greater or more commendable than those which, neither stimulated by vanity nor encouraged by the hope of reward or the allurements of glory, spring only from the purest motives of religion, honor and benevolence.

CCLXVIII. — *Two hundred and sixty-eighth*

DE LAS LENGUAS DEL ESTUDIO

« Había empezado en 1733 á estudiar los idiomas. A poco poseía tanto el francés que podía leer con facilidad libros escritos en aquel idioma. Empecé entonces el italiano. Un conocido que también lo estaba aprendiendo, me convidó muchas veces á que fuese á jugar al ajedrez con él. Viendo que esto me quitaba mucho tiempo que podía dedicar al estudio, al fin rehusé jugar más, sino á condición de que el que ganase cada partida tendría derecho para señalar una tarea, ya de alguna parte de la gramática que se aprendería de memoria, ya de traducciones, etc., cuya tarea debía cumplir el vencido bajo su palabra antes de volvernos á reunir.

Como jugábamos casi lo mismo, aprovechamos igualmente en el idioma. Después, con poco trabajo aprendí también del español hasta donde se necesita para leer sus libros. Dije ya que sólo tomé lecciones de latin en la escuela durante un año cuando era todavía muy joven, después de lo cual descuidé completamente este idioma. Pero así que tuve algunas nociones de francés, italiano y español, me sorprendió ver en un testamento latino que yo entendía aquella lengua más de lo que me había figurado, lo cual me animó mucho á ponerme á estudiar de nuevo, y lo conseguí con tanto mejor éxito cuanto que aquellas otras lenguas me habían allanado notablemente el camino. »

FRANKLIN.

CCLXIX. — *Two hundred and sixty-ninth*

NUEVA YORK EN TIEMPO DE LOS HOLANDESES

En aquellos tiempos felices una familia bien ordenada se levantaba siempre al amanecer, comía á las once y se acostaba al ponerse el sol. La comida era invariablemente privada y los viejos y gordos ciudadanos daban siempre señales inequívocas de desaprobación y desagrado cuando los sorprendía una visita del vecindario en tales ocasiones. Mas aunque

nuestros dignos antecesores fuesen tan particularmente opuestos á dar comidas, conservaban sin embargo los lazos sociales de la intimidad dando de vez en cuando banquetes que llamaban *tea-parties* (ó tés).

Estas reuniones á la moda estaban por lo general reducidas á las clases altas ó sea la nobleza; quiere decir, á los que cuidaban vacas propias y tenían carretas de su propiedad. La gente se reunía por lo común á las tres y se separaba á las seis, á menos que fuese en invierno, que entonces las horas *fashionables* eran más temprano, para que las señoras se recogiesen antes de oscurecer. Coronaba la mesa un gran plato de barro bien provisto de pedazos de puerco gordo, muy frito, cortado en menudos trozos y nadando en grasa. Sentados los convidados entorno de la alegre mesa y armado cada cual de un tenedor, mostraban su habilidad pescando los pedazos más gordos en el inmenso receptáculo, ni más ni menos que nuestros marinos arponean un tiburón en la mar ó como asaetean nuestros indios al salmón en los lagos. Adornaban á ocasiones la mesa un pastel inmenso de manzanas ó fuentes llenas de duraznos y peras conservadas; pero de seguro había siempre un enorme plato de buñuelos azucarados, fritos en manteca y *doughnuts* y *oilykeks*, deliciosa especie de dulce que apenas se conoce hoy en esta ciudad, si exceptuamos algunas casas holandesas puras.

Serviase el té en una majestuosa tetera de loza, adornada con pinturas que representaban pastorcillos y pastoras cuidando marranos, botes que navegaban por el aire, casas edificadas en las nubes y otros muchos caprichos holandeses. Los galanes sobresalían en la destreza con que llenaban la tetera de una gran vasija de cobre para té que son su solo aspecto habría agobiado á los pigmeos de la actual raza degenerada. Para endulzar la bebida se ponía un terrón de azúcar junto á cada taza y los convidados lo mordían y bebían alternativamente con la mayor compostura, hasta que se introdujo una mejora por una anciana dama muy entendida y económica: consistía en suspender un gran pedazo de azúcar precisamente sobre la mesa, pendiente del techo por medio de una cuerda, de manera que pudiese pasar de boca en boca, ingenioso expediente que conservan todavía algunas familias de Albany, pero que sin excepción se usa en Communipaw, Bergen, Flatbush y todas las ciudades holandesas que no se han contaminado.

En aquellos tés primitivos se observaba la mayor compostura y dignidad en el porte. Nada de flores ni coquetería, ni juego de naipes entre las viejas. Ni chanzas ni despropósitos entre los mozos, ni caballeros ricos y satisfechos de sí propios que guardan el talento en los bolsillos, ni conceptos frívolos, ni monadas entre los caballeres sin meollo. Todo

lo contrario; las jóvenes se sentaban con suma modestia en sus sillas de paja y hacían calceta de lana; jamás abrían sus labios sino para decir *Ja, Mynheer* ó *Ja, Jufvrouw* á todas las preguntas que se les hacían, conduciéndose en todo como señoritas decentes bien criadas. Los señores fumaban tranquilamente su pipa y parecían absortos en la contemplación de los cuadros azules y blancos que adornaban la chimenea y que representaban piadosamente algunos pasajes de la Escritura. Tobías y su perro figuraban ventajosamente allí; Amán se presentaba colgado en la horca; y aparecía Jonás saliendo valerosamente de la boca de la ballena, como un arlequín de un barril de fuego.

La tertulia se disolvía sin ruido ni confusión. Eran conducidos á sus casas en sus propios carruajes, esto es, en los que les dió la naturaleza, excepto algún ricacho que podía tener su carreta. Los caballeros acompañaban á sus bienamadas hasta sus casas y se despedían en la puerta con un gran beso de todo corazón, lo cual por ser una parte de la etiqueta establecida con perfecta sencillez y honradez cordial, no ocasionaba escándalos en aquellos tiempos, como no debería ocasionarlos ahora. Si nuestros abuelos aprobaban esta costumbre, gran falta de miramiento sería de parte de sus descendientes criticarla.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

CCLXX. — *Two hundred and seventieth*

EL ARTISTA LEBRUN

Es bien sabido que hay personas que desde sus primeros años muestran gusto y disposición particular para las artes. De esto ofrece un notable ejemplo el famoso pintor Carlos Lebrun.

Nació en París en 1618, siendo su padre escultor de humildes circunstancias y de escasa capacidad. Cuando Carlos tenía apenas tres años, sus padres se admiraron viéndolo dibujar con pedazos de carbón las figuras de diferentes objetos. Estos ensayos indicaban bastante talento en el niño, y de aquí vino que lo estimularan á dar vuelo á su afición.

Adelantó muy rápidamente y fué muy interesante observar sus progresos.

Aconteció un día, cuando sin dejar de ser niño tenía ya más años, que su padre fué ocupado en limpiar y retocar algunas esculturas en el jardín de Seguir, uno de los grandes dignatarios de la corte. Carlos lo acompañó y, como solía, llevó consigo su lápiz y su álbum. Después de un rato, se sentó en un rincón del jardín y comenzó á dibujarlo primero que le ocurrió. Creía estar solo, y poco á poco se fué entreteniendo tanto en su obra que no pensó en otra cosa.

Peño el dueño del jardín andaba paseándose y vió al joven artista. Se le acercó por detrás y pudo examinar lo que estaba haciendo. Seguir era inteligente en el arte y á primera vista descubrió que el niño manejaba diestramente su lápiz. Permaneció algún tiempo admirando el dibujo que estaba haciendo, aunque el artista no sospechaba su propio mérito.

Seguir averiguó el nombre del niño y lo hizo ir á la escuela del famoso pintor Vernet. Allí el joven aventajó á sus discípulos y llegó á ser superior á su mismo maestro. Fué empleado por los ministros de Estado y aun por el célebre rey Luis XIV. Le pagaron grandes sumas de dinero y recibió de sus soberanos otras pruebas de favor. Los palacios de Versalles y de Fontainebleau contienen muchos de sus cuadros que son generalmente admirados. Sus batallas de Alejandro, abundan en grandes ideas: nadie puede contemplarlas sin sentir el gran poder del arte de la pintura y sin conmoverse ante la maravillosa fuerza de imaginación, y los vastos conocimientos que poseía el artista.

CCLXXI. — *Two hundred and seventy-first*

AVENTURA DE UN ALBAÑIL

Érase que se era en tiempo de entonces un pobre albañil de Granada, que observaba todas las fiestas de los santos y los días feriados y el lunes santo, y eso con mucha devoción, pero siempre iba á más pobre y apenas podía mantener á su numerosa familia. Una noche despertó del primer sueño porque llamaban á la puerta. Abrióla y se le presentó un sacerdote alto y flaco que parecía un cadáver.

— ¡Óyeme, buen hombre! dijo el extranjero. Tengo reparado que eres un buen cristiano en quien uno puede confiar: ¿quieres hacer un trabajo esta misma noche?

— De todo corazón, *señor padre*, con tal que se me pague en proporción.

— Se te pagará, pero consentirás en que te venden los ojos.

No opuso objeción el albañil y así después de vendado fué conducido por el sacerdote á través de varios callejones mal empedrados, haciendo rodeos, hasta que se detuvieron en el portal de una casa. Allí el padre sacó una llave que aplicó á una cerradura chillona y abrió una puerta que sonaba como si fuese muy pesada. Entraron, la puerta fué cerrada y echado el cerrojo y el albañil conducido por un corredor sonoro y una sala espaciosa á la parte interior del edificio. Allí se le quitó la venda de los ojos y se encontró en un patio mal alumbrado por una sola lámpara. En su centro estaba el estanque seco de una fuente morisca, debajo de la cual le rogó el padre que formase una pequeña bóveda con los ladrillos y la mezcla que tenía para este fin acopiados. Trabajó toda la noche, pero sin terminar la obra. Casi al amanecer el padre le puso una moneda de oro en la mano y atándole otra vez la venda, lo condujo á su casa.

— ¿Quieres, le dijo, volver á concluir el trabajo?

— Con mucho gusto, *señor padre*, si soy tan bien pagado.

— Bueno, pues volveré mañana á media noche.

Así lo hizo y la bóveda quedó terminada.

— Ahora, dijo el padre, tendrás que ayudarme á cargar los cadáveres que deben enterrarse en esta bóveda.

Se le erizaron los cabellos al pobre hombre oyendo estas palabras; siguió al padre con paso trémulo hasta un cuarto muy apartado de la casa, aguardando ver algún temeroso espectáculo de muerte, pero se tranquilizó al ver tres ó cuatro botijas que había en un rincón. Sin duda estaban llenas de dinero y á fuerza de mucho trabajo pudieron entre él y el padre, sacarlas y conducir las hasta su sepulcro. La bóveda fué cerrada, se volvió á emparejar el piso y se borraron todas las señales del trabajo. El albañil fué vendado otra vez y llevado por un camino distinto del que habían traído. Después de recorrer un laberinto de encrucijadas y callejones, hicieron alto. El padre le puso en la mano dos monedas de oro: — Espérate aquí, le dijo, hasta que oigas tocar á maitines en la catedral. Si intentas quitarte la venda antes de ese tiempo te sucederá una desgracia. Y al decirlo se marchó. El albañil esperó fielmente, entreteniéndose en tomarle el peso en la mano á las monedas de oro y haciéndolas sonar una con otra. Al punto que la catedral tocó la alborada se

descubrió los ojos y se encontró en las orillas del Jenil, desde donde se fué á su casa y por quince dias gozó con su familia del producto de su trabajo nocturno, después de lo cual se quedó tan pobre como antes.

Siguió trabajando algo, rezando mucho y observando las fiestas de los santos y los dias feriados de todo el año interin su familia enflaquecía y estaba andrajosa como una cuadrilla de gitanos. Estando sentado una tarde á la puerta de su casuca se le acercó un ricacho viejo y avaro que era afamado por tener muchas casas y ser un propietario rapaz. El hombre adinerado lo miró algún tiempo á través de nnas cejas ansiosamente contraídas.

— Me han dicho, amigo, que eres muy pobre.

— No hay para qué ocultar ese hecho, *señor*; habia de suyo.

— Creo por eso que te alegrarás de tener un trabajito y que lo harás barato.

— Tan barato, mi señor, como ningún albañil pudiera hacerlo en Granada.

— Eso es lo que quiero. Tengo una casa vieja que se ha arruinado y que en reparaciones me cuesta más dinero del que ella vale, porque nadie quiere habitarla; así pues desearía encalarla y mantenerla en pie al menor costo posible.

El albañil fué llevado á una gran casa desierta que parecia caerse á pedazos. Atravesando muchos cuartos vacios llegó á un patio interior donde le llamó la atención la vista de una antigua fuente morisca. Paróse un instante porque de aquel sitio le vino un recuerdo como de un sueño.

— Ruego á Vd., le dijo, me cuente quién vivía antes en esta casa.

— Maldito sea él, exclamó el dueño, era un viejo padre miserable que no se cuidaba de nadie más que de sí propio. Dicen que era inmensamente rico y como no tenía parientes dejaría su riqueza á la iglesia. Murió de repente y los padres y frailes acudieron á tomar posesión de su dinero; pero no pudieron encontrar más que algunos ducados en una bolsa de cuero. Yo llevé la peor parte, porque después de su muerte el picaro viejo sigue habitando mi casa sin pagar alquiler y no hay ley contra los muertos. La gente pretende oír todas las noches el retintín del oro en el cuarto en que dormía el viejo, como si contase su dinero y á veces murmullos y lamentos en el patio. Verdaderos ó falsos, estos cuentos handado mala fama á mi casa y ningún inquilino quiere permanecer en ella.

— Basta con eso, dijo el albañil osadamente, déjeme Vd. vivir en su casa sin pagar hasta que se presente un inquilino mejor y me comprometo á repararla y á apaciguar el espíritu que la trae revuelta. Soy un

buen cristiano y pobre y no me espantaría el diablo en persona, aun cuando se me presentara en la forma de un gran saco de dinero.

La oferta de un honrado albañil fué aceptada con regocijo; se mudó con su familia á la casa y cumplió todos sus compromisos. Poco á poco la fué reponiendo á su primitivo estado; no se volvió á oír por la noche el retintín del oro en el cuarto del padre difunto, porque principió á oírse durante el dia en los bolsillos del albañil vivo. En una palabra, prosperó rápidamente en riqueza causando la admiración de todo el vecindario y haciéndose uno de los más acaudalados de Granada; dió grandes sumas á la iglesia con el objeto sin duda de tranquilizar su conciencia y jamás reveló el secreto de la bóveda sino en su lecho de muerte á su hijo y heredero.

WASHINGTON IRVING

CCLXXII. — *Two hundred and seventy-second*

LA MÁQUINA DE VAPOR

En su actual estado de perfección la máquina de vapor á la que el fecundo genio de Watt hizo ejecutar milagros de sencillez y utilidad, parece una cosa dotada casi de inteligencia. Regula con precisión y uniformidad cabales el número de sus movimientos en un tiempo dado y los cuenta y anota como para decir cuánto trabajo ha hecho, así como un reloj cuenta las oscilaciones de su péndulo; regula la cantidad de vapor que necesita, la viveza del fuego, la cantidad de agua en la caldera, la de carbón en la hornilla, abre y cierra sus válvulas con exacta precisión en tiempo y modo; aceita sus juntas; expelle el aire que por casualidad se introduce en las partes donde debe hacerse el vacío; y cuando marcha malsin que por sí misma pueda corregirse, lo avisa al operario tocando una campana; y con todos estos talentos y cualidades, á pesar de tener una fuerza de 600 caballos, obedece á la mano de un niño; su alimento es el carbón, la leña ú otro combustible; no lo consume cuando está ociosa; no se cansa ni necesita dormir, no se enferma cuando desde su origen queda bien hecha, y sólo rehusa trabajar cuando se encuentra gastada por los años; es igualmente activa en todos los climas y trabajará de todas maneras; es bombero, minero, marinero, escardador de algodón, tejedor, herrero, molinero, etc.; y una pequeña máquina, como si dijéramos una jaca de vapor, puede arrastar en un camino de hierro

cien toneladas de mercancías ó un regimiento de soldados con mayor rapidez que el más ligero de nuestros coches. Es la reina de las máquinas y la realización efectiva de los genios de la leyenda oriental cuyas facultades sobrenaturales se pusieron á veces á disposición del hombre.

ARNOTT.



CCLXXIII — Two hundred and seventy-third

ENTRADA TRIUNFAL DE COLÓN EN BARCELONA

Gran sensación en la corte produjo la carta de Colón á los monarcas españoles anunciando su descubrimiento. El acontecimiento que comunicaba se consideró el más extraordinario de su próspero reinado, y como tan de cerca sucedió á la conquista de Granada, túvose como una prueba manifiesta del favor divino por aquel triunfo conseguido en bien de la causa de la fe. Los soberanos mismos se quedaron por algún tiempo atónitos y arrobados con esta repentina y fácil adquisición de un nuevo imperio, en límites indefinido y al parecer inmensamente rico; y su primera idea fué asegurarlo contra toda cuestión de competencia. Á poco de su llegada á Sevilla recibió Colón una carta de ellos manifestando su gran regocijo y rogándole que inmediatamente se presentase en la corte para concertar los planes de una segunda expedición en mayor escala. Considerando que se adelantaba el verano, estación favorable para el viaje, deseaban que en Sevilla ú otra parte hiciera arreglos que apresurasen la expedición y que les informase á la vuelta del correo lo que por su parte deberían ellos hacer. Dirijíase esta carta con el título de «Don Cristóbal Colón, nuestro Almirante del Mar Océano y Virrey y Gobernador de las islas descubiertas en las Indias,» y al mismo tiempo se le prometían mayores recompensas. No perdió tiempo Colón en cumplir las órdenes de sus soberanos. Dio una lista de los barcos, hombres y municiones que se necesitaban. Después de tomar en Sevilla las medidas que las circunstancias requerían, partió de viaje para Barcelona, llevando consigo los seis indios, los animales, productos y curiosidades que trajo del Nuevo mundo.

La fama de su descubrimiento había resonado en toda la nación, y como atravesaba en el tránsito por las de las más bellas y populosas provincias de la España, su entrada parecía la marcha de un soberano. Por dondequiera que pasaba, del país circunvecino salían todos los habitan-

tes que inundaban el camino y los pueblos. Las calles, balcones y ventanas en las grandes ciudades estaban llenos de espectadores ansiosos que hacían resonar los aires con sus aclamaciones. Su marcha era sin cesar interrumpida por la multitud que se apiñaba para verle y á los Indios que eran contemplados con tanta admiración como si fuesen habitantes de otro planeta. Imposible era satisfacer la ardiente curiosidad con que le asaltaban á él y á su séquito haciéndoles á cada paso innumerables preguntas; como de costumbre la voz popular había exagerado la verdad y llenado la tierra recién descubierta de todo género de maravillas.

Á mediados de abril llegó Colón á Barcelona donde se habían hecho todos los preparativos para un recibimiento solemne y magnífico. Un tiempo hermoso y sereno en aquella agradable estación y en un clima tan privilegiado contribuyeron al esplendor de aquella memorable ceremonia. Al llegar al sitio encontró á muchos de los cortesanos más jóvenes y de los hidalgos de más valer que unidos con el pueblo se habían adelantado para recibirle y darle la bienvenida. Su entrada en aquella noble ciudad se ha comparado á los recibimientos triunfales que los romanos acostumbraban decretar á los Emperadores. Rompían la marcha los Indios pintados á usanza salvaje y adornados con plumas tropicales y prendas de oro; seguían después diversas clases de loros vivos y animales disecados de especies desconocidas, y plantas raras á las que se atribuían cualidades preciosas. Habíase tenido particular cuidado en mostrar una brillante colección de coronas, brazaletes y adornos de los Indios, todos de oro, que pudiesen dar una idea de la riqueza de las regiones nuevamente descubiertas. En seguida iba Colón á caballo, rodeado de una brillante división de caballería española. Por las calles casi no se podía transitar á causa de la innumerable multitud; las ventanas y balcones estaban coronados de bellezas, y los mismos techos llenos de espectadores. Parecía que el público no saciaba de ver aquellos trofeos de un mundo desconocido ni al hombre por quien había sido descubierto. Hubo cierta sublimidad en aquel suceso mezclada al regocijo público. Considerábasele como una grande y señalada dispensación de la Providencia en recompensa de la piedad de los monarcas, y el majestuoso y venerable aspecto del descubridor, tan distantes de la juventud y entusiasmo que siempre se suponen en una empresa ardua, parecían armonizar con la grandeza y dignidad de su obra.

Para recibirle con la debida pompa y majestad, los soberanos mandaron poner su trono en público, bajo un rico solio de brocado de oro en un espacioso y espléndido salón. Allí esperaron su llegada el Rey y la Reina, sentados en estrado con el Príncipe Juan y rodeados de los



dignatarios de su corte y la nobleza principal de Castilla, Valencia, Cataluña y Aragón, impacientes todos de ver al hombre que á la nación había hecho tan incalculable beneficio. Al fin entró Colón en la sala rodeado por una multitud brillante de caballeros entre los cuales, dice Las Casas, sobresalía por su estatura alta é imponente que al aspecto venerable de sus cabellos blancos le daba la apariencia augusta de un Senador romano. Una sonrisa modesta animaba sus facciones, indicio de que gozaba el brillo y la gloria de que estaba rodeado. Y á la verdad que nada podía ser más profundamente conmovedor para un alma inflamada por la noble ambición y la conciencia de haber llevado á cabo grandes cosas, que aquellos testimonios de admiración y gratitud de un pueblo ó más bien de un mundo. Al acercarse Colón, los soberanos se pusieron de pie cual si á persona del más elevado rango recibieran. Doblando la rodilla pidióles la mano á besar, pero hubo de parte de Sus Majestades alguna indecisión en consentir aquel acto de vasallaje. Levantándole del modo más gracioso, le mandaron sentar en su presencia, honor bien raro en tan altiva cuanto valerosa corte.

Por súplica de Sus Majestades hizo entonces Colón la historia de los acontecimientos principales de su viaje y una descripción de las islas que había descubierto. Enseñó las muestras que había traído de aves y animales desconocidos, de plantas raras por sus virtudes medicinales y aromáticas, de oro indígena en polvo, en barra bruta, ó labrado en forma de adornos bárbaros, y más que todo presentó á los naturales de aquellos países, que fueron objeto de profundo é inagotable interés; que nada hay para el hombre tan curioso como las variedades de su propia especie. Declaró que aquellos eran meros precursores de mayores descubrimientos que aun habria de hacer y que añadirían reinos de riqueza incalculable á los dominios de Sus Majestades, y prosélitos de la verdadera fe á todas las naciones.

Con profunda emoción de los soberanos fueron oídas las palabras de Colón. Luego que concluyó, cayeron de rodillas y elevando unidas las manos al cielo, sus ojos se arrasaron de lágrimas de agradecimiento y alegría y prorrumpieron en alabanzas y acciones de gracias á Dios por tan grande beneficio. Todos los presentes imitaron su ejemplo y un solemne y profundo entusiasmo dominó á la espléndida asamblea, que impidió toda aclamación vulgar de triunfo. El himno de *Te Deum laudamus*, cantado por el coro de la capilla real con melodioso acompañamiento de orquesta, se elevó de en medio de la multitud en un coro de sagrada armonía que parecía llevar al cielo los pensamientos y sensaciones del auditorio, « de modo, dice Las Casas, que en aquel momento

semejaba participar de las delicias celestiales. » Tal fué la manera piadosa y solemne con que la corte fastuosa de España celebró tan sublime acontecimiento, pagándole un tributo de agradecimiento en melodía y alabanzas y ensalzando la gloria del Señor por el descubrimiento de otro mundo.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

CCLXXIV. — *Two hundred and seventy-fourth*

EL AÑO NUEVO

Los simones y carruajes suben y bajan con gran ruido por la calle sucediéndose rápidamente, y los golpes repetidos que resuenan en la casa de enfrente anuncian que hay una gran reunión en la de nuestro vecino. Sabemos que es un baile porque vimos á un hombre quitando la alfombra de la sala mientras estábamos almorzando esta mañana, y si se necesitasen más pruebas, á decir verdad, acabamos de ver á una de las señoritas peinando á una joven junto á la ventana del dormitorio, con una esplendidez no acostumbrada y que sólo un baile podría justificar.

El amo de la casa es un empleado; lo conocemos en el corte del frac, el lazo de la corbata y el aire de satisfacción con que anda.

¡ Oiga ! Un cabriolé. Este es algún joven dependiente de alguna oficina, una especie de joven estirado que viene de botas y trae los zapatos en el bolsillo de su frac, cuyos zapatos se está poniendo ahora mismo en la antecámara. Ahora lo anuncia en el corredor un hombre de casaca azul que es un criado disfrazado de la oficina.

El hombre del primer descanso lo precede hasta la puerta del salón. « ¡ El Señor Tupples ! » — grita el criado. ¿ Cómo va, Tupples ? — dice el amo de la casa adelantándose de la chimenea delante de la cual estaba hablando de política mientras se calentaba. Mi querida, el señor Tupples (saludo cortés de la dueña de la casa); Tupples, mi hija mayor; Julia, mi querida, el señor Tupples; Tupples, mi otra hija; mi hijo, caballero. Tupples se estrega las manos con fuerza y se ríe como si fuese una cosa muy chistosa y sigue haciendo cortesías sin cesar y dando medias vueltas hasta que es presentado á toda la familia; se sienta en una silla colocada junto á uno de los extremos del sofá y rompe una conversación miscelánea con las señoritas sobre el tiempo, los teatros, el año pasado y el

último asesinato y el globo aerostático y las mangas de las damas y las fiestas de la estación y otros grandes asuntos de la charlería social.

Agradable persona la del Señor Tupples, perfecto galán con las damas, y tan buen compañero, ¡cáspita! ¡Á fé de hombre! nadie entendió nunca las chanzas del papá tan bien como el señor Tupples, que reventaba de risa á cada nueva salida. ¡Tertulio como él que sabe hablar de todo! y aunque al principio parece algo alegre y un si no es frívolo, ¡es tan romántico y tiene tanto sentimentalismo! Adorable hombre. No muy favorito, que digamos, de los jóvenes, los cuales se rien de él y afectan despreciarlo; pero todo el mundo sabe que es por envidia, y allá se las hayan en despreciar sus méritos, pues la mamá dice que á cuantos banquetes diere lo convidará, aunque no sea más que para entretener á los convidados entre uno y otro mantel y para distraerlos cuando ocurre un retardo inesperado en la cocina.

En la cena el señor Tupples se exhibe aún mejor de lo que lo hace en la noche y cuando papá ruega á sus convidados que llenen sus vasos para un brindis al año nuevo, el señor Tupples tiene tal gracia para insistir en que todas las jóvenes llenen sus vasos á pesar de sus repetidas afirmaciones de que no podrán nunca de modo alguno vaciarlos hasta el fondo! Después, cuando pide permiso para decir dos palabras sobre el brindis de papá, hace uno de los más brillantes y poéticos discursos que se puedan imaginar sobre el año nuevo y el año pasado. Después de beber por el brindis, y cuando las señoras se han retirado, el señor Tupples propone que cada caballero le haga el favor de llenar su vaso, porque tiene que echar un brindis; á lo cual todos los presentes dicen: ¡Bravo! ¡bravo! y corren las botellas en redondo, hasta que informado el señor Tupples por el amo de la casa de que todos están listos esperando el brindis, se levanta y recuerda á los caballeros presentes cuán encantados han estado por la deslumbrante reunión de elegancia y belleza que presentaba aquella noche el salón y cuán halagados sus sentidos, y sus corazones cuán cautivos por la seductora concentración de las gracias femeninas que hacía poco se encontraban en el comedor. (Brillantes muestras de aprobación.) Por más dispuesto que estuviese á echar de menos la presencia de las señoras, bajo otro concepto, no podía menos de recibir algún consuelo al reflexionar que la misma circunstancia de no estar ellas presentes le permitía echar un brindis que de otro modo no podría echar; el brindis era (pidió permiso para decirlo) « ¡Á las Señoras! » (Grandes aplausos). Las Señoras, entre las cuales se distinguen las fascinadoras hijas de su excelente huésped por su belleza, sus talentos y su elegancia. Rogaba á los caballeros bebiesen hasta las heces

por este brindis: « Las damas y un feliz año nuevo para ellas. » (Prolongada aprobación durante la cual se oye el ruido de las niñas que en el salón bailan unas con otras una contradanza española.)

Apenas han cesado los aplausos consiguientes á este brindis cuando un joven de chaleco color de rosa, que estaba sentado en una cabecera de la mesa, principia á moverse impaciente dando á conocer síntomas violentos de un deseo latente de dar suelta á sus sentimientos en un discurso, lo cual observado por el despierto señor Tupples resuelve adelantársele hablando él mismo. Pónese en pie nuevamente con cierto aire solemne de importancia y confía en que le será permitido echar otro brindis. (Inexplicable aprobación, y el señor Tupples continúa): está cierto de que todos se sienten profundamente conmovidos por la hospitalidad, — por el esplendor, mejor dicho, — del recibimiento que les han hecho su digno anfitrión y su señora. (Frenéticos aplausos.) Aunque aquella es la primera vez que él ha tenido el gusto y el placer de tomar parte en tan amable reunión, hace mucho tiempo que conoce intimamente á su amigo Dobbles; ha tenido con él relaciones de negocios; quisiera que todos los presentes conociesen á Dobbles como él lo conoce. (Una tosecita del huésped.) Él (Tupples) puede ponerse la mano sobre el corazón para decir que está seguro de que mejor hombre, mejor marido, mejor padre, mejor hermano, mejor hijo, mejor pariente, mejor conocido en cualquier situación de la vida, mejor que Dobbles, dice, jamás se ha visto. (Grandes voces de ¡Bravo!) Esta noche lo han visto en el apacible seno de su familia; víéranlo por la mañana en los negocios enredados de su oficina. Tranquilo cuando lee los periódicos de la mañana, inflexible cuando echa una firma, digno en sus respuestas á los extraños que le solicitan, deferente en sus relaciones con los superiores y majestuoso en su conducta con los inferiores. (Aclamaciones.) Y cuando paga tan merecido tributo á las excelentes cualidades de su amigo Dobbles, ¿qué dirá al tratarse de la señora Dobbles? ¿Tendrá que espaciarse en el elogio de esta amable mujer? No, pondrá á salvo los sentimientos de su amigo Dobbles; no lastimará la modestia de su amigo si él tiene la bondad de permitirle tener el honor de llamarle así, el señor Dobbles, menor. (En esto el señor Dobbles, menor, que estaba muy ocupado en ensancharse la boca hasta un tamaño un tanto cuanto considerable para atacar en ella una naranja especialmente hermosa, suspendió la faena y tomó un aire conveniente de profunda melancolía.) Diría simplemente (y está seguro de que es una opinión en la cual se hallan de acuerdo todos los que le oyen) que su amigo Dobbles es superior á todos los hombres que ha conocido, como la señora Dobbles es superior

á todas las mujeres que ha visto (con excepción de sus hijas) y terminará brindando á sus dignos « Huésped y huéspeda, y que puedan gozar muchos años más de vida ».

Con aclamaciones se bebe á este brindis y toda la reunión se va donde las señoras en la sala. Los jóvenes que antes de cenar andaban encogidos y sin bailar, encuentran lengua y pareja; los músicos prueban con señales inequívocas que han festejado en grande el año nuevo mientras los convidados estuvieron ausentes, y el baile se prolonga hasta una hora bastante avanzada de la primera mañana del año nuevo.

DICKENS

CCLXXV. — *Two hundred and seventy-fifth*

EL OCÉANO

Por primera vez he salido del camarote desde que nos hicimos á la vela en los Cabos. Hemos tenido por seis ó siete días un fuerte noroeste que, según los nubarrones que se ven, no ha de parar todavía, y mi cabeza y mano, como conocerá V. por la letra, están muy lejos de tener asiento. Si alguna vez se ha encontrado V. con una fría tempestad de lluvia en la mar durante siete días consecutivos, puede juzgar si estaré divertido.

El día que salimos estaban en fondeadero unos diez ó quince barcos, despachados para diversos viajes, esperando el práctico, y como venía bajando el río, todos levaron anclas al mismo tiempo y nos pusimos en marcha. Era una vista hermosa la de tantos buques de vela navegando en conserva con un brisote; y yo me quedé en el castillo de popa viéndolos con una alegría mezclada de tristeza hasta que llegamos á los Cabos.

Doblamos el cabo Henlopen al oscurecer y metiendo velas nos detuvimos. El bote del práctico pasó de un buque á otro recogiendo sus pilotos y en pocos minutos largando velas otra vez salimos con una brisa carabinera, unos por un lado y otros por otro; en menos de una hora nos dejaron al parecer solos en la mar. Para entonces se habían formado negros nubarrones, el viento había ido poniéndose atemoralado, con chubascos, y como se dió la orden de « coger rizo á la gavia » le di una última mirada al cabo Henlopen que aún se veía en el lejano horizonte y bajé á la cámara.

Hoy es el primer día que he podido salir sobre cubierta; hoy es un día en que ama uno la vida. Los restos de la larga tormenta que hemos aguantado una semana quedan sobre el horizonte en blancas y altas masas, el cielo está azul hasta lo infinito, el sol caliente, el viento constante y fresco, pero grato como aliento de un niño, y la mar... debo describírsela á V. de un modo más esmerado. Estamos en el Gulf Stream. El agua aquí, V. lo sabe, está siempre al calor de la sangre hasta los fríos bancos de Terranova, y la temperatura del aire templada en todas las estaciones y ahora mismo como un terral sud de junio. Centenares de pájaros marinos vuelan alrededor de nosotros, las algas maritimas arrastradas desde los peñascos de las Antillas, á millares de leguas de las latitudes meridionales, flotan en grandes masas; los marineros descalzos y sin sombrero están esparcidos sobre el aparejo haciendo los « trabajos del buen tiempo » y en todo el horizonte se divisan dos barcos que á cada ola se ocultan, navegando á toda vela con el primer viento favorable que en muchos días hayan tenido en dirección á la América.

Subí esta mañana sobre cubierta, eché la mirada en derredor y durante una ó dos horas apenas podía persuadirme de que no estaba soñando. Por más que había yo observado el mar desde un alto promontorio en Nahant y por muy bien conocido que tuviese el carácter de las tempestades y calmas, la escena que ante los ojos tenía me sorprendió y pasmó en gran manera. Á primera vista parecía que estábamos en el fondo del mar y volviendo los ojos hacia sotavento miré elevándose de la quilla lo que sólo puedo describir como una colina de azul deslumbrador, de treinta á cuarenta pies de altura verdadera, pero tan extendida en longitud que su blanca cresta me pareció una nube y el espacio intermedio un cielo de la más maravillosa belleza y brillantez. Un instante después la cresta se cubría de un espléndido volumen de espuma, el sol iluminaba la parte más honda con una línea de vívida esmeralda y todo aquel volumen resbalaba por debajo de nuestro barco que se deslizaba y subía á su cúspide con la elegante gracia de una ave de la mar.

La sola vista del océano, que disfruto en este instante, me quedará presente para siempre. Nada de lo que en tierra he visto, puede compararse con esto en esplendor. Ni la caída del sol, ni escena de lago rodeado de colinas, ni catarata, inclusa la del Niágara, ni valle, ni desfilaro de montaña se le aproxima siquiera. Las olas no han tenido tiempo de « abonanzar, » según la frase de los marineros, y hay una tempestad en la mar sin huracán ni lluvia. Miré hacia el horizonte y las majestuosas y embravecidas olas llegaban hasta el firmamento en su límite más dis-

tante, y entre éste y mis ojos había un radio de doce millas, llanura inmensa franjada de verde, azul y blanco que cambiaba de lugar y color con tanta rapidez que hacia daño á la vista. Estuve en la obra muerta como una hora contemplando la escena con curiosidad y asombro infantiles. Las olas habían reventado muchas veces sobre nosotros, y como el barco calaba hasta los embornales, la mitad del tiempo lo pasé con el agua á la rodilla; mas tan tibio sentía en mi frente el viento, después de una semana en el camarote, y tan deliciosa era la excesiva belleza que tenía á la vista, que todo lo olvidé y sólo por atender á las repetidas indicaciones del capitán hube de cambiar de posición. Subí al castillo de popa y quitándome los zapatos, como un muchacho de escuela, me senté en la mura de sotavento y metía los pies dentro del mar á cada balance del barco, gozando la magnífica perspectiva por mucho tiempo. No titubeo un momento en decir que la formación, progreso y fin de una ola del mar, habiendo un sol radiante, son las bellezas más primorosas que pueden verse en el mundo.

N. P. WILL

CORRESPONDING ENGLISH MATTER

ON PAGE 506 OF GRAMMAR

CCLXXVI. — *Two hundred and seventy-sixth*

LONDRES, enero 1.º de 18 —

Sres. Bell y Cia., *Broad street,*

MUY SRES. NUESTROS. — Tenemos el honor de participar á Vds. que hemos abierto una casa de agencia en las Mauricias, bajo la razón social de Young, Forbes y Cia., de la que los dos jefes han estado algunos años establecidos en el mismo ramo en Puerto Luis, bajo la firma de Young y Forbes.

Nos proponemos concretarnos al ramo de comisión, y nos tomamos la libertad de solicitar el apoyo de su respetable casa, pudiéndoles asegurar que nos merecerá la mayor atención cualquier negocio que se sirvan encomendarnos.

Esperamos que la confianza con que nos dirigimos á Vds. quedará justificada por la circunstancia de ser autorizados para referirnos á la adjunta lista de amigos comerciales, que consiste en casas muy importantes, tanto de Europa como de la India, y con cuya consideración y apoyo se nos permite contar.

Va anexa la firma del único socio que se halla actualmente en Inglaterra; las de los socios residentes se darán en una circular de la Isla de Francia.

De Vds. atentos y seguros SS. q. b. s. m.

(El Sr. Dn. E. Thatam, firmará.)

YOUNG FORBES Y CIA.

CCLXXVII. — *Two hundred and seventy-seventh*

CALCUTTA, enero 1.º de 18 —

Señor Dn. B. Basset, *Londres,*

MUY SR. NUESTRO. — Refiriéndonos á nuestra circular del 10 de julio próximo pasado, que le fué dirigida á V. en la ocasión de la muerte del Sr. Dn. Juan Allsop, socio principal de nuestra casa, hoy extinguida, que giraba bajo la firma de Allsop y M'Intosh, tenemos ahora el gusto de par-

ticiparle que hoy comienza un contrato de sociedad formado entre los Sres. Jaime M'Intosh, socio sobreviviente, John Stephens, de Jeffrey's Square, Londres, y Alfredo Bowring, dependiente que fué nuestro por muchos años, y de nuestra entera confianza. Por tanto, los negocios de la casa se harán bajo la razón social de M'Intosh, Stephens y Cia. Esperamos que dichas disposiciones no sólo tendrán la aprobación de V., sino que también merecerán su completa confianza.

En nombre de la sociedad extinguida tributamos á V. las gracias por el apoyo y los favores que le dispensó V.; y de parte de la firma actual, podemos asegurar á V. que nada se perdonará para cuidar de los intereses de nuestros comitentes, con el puntual desempeño de sus órdenes.

Solicitando la atención de Vd. á las firmas de los socios residentes aquí, nos suscribimos con todo respeto.

De V. Attos. y SS. q. s. m. b.

M'INTOSH, STEPHENS Y CIA.

El Sr. M'Intosh firmará:

M'Intosh, Stephens y Cia.

El Sr. Bowring firmará:

M'INTOSH, STEPHENS Y CIA.

CCLXXVIII. — *Two hundred and seventy-eighth*

HABANA, 30 de junio de 18 —

Señores Purdy y Low:

MUY SEÑORES NUESTROS. — Habiendo cesado nuestra sociedad de común acuerdo, tenemos el gusto de participarles que tanto este establecimiento como el de Matanzas, liquidarán desde luego sus asuntos pendientes, para cuyo solo objeto se hará uso de nuestra firma.

Se servirán Vds. tomar buena nota de las adjuntas circulares de nuestros nuevos establecimientos, y rogando la continuación de su confianza.

Somos de Vds. Attos. SS. q. b. s. m.

BURRITT Y CLARKE.

CCLXXIX. — *Two hundred and seventy-ninth*

HABANA, 1.º de julio de 18 —

Señores Purdy y Low:

MUY SEÑORES NUESTROS. — Las circulares que preceden de los Sres.

Gerardin & Burritt, y los Sres. Burritt y Clarke, impondrán á Vds. de la disolución de sus establecimientos.

En lo sucesivo sus negocios se harán bajo la firma de Gerardin, Burritt & Cia., en la Habana, y la de Gerardin, Clarke & Cia., en Matanzas.

Como los intereses de ambas casas son idénticos, cada una de ellas será responsable por las operaciones de la otra.

Al pie van nuestras firmas respectivas, de las que se servirán Vds. tomar buena nota.

Esperando que Vds. tendrán á menudo ocasión de valerse de nuestros servicios, los que siempre nos esforzaremos en hacerlos provechosos para nuestros comitentes, nos suscribimos de Vds.

Attos. y SS. q. b. s. m.

GERARDIN, BURRITT Y CIA.

CCLXXX. — *Two hundred and eightieth.*

LONDRES, 5 de septiembre de 18 —

Sr. Dn. Juan Matthews, Oporto:

MUY SEÑOR MÍO. — Conforme á la orden contenida en su atenta carta del 20 del mes pasado, he efectuado el seguro de su quinta parte del buque el « Océano, » su Capitán A. Nogueira, de Pernambuco para ese puerto, á saber: £1,500, según consta de la adjunta copia de la póliza y cuenta, á £8 8s. por ciento, con retorno de £4 si el buque saliere con convoy y llega á esa. Me he tomado la libertad de girar contra V. con fecha de hoy y á mi orden, por la suma de £138 6s. 6d. importe de dicho seguro, al cambio de 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ por milreis, y á 62 d/v, cuya libranza estoy seguro tendrá buena acogida.

Caso que V. quisiere que yo salga fiador de los aseguradores, estoy pronto á tomar el riesgo por mío mediante el $\frac{1}{2}$ % del *credere*; y en tal caso se servirá V. avisar á mis amigos esos Sres. A. & F. Rawlings de su resolución, entregándoles al mismo tiempo la cantidad de £7 10s. al cambio arriba indicado, y así el riesgo de quiebra ó falta de pago de parte de los aseguradores será mío; de lo contrario quedará por cuenta de V.

Deseoso siempre de recibir sus órdenes, y resuelto á ejecutarlas del modo más puntual y ventajoso que pueda, me repito de V.

Atto y S. S. q. b. s. m.

DIEGO CORDELL.

CCLXXXI. — *Two hundred and eighty-first*

LONDRES, diciembre 21 de 18 —

Sor. Dn. Jorge Payne, *East Cowes*:

Muy Sr. mío. — Acuso á V. recibo de su atenta carta 15 del corriente, y puedo asegurar á V. que estoy muy agradecido por la prontitud con que se sirvió condescender á mi ruego relativo al desgraciado negocio del « Sophia ». Ahora tengo que molestar á V. de nuevo para que se sirva V. entregar al Capitán Baker la adjunta carta (que he dejado sin cerrar para que V. la lea); y espero que hará V. cuanto pueda para conseguir que dicho capitán haga justicia á los que le han confiado sus mercancías.

Tengo en mi poder una procuración de Oporto, y he de emplear la facultad que con aquella se me ha conferido si el Capitán Baker sin más demora no sigue su viaje, ó si en su defecto no me entrega las mercancías, cuyos conocimientos se hallan en mi poder.

Espero que el Sr. Knight le facilitará, según lo ha prometido, las copias de los documentos necesarios.

Sírvase decir en su próxima carta si la carga está todavía en tierra, ó si el « Sophia » ha principiado á recibirla.

Soy de V. atto. y SS. q. s. m. b.

DIEGO BYRNE.

CCLXXXII. — *Two hundred and eighty-first*

LONDRES y Diciembre 21 de 18 —

Sr. Capitán J. Baker, del « Sophia, » *Cowes*.

Muy Sor. mío. — Noticioso de que rehusa V. hacer entrega del resio de las mercancías de que yo tengo conocimiento, ni se hace á la vela para proseguir su viaje para Oporto, me tomo la libertad de dirigirme á V. sobre dicho asunto, y de intimarle que si no hace una ú otra cosa sin más demora ó disculpas, será un deber mío el dar los pasos legales necesarios para que se haga justicia á mis comitentes, que tienen confiadas al cuidado de V. sus mercancías.

Espero, pues, que una alternativa tan desagradable para mí, como molesta y dispendiosa para V. la hará V. innecesaria, saliendo inmediatamente para el puerto de su destino.

De V. SS, q. b. s. m.

DIEGO BYRNE.

BILLS OF LADING

YO,... Capitán que soy del Navío, que Dios salve, nombrado... que al presente está surto y anclado en el puerto de NUEVA YORK, para con la buena ventura seguir el presente viaje al puerto de..., conozco haber recibido y tener cargadas dentro del dicho mi Navío debajo de cubierta, de Vds. los Señores T. A *** y Compañía las mercancías que siguen, á saber :... todo enjuto y bien acondicionado, y marcado como al margen, de que me doy por entregado á mi entera satisfacción; por lo cual me obligo, llevándome Dios á buen salvamento, de entregarlo en el citado puerto á... ó á quien por... estuviere, quien, verificada mi fiel y legal entrega en los términos acostumbrados, me ha de satisfacer por flete; á, razón de... y su capa y averías de uso, y para lo cual, así tener y guardar, obligo mi persona y bienes, y el dicho mi Navío, fletes y aparejos y lo mejor parado de él. En fe de lo cual os di... conocimientos de un tenor, firmados de mi nombre por mí, ó por mi escribano. El uno cumplido, los otros no valgan.

Fecha en NUEVA YORK, á... de... de 18 —

YO, * * * Capitán que soy del Navío, que Dios salve,... nombrado el..., que al presente está surto y anclado en el puerto del HAVRE, para con la buena ventura seguir el presente viaje al puerto de..., conozco haber recibido, y tener cargado dentro del dicho mi navío debajo de cubierta, de Vds. los Señores *** todo enjuto y bien acondicionado, y marcado como al margen, con las cuales mercancías prometo y me obligo, llevándome Dios á buen salvamento con el dicho mi navío al dicho puerto, de acudir por Vds. y en vuestro nombre á los Señores ***; pagándome de flete á razón de... con 0/10 de capa y averías, y para lo cual así tener y guardar, obligo mi persona y bienes, y el dicho mi navío, fletes y aparejos, y lo mejor parado de él. En fe de lo cual, he firmado... conocimientos de un tenor. El uno cumplido, los otros no valgan.

Fecha en HAVRE, á... de... de 18 —



Entreguense las mercancías de la vuelta á la orden del Sr. Dn. ***.

Entreguense los 100 bocoyes de azúcar de la vuelta á la orden de los Sres. *** y Cia.

Nueva York, 21 de Mayo de 1864.

Entreguense á la orden de **, Habana, *ut retro*.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Son f. 10,000.

A sesenta días vista mandarán Vds. pagar por esta... de cambio (no habiéndolo hecho por la... ó...) á la orden de los Srs. *** en Nueva York, la cantidad de diez mil francos, en oro ó plata, valor recibido, que sentarán Vds. en cuenta, sin ó según aviso de ***.

Á los Sres. ***. Nueva York.

Paris, Marzo 24 de 1864.

Son £ 500.

A la vista, se servirá V. pagar por esta primera de cambio (no habiéndolo hecho por la segunda), á la orden de D***, le cantidad de quinientas libras esterlinas, valor en cuenta, que anotará V. en cuenta según aviso de ***.

Al Sr. Dn. J. G. ***, Londres.

Barcelona, Enero 17 de 1864.

Páguese á la orden de los Sres. *** valor en cuenta
León, *ut retro*.

***.

Son f. 1,500

Pagaré á la orden del Sr. Dn. Luis-Legrand, á seis meses de la fecha, la cantidad de mil quinientos francos, valor recibido en...

Nantes, 19 Febrero de 1864.

J. BUJARY



FIN