#### OLLENDORFF'S

#### NEW METHOD

OF LEARNING TO

## READ, WRITE, AND SPEAK

THE

## FRENCH LANGUAGE;

OR

## FIRST LESSONS IN FRENCH:

(INTRODUCTORY TO OLLENDORFFS LARGER GRAMMAR.)

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MONTREAL:
ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

TORONTO:
A. H. ARMOUR & Co.

1852.

#### PREFACE.

This little volume is intended as an introduction to "Ollendorff's Complete French Method." Consequently no attempt has been made to treat any subject fully, and attention has been given only to those points which can facilitate the study of the larger work. Much, therefore, has been omitted which would necessarily have found a place in a full treatise, and the arrangement and selection of what is given has been made with direct reference to that object. It is believed that the student who shall take the pains to go carefully through this volume, in the manner suggested in the directions for studying it, will come to the study of the "Complete Method" with a degree of preparation which will render his subsequent progress easy and agreeable. Younger scholars should always do so; and even those who are more advanced will find their labours lightened by forming a good general idea of their subject by means of these pages before they enter upon a fuller course.

G. W. G.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, May 28, 1849.

# DIRECTIONS FOR STUDYING THIS WORK.

LET the Instructor teach the pronunciation of the words contained in the lesson.

In hearing the lesson he should first examine him carefully upon the vocabulary, the rules, and the phrases.

He should then repeat to him the English phrases of the exercises, requiring him to translate them into French; and, at least every three lessons, heshould require him to read from the exercises, translating them into French as fast as he can read.

Besides the exercises contained in the volume, he should be required to compose eight or ten lines in French upon each lesson; taking care to introduce his full stock of words and phrases, and writing out the whole carefully.

This is a very important part of the method, which is frequently neglected.

The tables of the forms of words should be used in connection with the lessons at the discretion of the Instructor.

With the twenty-eighth lesson he should begin the reading lessons in the "Companion to Ollendorff."

The vocabularies should be repeated from the beginning at least once a week.

#### OLLENDORFF'S METHOD.

### PRIMARY LESSONS IN FRENCH.

## FIRST LESSON-Première leçon.

Have.	Avez.		
You.	Vous.		
The.	Le.		
The bread.	Le pain.		
The wine.	Le vin.		
The butter.	Le beurre.		
The milk.	Le lait.		
The coffee.	Le café.		
The tea.	Le thé.		
Have you the bread?	Avez-vous le pain ?		
My.	Mon.		
Your.	Votre.		
Have you my bread?	Avez-vous mon pain ?		
Have you your butter?	Avez-vous votre beurre		

See Exercise 1st.

### SECOND LESSON.—Seconde leçon·

I. Je Have. Ai

The e of je is always elided before words beginning with a vowel, and its place marked by an apostrophe. Thus instead of je ai—we write j'ai.

The broom.

The soap.

The paper.

The hat.

Le balai.

Le savon.

Le papier.

Le chapeau.

The salt.
The pepper.
The cheese.
The ribbon.
The cotton.
The button.
Have you the ribbon?
I have the ribbon.
Have you my cheese?
I have your cheese.

Le sel.
Le poivre.
Le fromage.
Le ruban.
Le coton.
Le bouton.
Avez-vous le ruban?
J'ai le ruban.
Avez-vous mon fromage?
J'ai votre fromage.

See Exercise 2d.

#### THIRD LESSON.—Troisième leçon.

Which or what? The vinegar. Which vinegar have you? I have my vingar. Good. Bad. Beautiful. Ugly. Pretty. Old. The plate. The glass. The knife. Which knife have you? I have the good knife, Have you my pretty glass? have your ugly glass.

Le vinaigre. Quel vinaigre avez-vous? J'ai mon vinaigre. Bon. Mauvais. Beau. Vilain. Joli. Vieux. Le plat. Le verre. Le couteau. Quel couteau avez-vous? J'ai le bon couteau. Avez-vous mon joli verre? J'ai votre vilain verre.

Quel?

See Exercise 3d.

## FOURTH LESSON.—Quatrième leçon.

You have. The gold. Vous avez. L'or.

Le, like je, drops its e before a vowel or an h mute.

You have the gold.
The silver—the money.
The iron.
The steel.
The copper.
The cloth.
The dog.
The horse.
The wood.
Have you the pretty dog?
It.
I have it.

Have you my bad cloth?
1 have.

Vous avez l'or.
L'argent.
Le fer.

L'acier. Le cuivre.

Le drap. Le chien.

Le cheval. Le bois.

Avez-vous le joli chien ?

Le (pronoun.) Je l'ai.

Avez-vous mon mauvais drap? Je l'ai.

Observe that where we say, I have, or I have it, in answer to a question, the French must say, I it have—Je l'ai.

And

I have your good gold and my bad copper.

The gun.
The shoe.
The candlestick.

The string.
I have the good string; which string have you?

Et.

J'ai votre bon or et mon mauvais cuivre.

Le fusil.
Le soulier.
Le chandelier.
Le cordon.

J'ai le bon cordon; quel cordon avez-vous?

See Exercise 4th.

## FIFTH LESSON—Cinquième leçon.

Not.
I have not.
The cap.
I have not the cap.
The cat.
The desk.
The writing-book.
The book.
The inkstand.
The umbrella.

The basket.

Je n'ai pas.
Le bonnet.
Je n'ai pas le bonnet.
Le chat.
Le pupitre.
Le cahier.
Le livre.
L'encrier.
Le parapluie.
Le panier.

/ Ne--pas.

The hammer.
The cart.
The cradle.
Small.
Have you the small cap?
Great qr large.
Round.
Square.

Le marteau.
Le chariot.
Le berceau.
Petit.
Avez-vous le petit bonnet?
Grand.
Rond.
Rond.
Carré.

The adjective in French is sometimes placed before and sometimes after the noun. Rules will be given for such as can be reduced to rules; but the student should accustom himself from the beginning to place them as they are placed in the examples.

Adjectives of form are placed after the noun.

Have you the round basket?
No, sir, I have not the round basket: I have the square basket.
Have you the large round inkstand?
No, sir, I have the small square

Avez-vous le panier rond? Non, monsieur, je n'ai pas le panier rond: j'ai le panier carré.

Avez-vous le grand encrier rond?

Non, monsieur, j'ai le petit encrier carré.

See Exercise 5th.

#### SIXTH LESSON—Sixième lecon.

We have. We have not.

in astand.

Nous avons. Nous n'avons pas.

For the elision of the e in ne compare le and je, Less. 2-4.

Our.

Have you our dog's string?

Of.

Notre.

Avez-vous le cordon de notre chien?

De.

In English we can either say, my dog's string, or the string of my dog. In French there is but one way of expressing this idea of relation or possession, and we must always say of my—de mon; of your—de votre, &c.

The father.
The son.
The brother.
The boy.
The husband.
What book have you!
I have your father's book.
Wooden.

Le fils.
Le frère.
Le garçon.
Le mari.
Quel livre avez-vous?
J'ai le livre de votre père.
De bois.

Le père.

In English the material of which a thing is made is expressed by putting the name of the material before that of the object. In French the name of the object comes first, and is connected with that of the material by the preposition de.

The wooden horse. The iron gun. The copper padlock. The steel gridiron. The wooden stool. The fan. The fox. Large. Long. Light. Low. High. Wide. Have you your small paper hat ? We have our big paper hat. Have you the long copper horn?

We have the light iron comb.

Le cheval de bois. Le fusil de ser. Le cadenas de cuivre. Le gril d'acier. Le tabourct de bois. L'évantail. Le renard. Gros. Long. Léger. Bas. Haut. Large. Avez-vous votre petit chapeau de papier? Nous avons notre grand chapcau de papier. Avez-vous le long cornet de cuivre? Nous avons le léger peigne de

See Exercise 6th.

fer.

#### SEVENTH LESSON.—Septième leçon.

Have I? Have we? Ai-je?
Avons-nous?

Any thing. Have I any thing ? You have something. Have we anything ? Nothing. You have nothing. Something good. Something bad.

Quelque chose. Ai-je quelque chose ? Vous avez quelque chose. Avons-nous quelque chose? Ne rien-Vous n'avez rien. Quelque chose de bon. Quelque chose de mauvais.

Quelque chose before an adjective takes the preposition de.

The corn. The wheat. The rye. The hay. The hemp. The flax. The rice. The sugar. The tobacco. The grain. The friend. The physician. The enemy.

Have I any thing good? You have the good rice.

Have we any thing bad? You have nothing bad.

Le blé. Le froment. Le seigle. Le foin. Le chanvre. Le lin. Le riz. Le sucre. Le tabac. Le grain. L'ami. Le médecin. L'ennemi.

Ai-je quelque chose de bon ? Vous avez le bon riz. Avons-nous quelque chose de mauvais? Vous n'avez rien de mauvais.

See Exercise 7th.

## EIGHTH LESSON.—Huitième leçon.

He has. Has he? II a.

In the interrogation a-t-il? the t is inserted to avoid the disagree able sound produced by the concurrence of two vowels.

Has he my rice? He has your rice. His.

A-t-il mon riz? Il a votre riz. Son. .

A-t-il quelque chose de vilain ? Has he any thing ugly ? (Il a son vilain chapeau de pa-He has his ugly paper hat. pier. Has the father his hemp? Le père a-t-il son chanvre ? When the subject of an interrogative proposition is a pronoun, the proposition begins with a verb, as in English; but, when it is a noun, this noun is generally placed at the beginning of a sentence, and the pronoun il is also used, being placed immediately after the verb. Mais. He has not his hemp, but he has Il n'a pas son chanvre, mais il a his flax. son lin. Qui ? Who? Who has the good tobacco? Qui a le bon tabac? Mon père a le bon tabac. My father has the good tobacco. Le miroir. The looking-glass. Le bâton. The stick. Jeune. Young. Fort. Strong. Savant Learned. Malade. Sick. L'enfant. The child. L'homme. The man. Le neveu. The nephew. Le gendre. The son-in-law. Le cousin. The cousin. Le voisin. The neighbour. The comrade. Le camarade. ! Le vieillard. The old man. Le géant. The giant. The dwarf. Le nain. Le jeune homme a-t-il le petit-Has the young man the small bâton? No, sir, he has not, but the old Non, monsieur, il ne l'a pas,

See Exercise 8th.

mais le vieillard l'a.

man has.

#### NINTH LESSON.—Neuvième leçon.

Mine. His. Ours. Yours.

Have your your shoe? I have yours, I have not mine. Has the old man his umbrella? He has mine, but he has not his.

He has his and yours.
Which umbrella has the old man?

Which ribbon has my father? He has yours.

Has he?

No, he has not, but he has his.

The Jew. The negro.

The king. The people.

The people.

The colonel.

The captain.

The prince.

The duke.

The baron.

The gentleman.

The lord.

Le mien.

Le sien.

Le nôtre.

Le vôtre. Avez-vous vôtre soulier ?

J'ai le vôtre, je n'ai pas le mien. Le vieillard a-t-il son parapluie?

Il a le mien, mais il n'a pas le sien. Il a le sien et le vôtre.

Quel parapluie le vieillard a-t-il? Quel ruban mon père a-t-il?

Il a le vôtre. L'a-t-il?

Non, il ne l'a pas, mais il a le sien.

Le Juif.

Le négre.

Le roi.

Le peuple.

Le soldat. Le colonel.

Le capitaine,

Le prince.

Le duc.

Le comte. Le baron.

Le gentilhomme.

Le seigneur.

See Exercise 9th.

## TENTH LESSON.—Dixième leçon.

Thy. Thine.

Ton. Le tien. Hast thou thy hat?
I have mine, but thou hast not thine.

What?

What have you that is pretty? I have the pretty little stool.

Of the.

Have you the tailor's cloth?

The tailor. The leather.

No, sir, I have the shoemaker's leather shoe.

The shoemaker.

I have, thou hast, he has. We have, you have, they have.

The sofa.

The piano. The carpet.

The curtain.

The cannon.

The sabre.

The huntsman.
The servant.

The coachman.

The gardener.

The countryman. The merchant.

The bricklayer.

The carpenter.

The joiner.

The lawyer.

As-tu ton chapeau?

J'a le mien, mais tu n'as pas le tien.

Que ?

Qu'avez-vous de joli? J'a le joli petit tabouret.

du before a consonant.

de l' befere a vowel or h mute. Avez-vous le drap du tail-

leur?
Le tailleur.

Le cuir.

Non, monsieur, j'ai le soulier de cuir du cordonnier.

Le cordonnier.

J'ai, tu as, il a.

Nous avons, vous avez, ils ont.

Le sofa. Le piano.

Le tapis.

Le rideau.

Le canon.

Le sabre.

Le chasseur.

Le domestique. Le cocher.

Le jardinier.

Le paysan.

Le négociant.

Le maçon. Le charpentier.

Le menuisier.

L'avocat.

See Exercise 10th.

#### ELEVENTH LESSON .- Onzième leçon.

I am, thou art, he is. We are, you are, they are. | Je suis, tu es, il est.

§ Nous sommes, vous etes, ils.

§ sont.

Je suis grand, mais mon frere est I am large, but my brother is i petît. small. Le chapeau du voisin est-il Is the neighbour's hat big ? grand? It is not big. Il n'est pas grand. He. It. Red. Rouge. Yellow. Jaune. Black. Noir. White. Blanc. Green. Vert. Blue. Bleu. Gris. Grav. Brown. Brun. Carnation. Incarnat. Vermilion. Vermillon. Pink. Rose. Adjectives of colour follow the noun. What book has the lawyer? Quel livre l'avocat a-t-il? The good lawyer has the white Le bon avocat a le livre blanc. et le mauvais avocat a le livre book, and the bad lawyer has the black book. noir. The cat is black, and the dog is Le chat est noir, et le chien est

black also. Where ?

Where is the tailor's black coat? On.

The floor. It is on the floor. In.

Where is your brother's dog? He is in the garden.

Is he in the garden? He is not in the garden.

The roof. Is he not on the roof? noir aussi.

Où ?

Où est l'habit noir du tailleur ? Sur.

Le plancher.

Il est sur le plancher.

Dans. Où est le chien de votre frère? Il est dans le jardin.

Est-il dans le jardin? Il n'est pas dans le jardin.

Le toit. N'est-il pas sur le toit ?

See Exercise 11th.

#### TWELFTH LESSON.—Douzième leçon.

In English, adjectives have no particular form for the plural. But in French, not only nouns, but adjectives, pronouns, and articles are changed to form the plural.

Nouns, adjectives, some forms of the article, and some of the pro-

noun, form their plural by adding s to the singular.

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The road.
                                 Le chemin.
                                                  Les chemins.
    The path.
                                  Le sentier.
                                                  Les sentiers
    The sidewalk.
                                  Le trottoir
                                                  Les trottoirs.
    The cape.
                                 Le cap.
                                                  Les caps.
    The top.
                                  Le sommet.
                                                  Les sommets.
    The rock.
                                  Le rocher.
                                                  Les rochers.
    Of the.
                                  Du. (sing.)
                                                  Des. (plur.)
    Of the park.
                                  Du parc.
                                                  Des parcs.
                                  Du bosquet.
    Of the grove.
                                                  Des bosquets.
                                                  Des vergers.
    Of the orchard.
                                  Du verger.
                                  Vert.
                                                  Verts.
    Green.
    The field.
                                  Le champ.
                                                 Les champs.
    The fields are green.
                                  Les champs sont verts.
                                       Froid
                                                 Froids.
         Cold.
         Warm.
                                       Chaud.
                                                  Chauds.
                                  Les champs des paysans sont-
Are the countrymen's fields
                                     ils froids ?
  cold?
                                  Ils ne sont pas froids, ils sont
They are not cold, they are
                                     chauds et verts.
  warm and green.
    The sand.
                                       Le sable.
    The kitchen-garden.
                                       Le potager.
                                       Le fleuve.
    The river.
                                       Le torrent.
    The torrent.
                                       Le bassin.
    The pond.
                                       Le fossé.
    The ditch.
                                       Le rivage.
    The shore.
                                       Le bord.
    The bank.
                                            Profond.
         Deep.
         Rapid.
                                            Rapide.
       f Shallow.
                                            Bas.
                                            Bas.
         Low.
                                            Escarpe.
         Steep.
                                            Mince.
         Thin.
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The river is rapid and the banks | Le fleuve est rapide ct les bords are steep. | Le fleuve est rapide ct les bords sont escarpés.

See Exercise 12th.

#### THIRTEENTH LESSON .- Treizième leçon.

Μv. Mon. Mes. Thy. Ton. Tes. His. Son. Ses. Our. Notre. Nos. Your. Votre. Vos. Their. Leur. Leurs. Avez-vous mes souliers Have you my red shoes? rouges? I have your white shoes. J'ai vos souliers blancs. Have the merchants their Les négociants ont-ils leurs books? livres? It. Them. Le. Les. They have not. Ils ne les ont pas. (Les miens. Les tiens. Lcs Mine. Thine. His. siens. Les nôtres. Les votres. Les Ours. Yours. Theirs. leurs. Have we ours? Avons-nous les nôtres ? No, we have theirs. Non, nous avons les leurs. The author. L'auteur. The watchmaker. L'horloger. The admiral. L'amiral. The goldsmith. L'orfévre. The editor. L'éditeur. The volume. Le volume. The pencil. Le crayon. The lake. Le lac. The gulf. Le golfe. The nest. Le nid. The hair. Le poil. The horsehair. Le crin.

1st Exception.--Nouns ending in s, x, or z, are not changed to form the plural.

The marsh.
The country.

Le-les marais. Le-les pays. The body.
The nose.
The palace.
The arm.
The back.

Le—les corps.
Le—les nez.
Le—les palais.
Le—les bras.
Le—les dos.

See Exercise 13th.

#### FOURTEENTH LESSON.—Quatorzième leçon.

In French all nouns are either masculine or feminine. There is no neuter gender.

The. Fem. art. La, (sing.) Les, (pl.) Of the. De ia. Des.

The a of the feminine article, like the e of the masculine, is elided before words beginning with a vowel or an h mute.

The rules for the formation of the masculine plural hold good for the feminine also.

The woman. Women.

The mother.

The daughter.

The sister.

The aunt.

The niece.
The candle.

The bottle.

The lock.

The key.

She. They, (fem.)

Has she?

Has she the golden key?

No, she has the silver key and the iron lock.

My. Thy. Her.

La femme. Les femmes.

La mère. Les mères.

La fille.

La sœur. La tante.

La nièce.

La chandelle. La bouteille.

La serrure.

La cles.

Elle. Elles.

A-t-elle ?
A-t-elle la clef d'or ?

Non, elle a la clef d'argent et la serrure de fer.

Ma. Ta Sa.

The other forms are alike in both genders.

Our mothers. Our fathers. | Nos mères. Nos pères.

In English the possessive pronoun follows the gender of the possessor. In French, that of the thing possessed. My, thy, his, her, its, must be rendered by mon, ton, son, when the thing possessed is masculine, and by ma, ta, sa, when it is feminine without regard to the gender of the possessor.

The father and his son or his daughter.

Or.

The mother and her son or her daughter.

Has the mother her son's gold key?

No, she has her daughter's silver key.

The pear.

The put.

The plum.

The cherry. The razor

The poniard.

The sword.
The nail.

The book.

Le père et son fils ou sa fille.

Ou.

La mère et son fils ou sa fille.

La mère a-t-elle la clef d'or de son fils?

Non, elle a la clef d'argent de sa fille.

La poire.

La poire.
La noix.
La prune.
La cerise.
Le rasoir.
Le poignard.
L'épée, (fem.)
Le clou.
Le crochet.

See Exercise 14th.

### FIFTEENTH LESSON.—Quinzième leçon.

Mine.
Thine.
Her.
Ours. Yours. Theirs.
A.
Has the woman a pear?
She has hers, and you have yours.

What, (fem.)

Quelle.
La mienne.
La tienne.
La sienne.
La sotre. La votre. La leur.
Un, (masc) Une, (fem.)
La semme a-t-elle une poire?
Elle a la sienne, et vous avez la votre.

E mute is the characteristic termination of feminine adjectives; so that adjectives, which already have this termination in the masculine, have no need of changing to form the feminine, and most of those which end in any other letter in the masculine merely add an e mute to become feminine.

The young man. The young woman. Pale. Le jeune homme. La jeune femme. Pâle.

Tepid. Tiède. Dirty. Sale. Fade. Insipid. Wise. Sage. Brave. Brave. Rald. Chauve. Awkward. Gauche. Cowardly. Làche. Rich. Riche. Poor. Pauvre. Free. Libre: Sombre. Sombre. Sober. Sobre. The table. La table. The chair. La chaise. The house. La maison. The carriage. La voiture. Under. Sous. Is our neighbour's poor little cat \ Le pauvre petit chat de notre voisin est-il sur la table ? on the table? Non, il est sous la chaise. No, it is under the chair. Very. Très. Les soldats du roi sont-ils Are the king's soldiers brave? braves? They are very brave. l Ils sont très braves.

EXCEPTION 2.—Nouns and adjectives ending in  $\alpha u$ , eu, or ou, form their plural by adding x instead of s.

Has the merchant the poor countrymen's beautiful birds?

He has not their beautiful hirds, but he great cloaks.

The bird.

The cloak.

The place.

The fire.

The jewel.

Le négociant a-t-il les beaux oiseaux des pauvres paysans?

Il n'a pas leurs beaux oiseaux, mais il a leurs grands manteaux.

L'oiseau. Les oiseaux.

Le manteau. Le lieu.

Le feu.

Le bijou.

See Exercise 15th.

#### SIXTEENTH LESSON.—Seizième leçon.

This. These.

Has this merchant a pretty wife?

No, his wife is not pretty, but his daughter is very Ce, (masc.) Cette, (fem.)
Ces, (plur.)
Ce négociant a-t-il une jolie
femme?

Non, sa femme n'est pas jolie, mais sa fille est très jolie.

It has been seen that the French take great care to prevent two vowels from coming together at the end of one word and the beginning of another. This principle extends to the demonstrative pronoun ce, which, before a word beginning with a vowel or an h nute, is changed to cet.

Has this man his servant's handsome wooden basket?

This man has not, but this woman has.

Cet homme a-t-il le beau panier de bois de son domestique?
Cet homme ne l'a pas, mais cette femme l'a.

Nouns and adjectives ending in al or ail form their plural by changing these terminations into aux.

The fine horses.

Le beau cheval. Les beaux chevaux.

Adjectives ending in f in the masculine form their feminine by changing the f into ve.

Is this man active?

No, but his daughter is active.

New. Brief.

Lively. Passive.

Attentive.

Timid.

Instructive.

Idle. Negative.

Affirmative.

Relative.

Excessive

Native.

Cet homme est-il actif?

Non, mais sa fille est active.

Neuf. Neuve.

Bref. Brève. Vif. Vive. Passif. Passive.

Attentif.

Instructif.

Oisif. Négatif.

Affirmatif.

Excessif.
Natif.

Massive.
Vindicative.
Artless.
Distinctive.
Is this boy artless?
No, but this pretty little girl is very artless.

Massif.
Vindicatif.
Naif.
Distinctif.
Ce gargon est-il naïf?
Non, mais cette jolie petite fille est très naïve.

See Exercise 16th.

## SEVENTEENTH LESSON—Diz-septième leçon.

That or the one.

Has the shoemaker the mason's new shoe?

He has the captain's.

The boot.

Has he your father's boot?

No, he has not my father's, but he has my sister's.

Those.

Has the gardener the author's instructive books?

No, he has the colonel's.

That which.
Those which.

Have you the horses which my father has, or those which my uncle has?

I have those which your cousin has.

The letter. The margin. The wick.

The candle.

The taper.
The tablecloth.

The spoon.

The saltcellar.

The dishes and plates.

The porcelain.

Celui, (masc.) Celle, (fem.)
Le cordonnier a-t-il le soulier
neuf du maçon?

Il a celui du capitaine.

La botte.

A-t-il la botte de votre père? Non, il n'a pas celle de mon père, mais il a celle de ma sœur.

Ceux, (masc.) Celles, (fem.) Le jardinier a-t-il les livres in-

structifs de l'auteur? Non, il a ceux du colonel.

Celui que. Celle que. Ceux que. Celles que.

Avez-vous les chevaux que mon père a, ou ceux que mon oncle a?

J'ai ceux que votre cousin a.

La lettre.
La marge.
La mèche.
La chandelle.
La bougie.
La nappe.
La cuiller.

La salière. La vaisselle.

La porcelaine.

The pitcher—jar.

The spit.

La cruche.

La broche.

La clef.

La corbeille.

The cord.

La corde.

La corde.

La corde.

La corde.

La cuyette.

See Exercise 17th.

#### EIGHTEENTH LESSON.—Dix-huitième leçon.

This book. These books. Ce livre-ci. Ces livres-ci. That book. Those books. Ce livre-là. Ces livres-là. This woman. Cette femme-ci. Cette femme-là. That woman. When a distinction is made between two or more objects, this and that are expressed by ce-ci, and ce-là, celle-ci, &c. &c. (Avez-vous ce livre-ci, ou ce Have you this or that book. livre-là? Ne (before the verb) ni ----Neither-nor. ni. I have neither this book nor that Je n'ai ni ce livre-ci, ni ce book. livre-là. La femme du tailleur a-t-elle Has the tailor's wife this letter cette lettre-ci, ou cette lettreor that letter? Jà? Celui-ci. Celle-ci. Celui-là. This. That. Celle-là. She has neither this nor that. Elle n'a ni celle-ci, ni celle-là. One. Un. Une, (fem.) Two. Deux. Three. Trois. Four. Quatre. Five. Cing. Six. Six. Seven. Sept. Eight. Huit. Nine. Neuf. Ten. Dix.

Have my three friends the five good books which the merchant has?

The same.

Have our friends the same birds that we have ?

They have not the same, they have our neighbour's.

Have they these pencils or those ?

They have neither these nor those.

The fork.

The napkin. The bottle.

The cup.

The coffee-pot. The watch.

The clock.

The box. The brush. Mes trois amis ont-ils les cina bons livres que le négociant

Le même. Les mêmes.

Nos amis ont-ils les mêmes oiscaux que nous avons ?

Ils n'ont pas les mêmes, ils ont ceux de notre voisin.

Ont-ils ces crayons-ci,ou ceux-

Ils n'ont ni ceux-ci, ni ceux-la.

La fourchette.

La serviette.

La bouteille. La tasse.

La casetière.

La montre. La pendule.

La boîte. La brosse.

See Exercise 18th.

### NINETEENTH LESSON--Dix-neuviême leçon.

Had.

Been.

Who has had the baker's bread? His good wife has had it.

Curious.

Serious.

Has the man been curious ? No, he has been serious.

To have. Hunger.

To be hungry.

Eu. Eté

Qui a eu le pain du boulanger ? Sa bonne femme l'a eu.

Curieux.

Serieux.

L'homme a-t-il été curieux ? Non, il a été sérieux.

Avoir.

La faim.

Avoir faim.

It will be seen that the English and French idioms differ widely in this and other expressions of the same kind: the English requiring an adjective with the verb to be, the French a noun with the verb to have.

```
Cet homme a-t-il faim ?
Is this man hungry?
                                  Il a bien faim.
He is very hungry.
    Very.
                                      Bien.
                                      La soif.
    Thirst.
                                       Le froid-froid.
    Cold, (adj. and noun.)
    Heat and hot.
                                       Le chaud-chaud.
    Fear.
                                       La peur.
                                       La ĥonte.
    Shame.
    Wrong.
                                       Le tort.
    Right.
                                       La raison.
                                       Le sommeil
    Sleep.
                                  Qui a sommeil?
Who is sleepy?
I am sleepy.
                                  J'ai sommeil.
                                  Qui a honte?
Who is ashamed?
This little boy is ashamed.
                                  Ce petit garçon a honte.
Who is right?
                                  Qui a raison?
Your brother is right, but you are
                                  Votre frère a raison, mais vous
                                    n'avez pas tort.
  not wrong.
              Anybody.
                                       Quelqu'un.
  Somebody.
Is anybody hungry?
                                  Quelqu'un a-t-il faim?
    Nobody.
                                       Personne ne.
                                  Personne n'a faim.
Nobody is hungry.
```

It has been seen that in French it takes two negatives to make a negation. Personne, being a negative of itself, is used with ne only.

Has anybody the same birds that we have?
Nobody has the same that you

have. Eleven.

Twelve.
Thirteen.

Fourteen. Fifteen. Sixteen.

Seventeen. Eighteen.

Nineteen. Twenty. Quelqu'un a-t-il les mêmes oiseaux que nous avons ? Personne n'a les mêmes que vous avez.

Onze.
Douze.
Treize.
Quatorze.
Quinze.
Seize.
Dix-sept.
Dix-huit.
Dix-neuf.
Vingt.

See Exercise 19th.

#### TWENTIETH LESSON.—Vingtième leçon.

Some. Any.
Has any body any paper?
Somebody has some paper.
My uncle has some meat.
Has your father any gold?
No, but he has some horses.

Du. De l'. De la. Des. Quelqu'un a-t-il du papier? Quelqu'un a du papier? Mon oncle a de la viande. Votre père a-t-il de l'or? Non, mais il a des chevaux.

Some or any are made use of to designate an unfixed part of an undefined whole; as, "give me some sugar." Here the largeness or the smallness of the part is not fixed on, and the whole mass of sugar, out of which the part is to come, is not at all defined, or pointed out. The French have no words that, in this work of designating nouns, answer to our some or any. The business of these words is performed by du, de la, des.

The metal. Some iron. Some lead. Some copper. The bronze. The tin. The mercury. The platina. The sulphur. The marble. The plaster of Paris. The trunk. The branch. The laurel. The walnut-tree. The cherry-tree. The apple-tree. The plum-tree. The pear-tree. The fig-tree. The chestnut-tree. The palm-tree. Cork. Ivy. The bush.

Le metal. Les metaux. Du fer. Du plomb. Du cuivre. Le bronze. Le fer blanc. Le mercure. Le platine. Le soufre. Le marbre. Le plâtre-le gypse. Le tronc. Le rameau. Le laurier. Le nover. Lc cerisier. Le pommier. Le prunier. Le poirier. Le figuier. Le chataignier. Le palmier. Le liége. Le lierre. Le buisson.

The turf.

There is. There are.

There are laurel branches on the

There are some cherry-trees in our good uncle's garden.

Le gazon.

Il y a. Il y a des rameaux de laurier sur le gazon.

Il v a des cerisiers dans le jardin de notre bon oncle.

See Exercise 20th.

## TWENTY-FIRST LESSON. - Vingt et unième leçon.

When there is an adjective, that comes before the nouns, the article is left out, and the preposition de only is used.

Have you any wine?

Yes, I have some good wine

Avez-vous du vin ? Oui, j'ai de bon vin.

But, if the adjective comes after the noun, the article must be used.

Has your father any wine ? My father has some good wine and some red wine too.

s there—are there?

Are there any large trees in your garden? There are some large trees, and

there are some green trees too. Who-which, (rel.)

There are some trees which are large, and some trees which are green too.

The sack.

The vase. The basket.

The glass.

The goblet.

The cork.

The furniture.

The looking-glass. The chandelier.

The torch.

The bed.

Votre père a-t-il du vin ?

Mon père a de bon vin et du vin rouge aussi.

Ya-t-il?

Y a-t-il de grands arbres dans votre jardin?

Il y a de grands arbres, et il y a des arbres verts aussi.

Il y a des arbres qui sont grands, et il y a des arbres qui sont verts aussi.

Le sac.

Le vase.

Le panier.

Le verre.

Le gobelet.

Le bouchon.

Le meuble.

Le miroir.

Le lustre.

Le flambeau.

Le lit.

The cushion.
The armchair.
The carpet.
The curtain.
The picture.
The portrait.
The bust.
The present.
The gift.
The treasure.
The coffin.
The stick.
Thé cane.
The parasol,
The umbrella.
The satin.
The velvet.
The sarsenet.
The knot.
The veil.
The comb.

Le coussin. Le fauteuil. Le tapis. Le rideau. Le tableau. Le portrait. Le buste. Le présent. Le cadeau. Le trésor. Le cercueil. Le bâton. La canne. Le parasol. Le parapluie. Le satin. Le velours. Le taffetas. Le nœud. Le voile. Le peigne.

See Exercise 21st.

## TWENTY-SECOND LESSON.—Vingt-douzième leçon.

Some—any, (before a verb.)
Have you any money?
I have some.

En. Avez-vous de l'argent ?

Where a noun, which has been expressed in the question, is omitted in the answer, some is expressed by en, which comes between the verb and its nominative.

Has the merchant any good to money?
Yes, he has some.

good Le négociant a-t-il de bon or ?
Oui, il en a.

En is used also for expressing some or any, when the noun to which it refers has been expressed in a previous sentence, or in the first clause of a sentence.

I have had a great deal of gold. | J'ai eu beaucoup d'or.

A great deal of = much, many. My father has had a great deal too.

Has he had much ? Yes, he has had a great deal.

Enough-of.

Has your neighbours' merchant had much velvet?

He has had enough.

He has had velvet enough?

Yes, he has had enough.

Beaucoup = de. Mon père en a eu beaucoup aussi. En a-t-il eu beaucoup? Oui, il en a eu beaucoup. Assez-de. Le marchand de vos voisins a-t-il eu beaucoup de velours ? Il en a eu assez. Il a eu assez de velours ? Oui, il en a eu assez.

Enough, in English, generally follows the word which it qualifies. In French it precedes the noun, and is taken with the preposition de : assez de velours-enough of velvet.

It follows the indefinite en: j'en ai assez-I have enough of it; But it precedes the adjective without taking de.

My brother is good enough.

Have you good trees enough ?

Yes, I have enough. Is your uncle good? Yes, he is good enough.

The almond. Red currants.

White currents.

The fig. The filbert. White gooseberry. Red gooseberry. Grapes. Hazel-nut.  $oldsymbol{A}$ pple. Orange. The peach. The pear. The plum.

The medlar.

Mon frère est assez bon. Avez-vous assez de bons arbres ? Oui, j'en ai assez. Votre oncle est-il bon ? Oui, il est assez bon. L'amande, f. Groseilles rouges en grappes, f. Groseilles blanches en grap- . pes, f.

La figue. L'aveline, f. La groseille blanche. La groseille rouge. La raisin. La noisette. La pomme. L'orange, m.

La pêche. La poire. La prune. Le nèfle.

See Exercise 22d.

## TWENTY-THIRD LESSON.—Vingt-troisième leçon.

Have you any medlars? I have not any. I have not any medlars. | Avez-vous des neflès ? | Je n'en ai pas. | Je n'ai pas de nèfles.

. It will be seen from the second of the above examples that en in a negative sentence is placed between the ne and the verb.

In the third, that in not uny-no the preposition de is used with-

out the article.

Thus, for some any, we have-

Before a noun, Du-de l'. De la. Des.

Before an adjective, De.

After a negation, De. Referring to a noun previously expressed, En.

I have some meat, have you any? No, I have not any meat.

I have some good meat, but I have some bad sugar also.
How much? How many?
How much meat have you?

I have enough.

Too much. Too many.

I have too much meat, but I have not sugar enough.

The cake, pie.
Puff-paste.
Fritter.
Dinner.

The desert.

The roast meat. The boiled meat.

The pork.
The honey.
The fish.

The poison. The suet.

The breakfast.

The supper.

J'a de la viande, en avez-vous? Non, je n'ai pas de viande.

J'ai de bonne viande, mais j'ai aussi de mauvais sucre.

Combien de ?

Combien de viande avez-vous?
J'en ai assez.

Trop de.

J'ai trop de viande, mais je n'ai pas assez de sucre.

Le gâteau. Le feuilletage.

La beigne. Le diner.

Le dessert. Le jambon.

Le rôti

Le bouilli. Le lard.

Le miel.

Le poisson. Le poison.

Le poison. Le suif.

Le dèjeûné.

Le souper.

The milk. The soup. The vermicelli. The slice. The morsel.

The soap.

Le lait. Le bouillon. Les vermicelles. La tranche. La bouchée. Le savon.

Voulez-vous ?!

Je veux du lait.

Je veux.

Tu veux.

Il veut.

age?

Il en veut.

gent?

Voulez-vous du lait ?

Votre père veut-il du from-

Nous voulons du bois, mais nous

Nos voisins veulent-ils de l'ar-

Oui, ils en veulent, et ils veulent

ne voulons pas de fer.

Nous voulons.

Vous voulez.

Ils veulent.

See Exercise 23d.

## TWENTY-FOURTH LESSON.—Vingt-quatrième leçon.

Do you wish for ? Will you? Do you wish for some milk? I wish for some milk?

Does your father wish for some cheese ?

He wishes for some.

We wish for some wood, but we do not wish for any iron.

I wish.

Thou wishest. He wishes.

We wish.

You wish. They wish.

Do our neighbours wish for any money ?

Yes, they wish for some, and they wish for some gold also. Little.

Peu besore a noun takes de, like beaucoup, assez, &c.

Little meat.

A little wood.

Does the shoemaker wish for a little leather?

He wishes for a little.

de l'or aussi. Pen.

Peu de viande. Un peu de bois.

Le cordonnier veut-il un peu de cuir ?

Il en veut un peu.

It has been seen that en is used for some, any, when the noun is omitted. It will be seen from the last example, that it is used also to refer to a noun previously expressed, even where some and any cannot be used in English.

My cousin wishes for a little copper: what does yours wish for?

Mine wishes for a little copper also, but our uncles wish for a great deal.

The compass.

The pencil.

The seal.

The parchment.

The painter's pencil.

The die.

The dollar.

The cent.

The franc.

The thread.

The scissors.

The plane.

The cask.

The bellows.

The tongs.

The shovel.

The pot.

The bucket.

The caldron.

The brush.

Mon cousin veut un peu de cuivre: le vôtre que veutil?

11 3

Le mien veut un peu de cuivre aussi, mais nos oncles en veulent beaucoup.

Le compas.

Le crayon.

Le cachet.

Le parchemin.

Le pinceau.

Le dé.

La gourde.

Le centime.

Le franc.

Le ni.

Les ciseaux.

Le rabot.

Le tonneau.

Le soufflet.

Les pincettes.

La pelle.

Le pot.

Le seau. Le chaudron.

La brosse.

See Exercise 24th.

## TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON—Vingt-cinquiême leçon.

To speak.
To buy.
To steal.

Parler. Acheter. Voler.

There are four conjugations in French. The first has its infinitive

in er. Desire.

Have you a desire to speak? I have a desire to speak.

Has the merchant a desire to buy some wood?

He has a desire to buy some.

L'envie, f. Envie de.
Avez-vous envie de parler?
J'ai envie de parler
Le marchand a-t-il envie d'acheter du bois?

Il a envie d'en acheter.

Remember that en is placed directly before the verb.

The mason wishes to buy some plaster, and the carpenter wishes to buy some too.

T۵.

Does the cabinet-maker wish to speak to my father ?

He does not wish to speak to your father, but he wishes to speak to your uncle.

Why?

Why does he not wish to speak to my father ?

To him.

He does not wish to speak to him, because he is afraid to speak to him.

Because.

Why does the shoemaker wish to buy some leather?

He wishes to buy some, because he needs some.

To have need of. To need. The need.

Has the merchant need of this leather ?

No, he has no need of it, and he does not wish to buy any of it.

> To cut. To tear. To break.

To deceive.

Le macon veut acheter de plâtre. et le charpentier veut en acheter aussi.

Le menuisier veut-il parler à mon père?

Il ne veut pas parler à votre père. mais il veut parler à votre on-

Pourquoi?

Pourquoi ne veut-il pas parler à mon père?

Ĺni.

Il ne veut pas lui parler. parcequ'il a peur de lui parler.

Parceque.

Le cordonnier pourquoi veut-il acheter du cuir ?

Il veut en acheter, parcequ'il en a besoin.

Avoir besoin de.

Le besoin.

Le marchand a-t-il besoin de ce cuir ?

Non, il n'en a pas besoin, et il ne veut pas en acheter. Couper.

Déchirer.

Casser.

Tromper.

See Exercise 25th.

### TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON.—Vingt-sixième leçon.

Upon, (above.) Under. (below).

is our good neighbour's cat on the roof?

Dessus.

Dessous. Le chat de notre bon voisin est-il No, he is under the table. Is it on it? No, it is under it. There. Non, il est sous la table. Est-il dessus. Non, il est dessous.

Observe particularly the cases in which y answers to the English there.

Is it there?
No, it is not there.
To go.

Where does the merchant wish to go?

Somewhere.

He wishes to go somewhere.

Does he wish to go somewhere?

No, he does not wish to go anywhere.

Nowhere—not anywhere.
Does he wish to go there?
He does not wish to go there.
At—to—in, (one's house.)
To—at the merchant's.
To—at my father's.

Do you wish to go to my father's?

I do not wish to go to your father's, but I wish to speak

to your father.

Y est-il?
Non, il n'y est pas.
Aller.

Le marchand où veut-il aller?

Quelque part. Il veut aller quelque part.

Veut-il aller quelque part?
Non, il ne veut aller nulle

part.
Nulle part.
Veut-il y aller?

Il ne veut pas y aller. Chez. Chez le marchand.

Chez mon père. Voulez-vous aller chez mon père?

Je ne veux pas aller chez votre père, mais je veux parler à votre père.

Be careful to distinguish between chez—at, or to the house, store, &c., and a - to.

To create.
To save.
To govern.
To form.
To cultivate.
To civilize.
To invent—to forge.
To plant.
To sow.
To reap.
To fish.
To carry.

Créer.
Sauver.
Sauver.
Gouverner.
Former.
Cultiver.
Civiliser.
Forger.
Planter.
Semer.
Moissonner.
Pêcher.

To lead.
To meet.
To remove.
To raise—lift up.
To carry off.
To elevate.

Mener.
Rencontrer.
Eloigner.
Lever.
Enlever.

Quelques.

See Exercise 26th.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH LESSON.—Vingt-septième leçon.

Some. A few.

He has some books, but he has not many.

A few, some.

Has he many knives?

He has some.

Has he many?

Several.

He has several.

Several men have knives, but my poor cousin has not any.

Il a quelques livres, mais il n'en a pas beaucoup.
Quelques uns—unes.
A-t-il beaucoup de couteaux?
Il en a quelques-uns.
En a-t-il beaucoup?
Plusieurs.
Il en a plusieurs.
Plusieurs hommes ont des couteaux, mais ma pauvre cousine

Observe that the des is not translated.

To love.
I love.
Thou lovest.
He loves.
We love.
You love.
They love.

Aimer.
J'aime.
Tu aimes.
Il aime.
Nous aimons.
Vous aimez.
Ils aiment.

n'en a pas.

In every verb there are two parts; the root or stem-syllable, and the inflection-ending, or syllable which is added to express the accidents of person, number, &c. In the first conjugation, the inflection-ending of the infinitive is er; consequently the root is what remains after dropping er—aimer, aim. The last letter of the root is called the characteristic of the verb. Now to form the other tenses, you have only to add the tense-ending to the root. For the ind. pres.

sing. 1st pers. -e. plur. 1st. pers. -ons. 2d2d -es. -ez.34 34 -e. -ent. To speak, to talk. Parl-er. I speak. Je parl-e. Thou speakest. Tu parl-es. Il parl-e. He speaks. We speak. Nous parl-ons. You speak. Vous parl-ez. They speak. Ils pari-ent.

Most French verbs take either de or à before another verb, and in learning verbs the scholar must take care to learn at the same time which of these two prepositions they are used with. The English Inf. has to always with it and belonging to it. The French has no such thing: it is complete in itself; and consequently aimer means, to love; parler, to speak.

My father loves to speak. Mine loves to speak also. Mon père aime à parler. Le mien aime á parler aussi.

See Exercise 27th.

## TWENTY-EIGHTH LESSON.—Vingt-huitième leçon.

Loved.

Aimé, m. Aimée, f.

The past participle of the first conjugation is formed by adding  $\acute{e}$ , m, and  $\acute{e}e$  ( fem.) to the root.

To quit. Quitter-quitté. To take away. Oter. Jeter. To throw away. Tirer. To draw. To cut. Tailler. Blesser. To wound. To drive away. Chasser. Tuer. To kill. To spoil. Gâter. To pay. To pay for. Paver. Gagner. To gain. Posséder. To possess. Gager. To wager. Garder. To keep.

To wash.
To wet.
To deck.
A wager.
The debt.
The sentiment.
The honour.

Has this man paid his debts? Yes, he has paid them.

Laver.
Mouiller.
Parer.
Une gageure.
La dette.
Le sentiment.
L'honneur.

Cet homme a-t-il payé ses dettes? Oui, il les a payés.

The past participle, conjugated with avoir, does not follow the gender and number of its subject.

But, if the object is expressed by a le, la, les, or que, referring to some word previously mentioned, the past participle takes the gender and number of that word.

Have you given your gloves to my father?
Yes, I have given them to him.
Have you given him many gloves?

Avez-vous donné vos gants à mon pére ? Oui, je les lui ai donnés. Lui avez-vous donné beaucoup de gants ?

Observe the position of lui-to him.

But, only.

I have given him only a few.

| Ne-que.
| Je ne lui en ai donné que peu.

Ne, followed by que after the verb or participle, is used to express but, only.

Have you broken several glasses for him? (of his.)

No, I have broken only a few for

him.

Lui avez-vous cassé plusieurs verres? Non, je ne lui en ai cassé que quelques-uns.

Here the lui must be translated for him—of his.

See Exercise 28th.

## TWENTY-NINTH LESSON.—Vingt-neuvième leçon.

The infinitive of the second conjugation ends in ir.

To finish. | Fin-ir. Past part fin-i. ie.

In English there are three forms of the present-

I finish, (common.)
I am finishing, (progressive.)
I do finish, (emphatic.)

In French there is but one form for all three, and we must say, je inis, for I finish, or I am finishing, or I do finish. The present articiple and auxiliary are never united as in the progressive form.

I finish. Thou finishest. He finishes. We finish. You finish. They finish. The exercise. The lesson. am finishing my exercise: are you finishing yours? have already finished it. Already. Have you finished your lesson? Yes, I have already finished it. One more. Do you wish to finish one more

Yes, I wish to finish one more.

exercise?

Tu fin-is. Il fin.it. Nous fin-i-ssons. Vous fin-i-ssez. Ils fin-i-ssent. Le thème. La leçon. Je finis mon théme: finissezvous le vôtre ? Je l'ai déià fini. Déjà. Avez-vous fini votre lecon? Oui, je l'ai déjà finie. Encore un. Voulez-vous finir encore un thème?

Je fin-is.

It will be observed here also, that the noun which is omitted is reerred to by en.

vous ?

To do—to make.

Do you wish to make another coat?

Other.

Another.

I wish to make another.

Has this woman done her exercise?

No, another has done it for her.

Of what other woman do you speak?

Faire—fait, op.
Voulez-vous faire un autre habit?
Autre—autres.
Un autre—une autre.
Je veux en faire un autre.
Cette femme a-t-elle fait son thème?
Non, une autre le lui a fait.
De quelle autre femme parlez-

Oui, je veux en finir encore un.

I speak of the one who has done

her\_exercise.

To warn-inform of.

To heal. To bury.

To unite.

To tarnish.
To embellish.

To soften—sweeten.

To some To punish.

To enrich.

The happiness.
The mistortune.

The mistorium

The case.

The sex.

The kind. The price.

Je parle de celle qui a fait son thème.

Avertir.

Guérir.

Ensevelir. Unir.

Ternir.

Embellir.

Adoucir.

Punir.

Le bonheur.

Le malheur.

Le miracle.

Le cas.

Le sexe. Le genre.

Le geme.

See Exercise 29th.

### THIRTIETH LESSON.—Trentième leçon.

I do.

Thou doest.

He does.

We do.

You do. They do.

Are you doing other exercises?
I am doing some others.
Is your cousin doing some others?

He is not doing any others. Have you any other books? I have not many more.

Not many more.
I have not many more books.

As much, many—as.

Je fais.

Tu fais.

Il fait.

Nous faisons. Vous faites.

Ils font.

Faites-vous d'autres thémes ? J'en fais d'autres.

J'en lais d'autres. Votre cousin en fait-il d'autres ?

Il n'en fait pas d'autres. Avez-vous encore d'autres livres?

Je n'en ai plus guére.

Ne—plus guère. Je n'ai plus guère de livres.

Autant de—que de.

Have you as many books as my father?
I have as many books as your

I have as many books as your father, but I have not as many as your brother. Avez-vous autant de livres que mon père? J'ai autant de livres que votre père, mais je n'en ai pas autant que votre frère.

Let the student's attention be called again to the use of the en in the last phrase.

As many as I.
As many as thou,
As many as he.
As many as we.
As many as you.
As many as they.
As many as she—they.

Autant que moi.
Autant que toi.
Autant que lui.
Autant que nous.
Autant que vous.
Autant qu'eux.
Autant qu'elle—elles.

Let it be remembered that the forms, je, tu, il, ils, are used only as immediate nominatives with the verb expressed. In all other cases, I, thou, he, they, are rendered by moi, toi, lui, eux.

Do you wish to buy as much wood as I?

No, I do not wish to buy as much as you.

Do you wish to buy much more? I do not wish to buy much

I do not wish to buy much

The pleasure.
The courage.
The zeal.

The defect.

The vice.

The crime.
The state.

The obstacle.

The advantage. The age.

The age.
The mind—wit.

The limu—wit.

Voulez-vous acheter autant de bois que moi?

Non, je ne veux pas en acheter autant que vous.

Voulez-vous en acheter encore beaucoup?

Je ne veux en acheter plus guère.

Le plaisir.

Le courage.

Le zèle.

Le défaut. Le vice.

Le vice. Le crime.

L'état.

L'état. L'obstacle.

L'avantage. L'âge.

L'esprit.

See Exercise 30th.

### THIRTY-FIRST LESSON.—Trente et unième leçon.

The infinitive of the third conjugation ends in oir.

To receive. Received. Recevoir. pp. Recu-ue. I receive. Je reçois. Thou receivest. Tu reçois. He receives. Il recoit. We receive. Nous recevons. You receive. Vous recevez. They receive. Ils reçoivent. Voir. Vu-vue. To see. Seen. I sec. Je vois. Thou seest. Tu vois. He sees. Il voit. We see. Nous voyons. You see. Vous vovez. They see. Ils voient. Avez-vous vu cet homme? Have you seen this man? I have seen him, but I do not Je l'ai vu, mais je ne le vois see him any longer. plus. No more, no longer. Ne--plus. Recevez-vous encore des li-Do you still receive books? vres ? I do not receive any more. Je n'en reçois plus. To whom? A qui? To whom do you wish to speak? I wish to speak to this man. Do you wish to speak to him? No. I wish to speak to you. From-of whom? De qui ? Of whom do you speak? I speak of you. Je parle de vous. From whom do you receive books ? vres ? I receive some from you and from your brother also.

A qui voulez-vous parler ? Je veux parler à cet homme. Voulez-vous parler à lui ? Non, je veux parler à vous. De qui farlez-vous? De qui recevez-vous des li-J'en reçois de vous et de votre frère aussi.

It will be seen that the French have but one word, de, for of and from.

To the, m. To the, f. To whom are you carrying these shoes? I am carrying them to the shoemaker. The interest. The pride. The danger. The peril. The punishment. The disorder. The order. The design. The leisure. The respect. The caprice. The art.	Au, (sing.) Aux, (plur.)  À la.  À qui portez-vous ces sou- liers?  Je les porte au cordonnier.  L'intérêt. L'orgueil. Le danger. Le péril. Le supplice. Le désordre. L'ordre. Le dessein. Le loisir. Le respect. Le caprice. L'art.		
The love.	L'amour.		
The goodness.	La bonté.		
4			

See Exercise 31st.

## THIRTY-SECOND LESSON—Trent-deuxième leçon.

The present participle always ends in ant.

To love. Loving.
To finish. Finishing.
To receive. Receiving.
To see. Seeing.

Aimer. Aimant, 1 conj.
Finir. Finissant.
Recevoir Recevant.
Voir. Voyant.

In the first conjugation it can be formed directly by adding ant to the root.

In the second, by dropping r and adding ssant to the union vowel i.

All variations from these rules will be marked separately.

. The pp. of the third conj. will be given in full.

To Conceive. Conceiving. Concevoir. Concevant.

I conceive. Thou conceivest. He conceives. We conceive. You conceive. They conceive. To owe. Owing. Owed. I owe, (ought.) Thou owest. He owes. We owe. You owe. They owe. To be able. Being able. Been able. I am able, (can.) Thou canst. He can. We can. You can. They can. To you. To me. Can you tell me how much this man owes you? I can, (tell you).

Je conçois. 1 Tu concois. Il concoit. Nous concevons. Vous concevez. Ils concoivent. Devoir. Devant. Dû-e. Je dois. Tu dois. II doit. Nous devons. Vous devez. Ils doivent. Pouvoir. Pouvant. Pu. Je peux. Je puis. Tu peux. Il peut. Nous pouvons. Vous pouvez. Ils peuvent. Vous. Me. Pouvez-vous me dire combien cet homme vous doit? Je peux vous le dire.

It has been seen that, where a noun is understood, the French take pains to refer to it by means of en, which in this case is either partitive or refers to the indirect object. For the same purpose of clearness and precision the pronoun le is used to refer to the direct object, and even to an entire proposition: so that we must take care, in answering a question, not to say as in English, Je peux vous dire—I can tell you; but, Je peux vous le dire—I can tell it you.

I cannot tell you, but I can tell my father.

Je ne peux pas le dire à rous, mais je peux le dire à mon père

Wherever a distinction is made between persons, or particular stress laid upon them, to you, to me, to him, are expressed by à vous, à moi, à lui, which then follow the verb. In all other cases the form vous, me, lui, is used, and placed before the verb.

Beauty.
Health.
Fidelity.
Piety.
Sincerity.
Sensibility.
Docility.
Simplicity.
Vivacity.
Gayety.
Artlessness.

La beauté.
La santé.
La fidélité.
La piété.
La sincérité.
La sensibilité.
La docilité.
La simplicité.
La vivacité.
La gaieté.
La naïveté.

See Exercise 32d.

### THIRTY-THIRD LESSON—Trent-troisième leçon.

To foresee. Foreseeing. Foreseen. To know (how.) Knowing (how.) Known (how.) I know (how.) Thou knowest (how.) He knows (how.) We know (how.) You know (how.) They know (how.) That, (conjunction.) Do you know that my brother is arrived ? Yes, I know it; but is your mother arrived also? She is not yet arrived.

(Ind. p. like voir.)
Savoir.
Sachant.
Su-e.
Je sais.
Tu sais.
Il sait.
Nous savous.
Vous savez.
Ils savent.
Que.

Prévoir. Prévoyant. Prévu-e.

Als savent.

Que.

Savez vous que mon frère est arrivé?

Oui, je le sais; mais votre mére est-elle arrivée aussi?

Elle n'est pas encore arrivée.

When the past participle is conjugated with a form of the verb to be—être, it agrees with its subject in gender and number.

As—as.

Has your brother been as diligent as I?

Aussi-que. Votre frère a-t-il été aussi diligent que moi ? He has been as diligent as you.

Is this pencil as good as yours.

It is not as good as mine, but it is much handsomer.

More than.

Have you had more meat than I?

I have had more then you.

Does your father speak as much as you?

He does not speak as much as I, but he knows more.

Il a étè aussi diligent que vous. Ce crayon est-il aussi bon que le votre ?

Il n'est pas aussi bon que le mien, mais il est beaucoup plus beau.

Plus de--que.

Avez-vous eu plus de viande que moi ?

J'en ai eu plus que vous.

Votre pére parle t-il autant que vous ? 11 ne parle pas autant que moi,

mais il sait davantage. Davantage.

Plus expresses a comparison, davantage implies one: the former expresses it in a direct, the latter in an indirect manner, and should be placed at the end of a clause or sentence.

Is your ribbon as fine as your brother's?
It is more so.
It is finer.

More.

Votre ruban est-il aussi beau que celui de votre frére? Il l'est davantage. Il est plus beau.

Observe the l' in the first phrase, and compare Obs. Less. 35.

Truth.
Cowardice.
Neatness.
Slovenliness—dirtiness.
Wickedness.
Friendship.
Pride.
Pity.
Lightness.
Frivolousness.
Idleness.

La verité.
La làcheté.
La propreté.
La mal-propreté.
La méchanceté.
L'amitié.
La fierté.
La pitiè.
La légèreté.
La frivolité.
Frivole.
L'oisiveté.

See Exercise 33d.

#### THIRTY-FOURTH LESSON.—Trent-quatrième leçon.

Verbs of the fourth conjugation end in re.

To render, restore-ing.ed.

I restore.

Thou restorest.

He restores.

We restore.

You restore.

They restore.

To wait for.

To hear. To suspend.

To selk

To defend.

To confound.

To spread.

To answer.

To shear.

To twist.

Have you more meat than bread ?

Less than.

I have less meat than bread.

I have less than you.

Quite-just as much, many. I have quite as much bread as

they.

Both.

Have you my book or my

cane ?

I have both.

Have you my books or my canes?

I have neither.

Neither.

To be, being, been. To have, having, had. Rendre--rendant, rendu, ue.

Je rends. Tu rends.

Il rend.

Nons rendons.

Vous rendez.

Ils rendent.

Attendre.

Entendre.

Suspendre.

Vendre.

Défendre.

Confondre.

Répandre.

Répondre.

Tondre.

Tordre.

Avez-vous plus de viande que de pain?

Moins de--que.

J'ai meins de viande que de pain.

J'en ai moins que vous. Tout autant.

J'ai tout autant de pain qu'-

L'un et l'autre-- l'une et l'autre. Avez-vous mon livre ou mon

bâton?

J'ai l'un et l'autre. Avez-vous mes livres ou mes bâ-

tons ?

Je n'ai ni les uns ni les autres.

Ni l'un ni l'autre.

Etre--étant--été.

Avoir-avant-eu.

The bigness.	Big, great	La grandeur	Grand, Grande.	
The thickness.	Thick.	La grosseur.	Gros, grosse.	
The length.	Long.	La longueur.	Long, longue.	
The width.	Wide.	La largeur.	Large.	
The height.	High.	La hauteur.	Haut.	
The weight.	Heavy.	La pésanteur.	Pesan.	
Slowness.	Slow.	La lenteur.	Lent.	
Coldness.	Cold.	La froideur.	Froid.	
Freshness	Fresh.	La fraicheur.	Frais.	
Paleness.	Pale.	La pâleur.	Pâle.	
Redness.	Red.	La rougeur.	Rouge.	
Blackness.	Black.	La noirceur.	Noir.	
The value.		La valeur.		
Candour.	Candid.	La candeur.	Candide.	
Modesty.		La pudeur.		
Sweetness.	Sweet.	La douceur.	Doux.	
The favour.		La faveur.		
Fury.	Furious.	La fureur.	Furieux.	
The French (man	or lung.)	Le Français.		
English`	"	L'Anglais.		
Italien	"	L'Italien.		
Spanish	"	L'Espagnol.		
German	"	L'Allemand.		
Portuguese	"	Le Portugais.		
Russian	66	Le Russe.		
Polish	<b>,</b> "	Le Polonais.		
Greek	"	Le Grec.		
Latin	66	Le Latin.		
Hebrew	"	L'Hébreu.	•	
Do you speak French?		Parlez-vous Français ?		
No, but I am learning it.			Non, mais je l'apprends.	
Observe the omission of the article after parlez.				

Do you know how to write } Savez-vous écrire le Français? I know how to write French and | Je sais écrire le Français et lire read Italian.

l'Italien.

It will be seen that to know how is translated by savoir.

Observe in the following phrases the difference between savoir and connaître.

Do you know French? Yes, I know it.

Savez-vous le Français? Oui, je le sais.

Do you know the Frenchman? Yes, I know him.
Do you know your lesson? Yes, I know it.
Do you know my friend? Yes, 1 know him.
Which of these two lessons do you know?
I know this one.
Which of these two men do you know?
I know that one.
Do you want this book?
I do not know.

Connaissez-vous le Français?
Oui, je le connais.
Savez-vous votre legon?
Oui, je la sais.
Connaissez-vous mon ami?
Oui, je le connais.
La quelle de ces deux legons savez-vous?
Je sais celle-ci.
Le quel de ces deux hommes connaissez-vous?
Je connais celui-là.
Avez-vous besoin de ce livre?
Je ne sais pas.
Avez-vous besoin de mes fréres?

Here we might say j'en ai besoin; but in speaking of persons, it is better to make use of the personal pronoun.

Of what?
What does this man want?
He does not want any thing.
Matrimony—marriage.
Celibacy.
Bachelor.
The portion.

Do you want my brothers?

I want them.

Centrally.
The portion.
Wedding.
Christening.
Nurse.
Nurse (of the sick.)
Orphan.

De quoi ? De quoi cet homme a-t-il besoin ? Il n'a besoin de rien.

J'ai besoin d'eux.

Le mariage.
Le célibat.
Le gargon.
La dot.
Les noces, f.
Le baptême.
La nourrice.
La garde-malade.
L'orphelin.

Aimer-ai.

See Exercise 34th.

#### THIRTY-FIFTH LESSON--Trent-cinquième leçon.

I shall love, will love.

The future of the first conjugation is formed by adding ai to the infinitive.

I shall, will love.
Thou wilt love.
He will love.
We will love.
You will love.
They will love.
When?
en will you love your lessons

When will you love your lessons? I shall love them when you love

yours.

I shall have. Thou shalt have.

He shall have.

We shall have.

You shall have. They shall have.

When shall you have as many buttons as I?

I shall have as many as you when you have some more.

To-morrow.

Day after to-morrow.

Yesterday.

Day before yesterday.

The next day. This month.

Next month.

This week.

Next week. Last.

Last month.

Last week.

J'aimerai.

Tu aimeras.

Il aimera.

Nous aimerons.

Vous aimerez.
Ils aimeront.

Quand?

Quand aimerez-vous vos legons?

Je les aimerai quand vous aimerez le vôtres.

J'aurai.

Tu auras.

Il aura.

Nous aurons. Vous aurez.

Ils auront.

Quand aurez-vous autant de boutons que moi ?

J'en aura autant que vous, quand vous en aurez davantage.

Demain.

Après demain.

Hier.

Avant hier. Le lendemain.

Ce mois

Le mois prochain.

Cette semaine.

La semaine prochaine. Passé.

Le mois passé. La semaine passée.

The comparative degree is formed by adding plus to the positive, which in most adjectives remains unchanged.

My book is big, but yours is bigger.

My hat is smaller than yours.

I have a handsome book, but you will have a handsomer one.

Mon livre est grand, mais le vôtre est plus grand.

Mon chapeau est plus petit que le vôtre.

J'ai un beau livre, mais vous en aurez un plus beau. Drunk. Sour. Lean. Clean. Tender. Dirty. Neutral. Celebrated. Rural. Earthly. Severe. Necessary. Rare. Avaricious. Empty. Rapid.

Ivre. Aigre. Maigre. Propre. Tendre. Mal-propre. Neutre. Célebre. Champêtre. Terrestre. Sévère. Nécessaire. Rare. Avare. Vide. Rapide.

See Exercise 35th.

### THIRTY-SIXTH LESSON—Trente-sixiême leçon.

The future of the second conjugation is formed by adding ai to the infinitive.

I shall finish my lessons to-morrow: when will you finish yours?

As soon as.

I shall finish them as soon as I

I shall be. Thou shalt be. He shall be.

We shall be.
You shall be.

They shall be.

Contented, glad.
Will you be glad to see the good books which your father has brought you?

Je finirai mes leçons demain: quand finirez-vous les vôtres? Aussitot.

Je les finirai aussitot que je pourrai.

Je serai.

Tu seras.

Nous serons.

Vous serez. Ils seront.

Content.

Serez-vous content de voir les bons livres que votre père vous a portés ? I shall be very glad to see them, but I shall be still more glad maisje serai encore plus content to give them to my good sister.

de les donner a ma bonne sœur.

The superlative degree is formed by prefixing the definite article to the comparative.

Will you have the handsomest of all these books?

Aurez-vous le plus beau de tous ces livres ?

I shall have the handsomest of these, but your cousin will have a handsomer one than mine.

J'aurai le plus beau de ceux-ci. mais votre cousin en aura un plus beau que le mien. Humide.

Liquid. Perfidious. Timid. Solid. Sick. Commodious. Incommodious. Sad. Just. Modest. Civil-honest. Uncivil.

Damp.

Perfide. Timide. Solide. Malade. Commode. Incommode. Triste. Juste. Modeste. Honnête. Mal-honnête.

Liquide.

Firm. Savage. Fertile. Sterile. Fragile. Useful.

Useless.

Ferme. Sauvage, Fertile. Sterile. Fragile. Utile. Inutile.

See Exercise 36th.

### TH LESSON.— Trente-septième leçon.

Verbs of the 4th conjugation form their future by changing the final e into ai, &c.

I will return you your books when	Je vous rendrai vos livres		
I will return you your books when )	quand vous me rendrez les		
you return me mine.	miens.		
In order to.	Pour.		
Why do you go so often to my	Pourquoi allez-vous si souvent		
father's?	chez mon père ?		
So often.	Si souvent.		
I go to your father's to see your	Je vais chez votre père pour		
sister.	voir votre sœur.		
Business — affairs.	Les affaires, $f$ .		
Do you go to his house in order	Allez-vous chez lui pour lui		
to speak to him about your)	parler de vos affaires ?		
affairs ?	•		
No, I go to his house to speak to	Non, je vais chez lui pour lui		
him about his.	parler des siennes.		
I shall go.	J'irai.		
Thou shalt go.	Tu iras.		
He shall go.	Il ira.		
We shall go.	Nous irons.		
You shall go.	Vous irez.		
They shall go.	Ils iront.		
Shall you go to my father's?	Irez-vous chez mon père ?		
To-morrow morning.	Demain matin.		
Yes, I shall go to his house to-	Oui, j'irai chez lui demain		
morrow morning.	matin.		
Shall you be at home this even-	Serez-vous chez vous co soir 2		
ing?	)		
Before.	Avant.		
No. I shall not be at home before	Non, je ne serai pas chez moi		
to-morrow morning.	avant demain matin.		
To lose. Losing. Lost.	Perdre. Perdant. Perdu.		
To sell. Selling. Sold.	Vendre. Vendant. Vendu.		
To hear.	Entendre, -ant, -u.		
To wait for.	Attendre, -ant, -u.		
To forbid.	Défendre, -ant, -u.		
To give back.	l Rendre		
To confound.	Confondre, -ant, -u.		
To interrupt.	Interrompre, -ant, -u.		
To take.	Prendre.		
To understand.	Comprendre.		
All the verbs in the above list form the ind. pres. by changing the			

All the verbs in the above list form the ind. pres. by changing the re of the infinitive into

War.

1st pers. sing. -s. 1st pers. plur. -ons. 2d-s, -ez. 34 -ent. and dropping it for the third person singular. I lose. Je perds. Thou losest. Tu perds. He loses. Il perd. We lose. Nous perdons. You lose. Vous perdez. They lose. Ils perdent. The thing. La chose. Fortune. La fortune. Thought. La pensée. Memory. La mémoire. Country. La patrie. Peace. La paix.

See Exercise 37th.

La guerre.

## THIRTY-EIGHTH LESSON.—Trente-huitieme leçon.

I shall come. Je viendrai. Thou wilt come. Tu viendras. He will come. Il viendra. We will come. Nous viendrons. You will come. Vous viendrez. They will come. Ils viendront. Will you come to my house Viendrez-vous chez moi deto-morrow? main ? lf. Yes, I will come to your house, ) Oui, je viendrai chez vous, si if your brother will come to votre frère viendra chez moi mine in the afternoon. dans l'après-midi. In the afternoon. Dans l'après-midi. I shall be able. Je pourrai. Thou wilt be able. Tu pourras. He will be able. Il pourra.

We will be able.
You will be able.
They will be able.
He will not be able to come to your house in the afternoon, but he will come in the morning.

In the morning.
In the evening.

Why does he not wish to come this evening?

Nous pourrons.
Vous pourrez.
Ils pourront.
Il ne pourra pas venir chez vous
dans l'aprés-midi, mais il y
viendra le matin.
Le matin.
Le soir.
Pourquoi ne veut-il pas venir ce

The absolute superlative is expressed by one of the adverbs très, fort, bien, very; extrêmement, extremely; infiniment, infinitely.

soir ?

A very fine book.

This man is exceedingly rich.

To have something to do.

What have you to do?

I have a great deal to do; I have
two letters to write.

The city. The capital. The street. The square. The meat-market. The column. The bell. The dormar-window. The window. The coach-house. The cabin. The cottage. The barn. The farm. The manger. The door. The kitchen. The chamber. The library. The church.

The school.

Un très beau livre.
Cet homme est extrêmement riche
Avoir à faire.
Qu'avez-vous à faire ?
J'ai beaucoup à faire : j'ai à
écrire deux lettres.

La ville. La capitale. La rue. La place. La boucheric. La colonne. La cloche. La lucarne. La fenêtre. La remise. La cabane. La chaumière. La grange. La ferme. La créche. La porte. La cuisine. La chambre. La bibliothèque. L'église, f. L'ecole, f.

See Exercise 38th.

## THIRTY-NINTH LESSON.—Trente-neuvième leçon.

To say. Saying. Said,—To tell,	Dire. Disant. Dit.		
I say.	Je dis.		
Thou sayest.	Tu dis.		
He says.	Il dit.		
We say.	Nous disons.		
You say.	Vous disons.		
They say.	Ils disent.		
Will you tell me what you have	Voulez-vous me dire ce que vous		
to do ?	avez à faire ?		
I will say,—tell.	Je dirai.		
Thou wilt say.	Tu diras.		
He will say.	Il dira.		
We will say.	Nous dirons.		
You will say.	Vous direz.		
They will say.	Ils diront.		
I will tell you very willingly.	Je vous le dirai très volontiers.		
Very willingly.	Très volontiers.		
Have you told your brother to	Avez-vous dit à votre frère de		
come and see me to-morrow	venir me voir demain watin ?		
morning?			
I told him to come and see you	Je lui ai dit de venir vous voir		
to-morrow afternoon.	demain dans l'après-midi.		
The hour—o'clock. What o'clock?	L'heure.		
	Quelle heure?		
What o'clock is it? It is one o'clock.	Quelle heure est-il?		
It is one o'clock.	Il est une heure.		
Half.	Il est deux heures. Demi-ie.		
It is half-past one.	Il est une heure et demie.		
•			
When demi follows the noun, it	agrees with it in gender; when it		
precedes it, it remains unchanged.			
Has it struck twelve?	Midi est-il sonné ?		
To strike.	Sonner, (être.)		
It is going to strike twelve.	Midi va sonner.		
Half an hour.	Une demi-heure.		

To remain. Remaining. Re- ? Rester. Restant. Restè. mained. Do you wish to remain long at Voulez-vous rester long-temps your father's? chez votre père ? Long. Long-temps. I wish to remain there half an Je veux y rester une demihour. heure. How long do you wish to re-Combien de temps voulez-vous y main there ? rester? Je n'y resterai pas long-temps. I do not wish to remain there long To wish. Wishing. Wished. Vouloir Voulant Voulu. I shall wish. Je voudrai. Thou wilt wish. Tu vondras. He will wish. Il voudra. We will wish. Nous youdrons. Vous voudrez. You will wish. They will wish. Ils voudront. Will your cousin wish to come Votre cousin voudra-t-il venir with us? avec nous ? With. A vec. He will not wish (be willing) to Il ne voudra pas venir avec nous, parcequ'il veut aller avec votre come with us, because he wishes to go with your sister. sœur. La minute. The minute. The moment. Le moment. The instant. L'instant. The day. Le jour. La pointe de jour. Daybreak. L'aurore-l'aube du jour. Dawn. Le lever du soleil. Sunrise. Le coucher du soleil. Sunset. La nuit. Night. Le midi. À midi. Noon. At noon. Midnight. Le minuit. L'an. The year. Le quartier. The quarter. Le siècle. The century. Le temps. The time. L'éternité. Eternity.

See Exercise 39th.

#### FORTIETH LESSON—Quarantième leçon.

To write. Writing. Written.

I write.

Thou writest.

He writes.

We write.

You write.

They write.

I shall write.

Thou wilt write.

He will write.

We will write.

You will write.

They will write.

Shall you write to your father tomorrow?

No, sir, for I wrote to him twice last week.

For. Because.

Once, twice, &c.

Have you written to him twice? Only-but.

Ecrire. Ecrivant. Ecrit.

J'écris.

Tu écris. Il écrit.

Nous écrivons.

Vous écrivez.

Ils écrivent.

J'écrirai.

Tu écriras.

Il écrira.

Nous écrirons.

Vous écrirez.

Ils écriront.

Ecrirez-vous à votre père de-

Non, monsieur, car je lui ai écrit deux fois la semaine passée.

Car.

Une fois, deux fois, &c. Lui avez-vous écrit deux fois ?

Ne—aue.

Only-but is expressed in French by ne before the verb and que after it. This form deserves particular attention, for the que is sometimes separated by several words from the ne.

To intend. Intending. Intended.

I intend.

Thou intendest.

He intends.

We intend.

You intend.

They intend.

I shall intend.

Thou wilt intend.

He will intend.

I have written to him only once. | Je ne lui ai écrit qu'une fois. Compter. Comptant. Compté. (No preposition after compter.)

Je compte.

Tu comptes. Il compte.

Nous comptons.

Vous comptez.

Ils comptent.

Je compterai.

Tu compleras.

Il comptera.

We shall intend.
You shall intend.
They shall intend.
Soon.
Do you intend to go to your uncle's soon.?
I intend to go there soon: will you come with me?
I shall be very glad to go with

And my uncle will be very glad to see you.

Spring.
Summer.
Autumn.
Winter.

The season.The earth.

The fire.
The water.
The air.
The sun.
The moon.

The star.

Nous compterons. Vous compterez. 11s compteront. Bientôt.

Comptez-vous aller bientôt chezvotre oncle ?

Je compte y aller bientôt: y viendrez-vous avec moi? Je serai très content d'y aller avec vous.

Et mon oncle sera fort content de vous voir.

Le printemps.
L'été.
L'automne.
L'hiver.
La saison.
La terre.
Le feu.
L'eau, f.
L'air, m.
Le soleil.
La lunc.
L'étioile, f.

See Exercise 40th,

## FORTY-FIRST LESSON.—Quarante et unième leçon.

Whenever the stem-syllable of the first conjugation ends in g, an e is inserted in all those forms in which the g would be regularly followed by an  $\alpha$  or an o.

To eat. Eating. Eaten.
I eat.
Thou eatest.
He eats.
We eat.
You eat.
They eat.

Manger. Mange-e-ant. Mangé.
Je mange.

Tu manges.
Il mange.
Nous mangeons.
Vous mangez.
Ils mangent.

C 2

When the root ends  $\min e$ , the e takes a small mark, called cedilla (g), in all those forms in which it is regularly followed by a, o, or u.

To place. Placing. Placed. We put our clothes upon the table; where do you put yours?

We put them under it.

To put. Putting. Put.

I put.

Thou puttest. He puts.

We put.

You put.

They put.

I shall put.

Thou shalt put. He shall put.

We shall put.

You shall put.

They shall put.

In the country.

What does your father intend to do in the country?

He intends to amuse himself there To amuse one's self. Placer. Plaçant. Placé. Nous mettons nos habits sur la table; où mettez-vous les vôtres?

Nous les mettons dessous. Mettre, -ant. Mis.

Je mets.

Tu mets.

Il met.

Nous mettons.

Ils mettent.

Je mettrai.

Tu mettras.

Il mettra.

Nous mettrons.

Vous mettrez.
Ils mettront.

A la compagne.

Votre père que compte t-il faire à la campagne ?

Il compte s'y amuser. S'amuser.

In French, the reflexive pronoun self precedes the infinitive. But, whenever there is a y or an en in the sentence, it is placed between the reflexive pronoun and the verb.

How—with what—what?
How does he intend to amuse himself there?
He intends to amuse himself with

He intends to amuse himself with reading and writing. Amuse himself with reading and

writing! What is he thinking of?

A quoi?

A quoi compte-t-il s'y amuser ?
Il compte s'y amuser à lire et à
écrire.

S'amuser à lire et à écrire! A quoi pense-t-il?

The infinitive is sometimes used in English as an exclamation, but then the to is generally dropped. It is used in the same way in French, but without any change of form, as will be seen by the preceding phrase.

To think of.
To assuage.
To avenge.
To load—to charge.
To menace.
To exercise.
To correct.
To interrogate.
To pronounce.
To judge.
To arrange.
To derange.

Penser à.
Soulager.
Venger.
Charger—de.
Menacer.
Exercer.
Corriger.
Interroger.
Prononcer.
Juger.
Ranger.
Déranger.

See Exercise 41st.

# FORTY-SECOND LESSON.—Quarante-deuxième leçon.

To send. Sending. Sent.
I send.
Thou sendest.
He sends.
We send.
You send.
They send.

Envoyer, -ant, -é.
J'envoie.
Tu envoies.
Il envoie.
Nous envoyons.
Vous envoyez.
Ils envoient.

In verbs ending in ayer, oyer, uyer, the letter y is changed into i, whenever, in the course of inflection, it would be followed by an e mute.

To sweep. Sweeping. I sweep.
I sweep.
Thou sweepest.
He sweeps.
We sweep.
You sweep.
They sweep.
I shall sweep.
He shall sweep.
We shall sweep.
You shall sweep.
They shall sweep.
They shall sweep.
I shall sweep.
I shall sweep.
I shall sweep.
I shall sweep.

Balayer, -ant, -é.
Je balaie.
Tu balaies.
Il balaie.
Nous balayons.
Vous balayez.
Ils balaient.
Je balaierai.
Tu balaieras.
Il balaieras.
Nous balaierons.
Vous balaierons.
Vous balaierons.

Thou shalt send. He shall send. We shall send. You shall send. They shall send.

Have you swept your room?

never sweep it, but my servant has swept it.

Ñever.

To do, (make.) Doing. Done.

I do.

Thou dost. He does.

We do.

You do.

They do.

I shall do.

Thou shalt do.

He shall do. We shall do.

You shall do.

They shall do.

What shall you do to-morrow? I shall not do any thing; what

shall you do? Observe the repetition of the vous.

I shall amuse myself as well as ? I can.

As well as I can.

Thou amusest thyself. He amuses himself. We amuse ourselves. You amuse yourselves. They amuse themselves.

At home. Is Mr. B. at home ? Yes, he is.

I amuse myself.

Tu enverras. Il enverra.

Nous enverrons. Vous enverrez.

Ils enverront.

Avez-vous balayé votre cham. bre ?

Je ne la balaie jamais, mais mon domestique l'a balavée.

Jamais. Faire. Faisant. Fait.

Je fais.

Tu fais. Il fait.

Nous faisons.

Vous faites.

Ils font. Je ferai.

Tu feras.

Il fera.

Nous ferons.

Vous ferez. Ils feront.

Que ferez-vous demain?

Je ne ferai rien : et vous, que ferez-vous?

Je m'amuserai de mon mieux.

De mon mieux.

The reflexive pronouns are the accusatives of the three persons of the personal pronouns placed before the verb.

Je m'amuse.

Tu t'amuses. Il s'amuse.

Nous nous amusons.

Vous vous amusez. Ils s'amusent.

Au logis. A la maison.

Monsieur B. est-il à la maison? Oui, monsieur, il y est.

To fatigue. Fatiguing. Fatigued.

Why does he stay at home so long?

So much, so long.

Because he is too much fatigued to go out.

Now. He does not wish to go out now, but, if you will wait a little, he will soon be ready to go out. Ready to.

Are you ready to start? I am not ready yet, but I shall be soon.

Fatiguer, -ant, -é.

Pourquoi reste-t-il si long-temps à la maison?

Tant. Si long-temps. Parcequ'il est trop fatigué pour sortir.

A présent. Il ne veut pas sortir à présent, mais, si voulez attendre un peu, il sera bientôt prêt à sortir.

Prêt à.

Etes-vous prêt à partir ? Je ne suis pas encore prêt, mais ie le serai bientôt.

See Exercise 12d.

#### FORTY-THIRD LESSON.—Quarante-troisième lecon.

Whose ? Whose hat is this? It is mine; but that is father's.

A qui? A qui est-ce chapeau-ci? my | C'est à moi; mais celui-la est à

Two things are to be observed in these phrases: first, that the idea of property is expressed by the preposition a.

Second, that the demonstrative pronoun ce is, by a peculiarity of the French language, used with the verb être, instead of the personal pronoun  $i\bar{t}-\bar{i}l$ .

Who sees the enemy? It is I. Who gave you this hat ? It was my father who gave it to i

Qui voit l'ennemi? C'est moi. Qui vous a donné ce chapcau? C'est mon père qui me l'a don-

We can say in French, il est à moi, but c'est à moi is more elegant. But, whenever the verb to be is followed by a noun or pronoun, as in the two last examples, we must translate it by cc.

Observe, too, the use of the present, c'est mon père, where we say, it was my father.

The body.

The member--limb.

The head. The hair.

The face.

The forehead.

The features.

The eve. The eyebrow.

The eyelid.

The eyeball.

The nose.

The cheek.

The lip.

The mouth.

The tooth. The throat.

The ear.

The temple.

The arm.

The elbow.

The wrist. The finger.

The hand.

The nail. The back.

Size-the waist.

The foot.

The leg. The knee.

Is this woman's hair black?

Yes, her hair is black, and her

eyes are black also?

Le corps. Le membre.

La tête.

Les cheveux. m.

Le visage-la figure.

Le front.

Les traits.

L'œil. Les yeux, pl.

Le sourcil.

La paupiére.

La prunelle de l'œil. Le nez.

La joue.

La lévre.

La bouche. La dent.

Le gosier.

L'oreille.

La tempe.

Le bras. Le coude.

Le poignet. Le doigt.

La main. L'ongle, m.

Le dos.

La taille.

Le pied. La jambe.

Le genou. Cette femme a-t-elle les cheveux noirs?

Oui, elle a les cheveux noirs, et les yeux noirs aussi.

Observe in these phrases the use of the definite article, where in English we should use the possessive pronoun and possessive case.

See Exercise 43d.

#### FORTY-FOURTH LESSON.—Quarante-quatrième leçon.

The imperfect is formed from the present participle by changing ant into

```
-ais, 1 sing.
                                              -ions,
                                                       1 plur.
                                              −iez,
          -ais, 2,
          -ait. 3.
                                              -aient, 3.
        1. Parl-ant.
                                            2. Fin-i-ss-ant.
     Je parl-ais.
                                         Je fini-ss-ais.
     Tu parl-ais.
                                         Tu fini-ss-ais.
                                         Il fini-ss-ait.
     Il parl-ait.
     Nous parl-ions.
                                         Nous fini-ss-ions.
     Vous parl-iez.
                                         Vous fini-ss-iez.
     Ils parl-aient.
                                         Ils fini-ss-aient.
       3. Recev-ant.
                                            4. Vend-ant.
    Je recev-ais.
                                         Je vend-ais.
            -ais.
                                                 -ais.
            -ait.
                                                 -ait.
            -ions.
                                                 -ions.
            -iez.
                                                 -iez.
            -aient.
                                                 -aient.
What were you doing yesterday | Que faisiez-vous hier quand je
  when I saw you?
                                       vous ai vu ?
                                    Je plantais des pois.
I was planting peas.
       To plant.
                                            Planter.
       The pea.
                                            Le pois.
```

Wherever we use the active participle with the imperfect tense of the verb to be, the French use the imperfect of the principal verb without the auxiliary.

Did you write your father of- | Ecriviez-vous souvent à votre ten when he was in the country?

I wrote him every day.

père quand il était à la campagne? Je lui écrivais tous les jours.

Wherever an act is spoken of as habitual, we must use the imperfect. It must be used, therefore, wherever we can employ the word used to, or any other that signifies the habit of being or doing.

Usually.

Ordinairement.

To knit. To chat. To weep. Satin. Gauze. Crape. Velvet. Muslin. Linen. Cambric. White linen. Coarse linen. Lace. Calico. Doubtful. Natural. Just. Surprising. Astonishing. Proper, suitable. Essential. Useful. Indispensable.

Tricoter. Causer. Pleurer. Le satin. La gaze. Le crêpe. Le velours. La mousseline. La toile. L'indienne, f. La toile blanche. La toile écrue. Laidentelle. Le calicot. Douteux. Naturel. Juste. Surprenant. Etonnant. Convenable. Essentiel. Utile. Indispensable.

See Exercise 44th.

### FORTY-FIFTH LESSON—Quarante-cinquième leçon.

FUTURE.

CONDITIONAL.

I would do it if I could. | Je le ferais si je pouvais.

The conditional is formed from the future.

I shall do.
Thou shalt do.
He shall do.
We shall do.
You shall do.
They shall do.

Je ferai.
Tu feras.
Il fera.
Nous ferons.
Vous ferez.
Ils feront.

I would do.
Thou wouldst do.
He would do.

Je ferais. Tu ferais. Il ferait. We would do.
You would do.
They would do.
Would you go there if I was going?
Yes, I would go there very willingly if you were going.

Towards { physically. morally.

Is this man coming towards us? Yes, he is coming towards us. To behave—conduct one's self. Does your brother behave well towards his friends? He behaves well towards every-

body.
Everybody.
What have you that is handsome?
Ihave a beautiful bottle of wine.

And I have a beautiful wine-bottle.

.

Nous ferions. Vous feriez. Ils feraient.

Y iriez-vous si j'y allais?

Oui, j'y irais très volontiers si vous y altiez. Vers.

Envers.

Cet homme vient-il vers nous? Oui, il vient vers nous.

Se comporter.

Votre frère se comporte-t-il bien envers ses amis? Il se comporte bien envers tout

le monde.

Tout le monde.

Qu'avez-veus de beau?
J'ai une belle bouteille de vin.
Et, moi, j'ai une belle bouteille
á vin.

Observe the use of the two forms of I: the first is emphatic, the second a simple nominative, and both should be used in phrases of this kind, where one person istemphatically distinguished from another.

Observe, too, the use of the preposition de and d between two substantives; the de to express the substance of which the first substantive is made or which it contains—the d, the use to which it is applied.

Reason.
Nature.
Peace.
War.
Solitude.
Strange.
Afflicting.
False.
Superfluous.

La raison.
La nature.
La paix.
La guerre.
La solitude.
Etrange.
Affligeant.
Faux. Fausse, f.
Superflu.

Barley. To seem. L'orge. Sembler.

See Exercise 45th.

### FORTY-SIXTH LESSON—Quarante-sixième legon.

In all the conjugations, but the third, the present subjunctive is formed from the present participle by changing ant into e, and adding for the persons the terminations

e, es, e—ions, iez, ent.

Que je parl-e. Finiss-e. Vendse. Recoiv-e. Vend-es. Que tu parl-es. Finiss-es. Recoi-v-es. Vend-e. Qu'il parl-e. Fini-ss-e. Recoi-v-c Que nous parl-ions. Finiss-ions. Recev-ions. Vend-ions. Vend-icz. Que vous parl-iez. Finiss-icz. Recev-icz. Qu'ils parl-ent. Finiss-ent. Recoiv-ent. Vend-ent.

Observe the irregularity in the singular and third person plural of recevoir, in which ev becomes oiv.

Verbs that express a wish, command, expectation, prohibition, doubt, permission, or the like, are followed by que with the subjunctive.

Do you wish me to speak to you?
Yes, I am very desirous that you should speak to me, and tell me that little story.

It is to be desired.

It is to be wished.
It is to be feared.

What do you say, my friend?
I say that it is to be desired that
it should be good weather tomorrow.

That I do or make.
That thou dost or makest.
That he does or makes.
That we do or make.
That you do or make.

Voulez-vous que je vous parle? Oui, je?désire fort que vous me parliez, et que vous me contiez cette petite histoire.

Il est à desirer.

Il est à souhaiter.

Il est à craindre.

Que dites-vous, mon ami? Je dis qu'il est à désirer qu'il

fasse beau temps demain.

Que je fasse.

Que tu fasses.

Qu'il fasse.

Que nous fassions. Que vous fassiez. That they do or make.

To be fine weather.
What kind of weather is it?
It is bad weather.

It is necessary, we must.
What must be done?
We must go to market.
What must we do?
You must set out immediately.

Qu'ils fassent.
Faire beau temps.
Quel temps fait-il?
Il fait mauvais temps.
Il faut.
Que faut-il faire?
Il faut aller au marché.
Que nous faut-il faire?
Il faut que vous partiex tout de suite.
Tout de suite.

Immediately. Tout de su

In an indefinite phrase, or in a phrase where there can be no doubt about the person who is meant, il faut may be used with the infinitive.

You must give me that.

Ought it not rather to be given to my sister?

Rather.

| Il faut que vous me donniez cela. | Ne faut-il pas le donner plutôt à | ma sœur ? | Plutôt.

Here the proposition is stated generally, and as regards the giver, indefinitely.

Vexed. Sorry.
Goodness.
Variety.
Play—the game.
Vigorous.
To consult.
The fact—deed.
To tell—narrate.
Adroit.
Awkward—unhandy.
Spectacle—show.
To animate.
Supple.

Faché.
La bonté.
La variété.
Le jeu.
Vigoureux.
Consulter.
Le fait.
Conter.
Adroit.
Maladroit.
Le spectacle.
Animer.
Souple.

See Exercise 46th.

### FORTY-SEVENTH LESSON.—Quarante-septième leçon.

Que vous faut-il?

Il me faut de pain. Vous en faut-il beaucoup ?

Une livre.

What do you want?
I (want some bread.
Do you want much?
Yes, I want several pounds.
One pound.

Observe that the literal meaning of this phrase is, "What is wanting or necessary to you?", the personal pronoun and en being placed in their usual order before the verb.

To go away.

Do you wish to go away?

No, I do not wish to go away,
but my two sisters wish to go

away.

In these phrases the adverbial meaning of en (inde) is very apparent. It should be rendered by "away."

What must I do in order to be able to go away?
You must have your clothes packed.

To have packed.
To have a thing done.
To pack.

What are you having done? As for that I trust to you.

To trust to. To advise.

I do not advise you to trust to me, for I do not know any thing about it.

To know about.
However—still.
Your honour, however, is concerned in it, (is at stake).
Yours, rather, is at stake.

S'en aller.
Voulez-vous vous en aller?
Non, je ne veux pas m'en aller,
mais mes deux sœurs veulent
s'en aller.

Oui, il m'en faut plusieurs livres.

Que faut-il que je fasse pour pouvoir m'en aller ?

Il faut que vous fassiez emballer vos habits.

Faire emballer. Faire faire une chose.

Emballer.

Que faites-vous faire?

Pour cela je m'en rapporte à vous. S'en rapporter à.

Conseiller.

Je ne vous conseille pas de vous en rapporter à moi, car je ne

m'y connais pas. S'y connaitre.

Pourtant.

Il y va pourtant de votre honneur.

Il y va plutôt de la vôtre.

Observe the adverbial use of y in the preceding phrases, and compare it with y in its radical meaning of there.

To unveil--discover.

To smother.

Gratitude. The part.

To furnish.

The opera.

To run away.

Dévoiler.

Etouffer.

La réconnaissance.

La partie. Fournir.

L'opéra. La moitiè.

S'enfuir, (de.)

See Exercise 47th.

### FORTY-EIGHTH LESSON.—Quarante-huitième leçon.

To agree to—about.
Do you agree to that?
No, I do not agree to it.
Do you agree that that is true?
I grant you that it is true;
but still I do not approve of it.
One—we—they.

Convenir de.
Convenez-vous de cela?
Non, je n'en conviens pas.
Convenez-vous que cela soit vrai?
Je vous accorde que cela est
vrai; mais pourtant je ne l'approuve pas.

On is an indeterminate pronoun, and is used where, in English, we use one, people, we, or they as nominatives in an indefinite sense. In translating from French into English the scholar should be careful to choose the form which corresponds best to the English idiom.

What news is there at your house?
There is no news, but we we are preparing for great changes.

Que dit-on de nouveau chez vous? On ne dit rien de nouveau, mais on se prépare à de grands changements.

Where we should use the passive voice, the French often make use of on; and hence, in translating into English, the student will often find that it makes better English to translate on by our passive.

Is that article found in many laws?

Yes, it is found in all laws.

Cet article se trouve-t-il dans beaucoup de lois ? Oui, il se trouve dans toutes les

lois.

Here it will be seen that the passive voice is rendered by the reflexive form of the verb. And the student, who compares earefully the cases in which the passive is used in French with those in which it is used in English, will find that the French contrive to avoid it by the use of on and the reflexive in a large number of cases, where we are compelled to use it.

To sell.

How does that cloth sell? It sells at five dollars a yard. To be satisfied.

Are you contented with what

you have got? Yes, for we must be contented with what we can get.

To apply to. Whom must we apply to to learn

your uncle's address? We must apply to his son.

Is your uncle easily contented?

Easily. Hardly ever.

No, he is hardly ever contented with what is done for him.

Se vendre.

Combien ce drap se vend-il ? Il se vend cinq gourdes l'aune.

Se contenter. Etes-vous content de ce que vous

avez obtenu ? Oui, car il faut se contenter de

ce qu'on peut obtenir, S'adresser à.

A qui faut-il s'adresser pour savoir l'adresse de votre oncle ?

Il faut s'adresser à son fils. Votre oncle se contente-tail facilement?

Facilement.

Presque jamais.

Non, il ne se contente presque jamais de ce qu'on fait pour lui.

See Exercise 48th.

### FORTY-NINTH LESSON.—Quarante-neuvième leçon.

#### PERFECT INDICATIVE.

Je parl-ai.	Fini-s.	Rec-us.	Vend-is.
Tu parl-as.	Fini-s.	Rec-us.	Vend-is.
Il parl-α.	Fini-t.	Reç-ut.	Vend-it.

Nous parl-âmes. Finî-mes. Reç-umes. Vend-îmes. Vous parl-âtes. Finî-tes. Reç-utes. Vend-îtes. Ils parl-èrent. Fini-rent. Reçurent. Vend-irent.

The perfect definite is a narrative tense. It describes a past action as a single definite action, that took place at sone past time, no matter how near or how distant.

I told. Je dis. Thou toldest. To dis. He told. Il dit. We told. Nous dimes. You told. Vous dites. They told. Ils dirent. When did he tell you that? Quand vous dit-il cela ? He told me that last year, and Il me dit cela l'année passée, et then he told it to me again last puis il me le dit de nouveau la week. semaine passée. Puis. Then. De nouveau. Again-anew.

But there is no idea of continuance or repetition in it. Whereever these ideas are to be expressed, you must use the imperfect.

What were you doing yesterday when I came into your
room?

I was speaking to my father,
who went away as soon as
he saw you come in.

What did you do last evening at
my brother's?

Que faisiez-vous hier quand
j'entrai dans votre chambre?

Je parlais à mon père, qui
s'en alla aussitôt qu'il vous
vit.

Que fites-vous hier au soir chez
mon frère?

We sang and danced.

Nous chantames et noun dansames.

In speaking of actions. the French generally use the perfect definite, unless they are spoken of as habitual. In speaking of state, the imperfect.

To assist.

To att nd.

Cloud.

Acorn.

Oak.

To arrive at

Assister.

Assist

In this manner. The devil.

Que j'eusse.

De cette sorte. Le diable.

See Exercise 49th.

# FIFTIETH LESSON.—Cinquantième leçon.

The imperfect of the subjunctive is formed from the 2d person singular of the perf. ind. by adding se.

Tu parlas.  Que je parlasse.  Tu parl-asses.  Il parl-4t.  Nous parl-assions.  Vous parl-assiez.	finis, finisse, finisses, fini-ssions, fini-ssiez, fini-ssez,	reçusse. reçusses. reç-usses. reç-ut. reç-ussions. reç-ussions.	vendis. vendisse. vend-isses. vend-issions. vend-issions.
Ils parl-assent.	fini-ssent.	reg-ussent.	vend-issent.

In avoir and être, the imp. subj. is formed in the same way from tu eus, (thou hadst.) tu fus, (thou wast.)

fusse.

Tu eusses.	fusses.
Il eût.	fût.
Nous eussions.	fussions.
Vous eussiez.	fussiez.
Ils eussent.	fussent.
What do you wish me to do?	Que voulez-vous que je fasse?
I wish you to renounce this enter-	Je veux que vous renonciez à
prise.	cette entreprise.
To renounce.	Renoncer.
An enterprise.	Une entreprise.
What will he wish me to	Que voudra-t-il que je dise ?
He will wish you to tell the l	Il voudra que vous disiez la vérité.

Here we have the present indicative and future indicative followed by the present subjunctive.

What did you wish me to do? Que désiriez-vous que je fisse? Que désirates-vous que je fisse?

I desired that you should re nounce this enterprise. Je désirai que vous renonçassiez à cette entreprise.

Here we have the imperfect and perfect indicative followed by the imperfect subjunctive.

Thus.

Present indicative. Future indicative. Imperfect indicative.

Perfect indicative.

To put one's hat on.

Current.

To discover.

Dull weather. The wall.

The picture.

I beg you to.

Present subjunctive.

Imperfect subjunctive.

Se couvrir.

Nuisible. Découvrir.

Un temps couvert.

La muraille. Le tableau.

Prier.
Je vous prie de.

See Exercise 50th.

# FIFTY-FIRST LESSON.—Cinquante et unième leçon.

Is gold a useful metal? L'or est-il un métal utile?

In many cases where the definite article is omitted in English, it is used in French.

It is used before the names of metals and materials.

What is wood good for?
To be good for—to be used for.
Wood is used for many things.

Le bois à quoi sert-il ? Servir à.

Le bois sert à bien des choses.

Here no particular wood is meant, but every substance, which comes under the nead of wood, is said to be useful for many things. And thus, when a thing is taken in its collective sense, it must have the article before it.

Observe the use of des after bien.

Is virtue lovely? Yes, and vice is odious. What?

What renders woman lovely?

Sweetness.

La vertu est-elle aimable ? Oui, et le vice est odieux. Qu'est ce qui ?

Qu'est ce qui rend la femme aimable ?

La douceur.

Here it will be seen that woman is taken collectively for the whole sex, and must be rendered la femme.

By the first two examples it will be seen that abstract nouns are

used with the definite article.

To subdue. To bound—limit. Desire.

Firmness-resolution.

Inconvenience. To obviate.

What do you intend to do to obviate these inconveniences? I do not intend to do anything.

Harvest. 🙎

Folly.

It is a felly to do nothing; you ought to think of some remedy.

It is not a folly: for I have already thought of one, and the best remedy is to do nothing.

Credulity. Difficulty.

The feeling.

Dupe. Character.

To absolve-acquit.

To dissolve. Equality.

Strength-force.

Sharpness—sourness.

Dompter. Borner.

Le désir.

La fermeté. L'inconvénient.

Obvier á.

Que comptez-vous faire pour obvier à ces inconvénients? Je ne compte rien faire.

La récolte. La folie.

C'est une folie que de rien faire : vous devriez songer à quelque remède.

Ce n'est pas une folie, car i'v ai déjà songé, et le meilleur reméde c'est de ne rien faire.

La crédulité.

La difficulté. Le sentiment.

Dupe.

Le caractère.

Absoudre.

Dissoudre.

L'égalité.

La force.

L'acreté.

See Exercise 51st.

# FIFTY-SECOND LESSON.—Cinquante-deuxième leçon.

England. L'Angleterre. Prussia. La Prusse. Russia. La Russie. France. La France. America. L'Amérique. The United States. Les Etats Unis. Europe. L'Europe. Asia. L'Asie. Africa. L'Afrique. Italy. L'Italie. Spain. E'Espagne. Greece. La Grèce.

It will be seen from the above examples that names of countries take the article.

Which is the most beautiful coun- | Quel est le plus beau pays de try in Europe?

Italy is the most beautiful coun- | L'Italie est le plus beau pays de try of Europe.

l'Europe.

l'Europe?

But after en the article is omitted.

In which part of Europe is your | Dans quelle partie de l'Europe brother?

He is in France. Whence do you come ? I come from France.

votre frère est-il ?

Il est en France. D'où venez-vous? Je viens de France.

In speaking of coming from a country, it is more usual to omit the article, though it may be used.

Of what king are you speak- } De quel roi parlez-vous?

I am speaking of the king Je parle du roi de Prusse.

De is also often used without the article, when the substantive has no adjective with it.

Were you ever in the kingdom (Avez-vous jamais été dans le royaume de la Grande Breof Great Britain?

Yes, I have been there very Oui, j'y ai été très souvent.

Here there is an adjective, and the article is used.

Do you like French wines? Yes, and Italian wines too.

Aimez vous les vins de France ? Oui, et les vins d'Italie aussi.

In these examples the article is omitted, because France and Italy are spoken of generally and without reference to their extent. My meaning is, that I like French and Italian wines generally, though there still may be some among them that I do not like.

Do Italian wines bring in much | Les vins de l'Italie rapportent-ils to government?

beaucoup au governement ? Pas autant que ceux de la France.

Not so much as those of France.

Here we mean all the wines of France and Italy; the sum total of the revenue raised from them; and, consequently, the article is used to show that these countries are spoken of definitely and in their full extent.

Between. Where is Paraguay?

Paraguay is a vast country of Le Paraguai est une vaste pays South America between Brazil. Peru, and Chili.

> Germany. Austria. Poland. Sweden. Denmark.

Où est le Paraguai?

de l'Amérique méridionale entre le Brésil, le Pérou, et le

> L'Allemagne. L'Autriche. La Pologne. La Suéde. La Danemarc.

See Exercise 62d.

# FIFTY-THIRD LESSON.—Cinquante-troisième leçon.

Avez-vous vu mon frère ? Have you seen my brother? Est-ce que vous avez vu mon frère. Either of the above forms may be used, but the latter is the more common. Do I speak to deaf men? Est-ce que je parle à des sourds? In the first person est-ce que is always the best form to use. Est-ce que je vous ai donné mon Have I given you my hat? chapeau ? No, your brother gave it to Non, c'est votre frère qui me l'a me. donné. Do I still owe this man some Est-ce que je dois encore de money? l'argent à cet homme? No, it is your brother who owes Non, c'est votre frère qui lui en him some. doit. Is the man of whom I speak Est-ce que l'homme doni je rich? parle est riche ? Of whom. Dont. Yes, but he does not love to speak Oui, mais il n'aime pas à parler about the things you spoke to des choses dont vous lui avez him about. parlé. Here it will be seen that dont is used for things as well as for persons. Of whom have I spoken ? | De qui est-ce que j'ai parlé ?

> To dress. Mourning. Because. Why. The harvest. To reap. Reaper. Towards noon. On purpose.

Dont is not used at the beginning of a sentence. Se vêtir. Le deuil. Parceque. Pourquoi. La moisson. Moissonner. Moissonneur. Vers midi. Exprès.

See Exercise 53d.

# FIFTY-FOURTH LESSON.—Cinquante-quatrième leçon.

What are you doing?
I am eating while writing my
exercise.

And I speak while correcting mine.

Observe the use of the preposition en before the present participle.

Do you know my uncle?

I know him by sight.

By sight. He knows you by name.

Did you meet him this morning? Yes, I met him at the corner of

Yes, I met him at the corner of the street.

Where is he then? Then.

I walked fast and left him a great way behind.

Fast.

A great way. Behind.

How much did you pay for that?
I paid fifty sous for it.

Observe that for is not translated.

How much did your brother pay for his new hat? He paid twenty francs for it.

Troublesome—meddling.
At first.
Eye-witness.

Eye-witness.
To take leave of.
Goods.

See Exercise 54th.

Qu'est-ce que vous faites?

Je mange en écrivant mon thème.

Et moi je parle en corrigeant le mien.

Est-ce que vous connaissez mon

oncle?

Je le connais de vue.

De vue.

De vue. Il vous connait de nom.

Est-ce que vous l'avez rencontré ce matin ?

Oui, je l'ai rencontré au coin de la rue.

Où donc est-ce qu'il est ?

J'ai marché vîte et je l'ai laissé bien loin derrière. Vîte.

Bien loin. Derrière.

Combien avez-vous payé cela? Je l'ai payé cinquante sous.

Combien votre frère a-t-il payé chapeau neuf?

Il l'a payé vingt francs. Tracassier.

D'abord.

Un témoin oculaire. Prendre congé de.

Les merchandises, f.

# FIFTY-F1FTH LESSON.—Cinquante-cinquième leçon.

Ne pleurez pas, je vous en Do not weep, I beg of you. prie. Do not be afraid, I will not | N'avez pas peur, je ne pleurerai weep. pas. In the Imperative mood the pronoun, as will be seen by the above examples, is omitted in the second person. Let him weep as much as he likes, | Qu'il pleure tant qu'il voudra, that will not prevent me from | cela ne m'empéchera pas de doing my duty. faire mon devoir. How much does that cost a foot? | Combien cela coûte-t-il le pied? Observe the translation of the indefinite a by the definite le. I bought those penknives for ten J'ai acheté ces canifs dix sous la sous a piece. pièce. How much can a good workman Combien un bon ouvrier peut-il earn a day ? gagner par jour ? He can earn four francs a Il peut gagner quatre francs par day. jour. Whatever. Quelconque. Anybody whatever can earn four Un homme quelconque peut gafrancs a day. gner quatre francs par jour. Do not believe that. Ne croyez pas cela. What a fine hat? Quel beau chapeau? Yes, it is a fine one, but yours is Oui, il est beau, mais le vôtre finer still. est encore plus beau. Agreeable to custom. Conformément à l'usage. As for my part—me. Quant à moi. To the clouds. Jusqu'aux nues. It rains. Il pleut. It hails. Il grêle. It snows. Il neige. It thunders. Il tonne. It lightens. Il fait des éclairs.

See Exercise 55th.

Il fait du vent.

It blows.

# FIFTY-SIXTH LESSON.—Cinquante-sixième legon.

What a fine book this is ? Yes, that must be true, "since everybody says so. Since.

Just.

What were you saying? I was saying that I had seen your brother who is just arrived.

Whence is he just arrived? He is just arrived from Boston. Are the things, of which he was speaking to you, very important ?

He was speaking to me of one of my friends, whose brother he knows very well.

Are we not almost to the end of these lessons ?

Yes, there is the end. I am very glad of it. Why so ?

Because I would like to begin M. Value's edition of Ollendorff.

Do you think it a good one? Good? I believe it to be excellent, and infinitely superior to all that has been done hitherto. Que ce livre est beau! Oui,il faut bien que cela soit vrai. puisque tout le monde le dit. Puisque. Venir de (with a verb.)

Que disiez-vous?

Je disais que j'avais vu votre frère qui vient d'arriver.

D'où vient-il d'arriver ?

Il vient d'arriver de Boston. Est-ce que les choses, dont il

vous parlait, sont très importantes?

Il me parlait d'un de mes amis, dont il connait très bien le frère.

Est-ce que nous ne sommes pas presqu'à la fin de ces leçons?

Oui, voilà la fin. J'en suis bien aise.

Peurquoi cela?

Parceque je voudrais bien commencer la nouvelle édition d'Ollendorff faite par M. Value.

La croyez-vous bonne ? Bonne ? Je la crois excellente, et infiniment supérieure à tout co qu'on a fait jusqu'ici.

So much the better. I shall be Tant mieux. Je serai fort con-very glad to study it too. tent de l'étudier moi aussi. Well then, we will begin to- | He bien! nous commencerous gether.

donc ensemble.

See Exercise 56th.

# GRAMMATICAL PARADIGMS.

### DEFINITE ARTICLE.

	SI	NGULAR.		PLUBAL.
	Masc.	Fem.	Before vowel or $h$ mute.	
Nom.	Le.	La.	L'.	Les.
Gen. Dat.	Du, (de le.) Au, (à le.)	De la. A la.	De 1'. À 1'	Des. Aux.

#### PARTITIVE ARTICLE.

Nom. } De la. De l'. 120

#### INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

A, one. Un, uns, Une, unce. D 2

# PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

#### SINGULAR.

### First Person.

Second Person.

Third Person.

Subject, or Nominative, Je, moi, I. Tu, toi, Object indirect in the Gen., De moi, of me. De toi, it is a moi, to me. Te, à toi, thou. |ll, lui, Elle. he. she. of thee. De lui, to thee. Lui, à lui, D'elle. of him. of her. to him. Lui, à elle. to her. " direct, or Accusative, Me, moi, thee. Le. lui. me. Te, toi, him. La, elle, her.

#### PLURAL.

Subject, or Nominative, Nous, we. Vous, ye or you. Ils, eux, they. Elles, they. Object indirect in the Gen., De nous, of us. De vous, of you. Deux, of them. Delles, of them. Us., Nous, a nous, to us. Fous, a vous, to you. Let, a eux, to them. Leur, a elles, to them. Leur, a elles, to them. Leur, a elles, them.

# POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

# Singular.

Plural.

First Person, Second Person, Third Person, Masculine, "Feminine, "Neuter,	My, mon, ma, mes. Thy, ton, ta, tes. His, son, sa, ses. Her, son, sa, ses. Its.	Our, notre, nos. Your, votre, vos. Their, leur, leurs. Their, leur, leurs. Their.
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81N	GULAR POS	SESSIVE.	PLURAL	POSSESSIVE.
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Mine.	le mien,	la mienne,	les miens,	les miennes.
Thine,	le tien,	la tienne,	les tiens,	les tiennes.
His,	le sien,	la sienne,	les siens,	les siennes.
Hers,	le sien,	la sienne,	les siens,	les siennes.
Ours,	le nôtre,	la nótre,	les nótres,	les notres.
Yours,	le vôtre,	la vôtre,	les vôtres,	les vôtres.
Theirs,	le leur,	la leur,	les leurs,	les leurs.

# RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Who, That,	qui. qui, que.	$Which, What, \$	qui, que, lequel. quoi, que, quel.
Whose, Of whom,	de qui, dont.		
Whom,	que, qui.		

None of the above pronouns, except quel and lequel, change their form to express number and gender. These two do it, thus:—

form to exp	ress number and g	gender. These two	o do n, mus :—
Tt.	Tusculine.	<b>F</b> emin	ine.
Quel,	quels,		quelles.
Lequel,	lesquels,	laquelle	lesquelles.
The former does not take the article; it merely takes the proposition. But the latter takes the article, and joins it on to itself.			
De quel, A quel, Duquel, Auquel,	de quels, à quels, desquels, auxquels,	de quelle, à quel'e, de laquelle, à laquelle,	de quelles. à quelles. desquelles. auxquelles.

# DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

# SINGULAR.

Mascu!	ine.	$F_{\epsilon m}$	inine.
Ce, or cet Celui, Celui-ci, Celui-la,	this or that. he or that. this. that.	Cette, Celle, Celle-ci, Celle-là,	this or that. she or that. this. that.

#### PLURAL.

Masculi	ne.	<b>F</b> emin	ine.
Ces,	these or those.	Ces,	these or those.
Ceux,	those.	Celles,	those.
Ceux-ci,	these.	Celles-ci, '	these.
Ceux-là,	those.	Celles-là,	those.

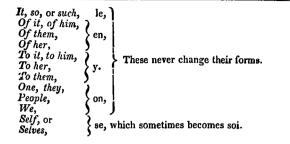
# INDETERMINATE PRONOUNS.

### SINGULAR.

All, Both, Either, Neither, One another, Somebody, or Some one. Everybody, or Every one,	Masculine. tout, I'un et l'autre, I'un ou l'autre, ni l'un ni l'autre, l'un l'autre. quelqu'un, chacun,	Feminine. toute. l'une et l'autre. l'une ou l'autre. ni l'une ni l'autre. l'une l'autre. quelqu'une. chacune.
Everybody, or Every one,	chacun,	chacune.
Nobody, None,	aucun, nul,	aucune. nulle.

#### PLURAL.

All, tou Both, les Either, les Neither, ni l One another, les	Masculine. s, uns et les autres, uns ou les autres, es uns ni les autres, uns les autres. lques-uns	Feminine. toutes. les unes et les autres. les unes ou les autres. ni les unes ni les autres. les unes les autres. quelques-unes.
Mnybody, Whoever, Whatever, quelcond nobody, personne	lue, ders.	aber only, and of both gen-
Many, plusieur	s, } Plural numbe	r only, and of both genders.
Nothing, rien,		aber only, and of both gen-



#### LIST OF PREPOSITIONS

### WHICH ARE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY THE NOUN OR PRO-NOUN TO WHICH THEY APPLY.

A. at or to. Après, after. travers, through. Attendu, considering, count of. Avant, before. Avec, with. Chez, at or to. Comme, like. Concernant, about. Contre, against. Dans, in. De, of or from. De dessous, from under. De dessus, from above. Depuis, since. Derrière, behind. Dès, from. Devant, before. Durant, during. En, in. Entre. between. Envers, to or towards. Environ, about.

Excepté, except. Hormis, excepting. Hors, but or except. Malgré, in spite of. Moyennant, for, by means of. Nonobstant, notwithstanding. Outre, besides. Par, by. Par-deçà, on this side. Par-delà, on that side. Par-dessous, under or below. Par-dessus, above. Parmi, among. Pendant, during. Pour, for. Sans, without. Sauf, save. Selon, according to. Sous, under. Suivant, according to. Sur, upon. Touchant, touching. Vers, towards, about. Vu. seeing.

#### LIST OF PREPOSITIONS

WHICH MUST HAVE THE PREPOSITION "DE" IMMEDIATELY AFTER THEM, OR THAT PREPOSITION UNITED WITH THE ARTICLE, WHEN IT BECOMES "DU," OR "DES."

A cause, because. A couvert, sheltered. Au-deçà, on this side. Au-delà, on the other side. Au-dessous, below. Au-dessus, above. Au-devant, before. Au-derrière, behind. A côté, by, beside. A fleur, near the edge. A retour, against, in return. Aux dépens, at the expense. A force, by strength. Aux environs, near, about. Au grand regret, to the great regret. À l'égard, as to. A l'insu, unknown to. A l'exception, excepted. A moins, for less or under. reserving only. A la réserve, excepted.

A l'abri, secure. A l'entour, round about. A l'exclusion, excluding. A l'opposite, opposite to. Au heu, instead. A la faveur, by favour. A la mode, after the manner. Au moyen, by means. Au milieu, in the middle. Au niveau, even with. Auprès, by, near. Au prix, at the expense. Au péril, at the peril. Au risque, at the risk. A raison, at the rate. Rez de terre, level with the ground. Au travers, through. En dépit, in spite. Pour l'amour, for the sake. Vis-à-vis, over against.

## LIST OF CONJUNCTIONS.

1. - CONJUNCTIONS WHICH GOVERN THE INFINITIVE.

À fin de, in order to.
A moins de, unless.
Avant de, before.
Au lieu de, instead of.
Au point de, to such an extent (pass, &c.) that.
De craint de, for fear of.

De peur de, for fear of.
Faute de, for want of.
Jusqu'à, till.
Loin de, far from.
Plutôt que de, rather than
Pour, for.
Sans, without.

# II .- CONJUNCTIONS WHICH GOVERN THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

À fin que, that.
À moins que, unless.
Avant que, before.
Au cas que, in case that.
Bien que, though.
De crainte que, for fear.
De peur que, lest.
En cas que, if.
Encore que, though.
Jusqu'à ce que, till.
Loin que, far from.

Malgré que, for all that.
Nonobstant que, for all that.
Non pas que, rot that.
Posé que, suppose that.
Pour que, that.
Pourvu que, provided.
Quoique, though.
Sans que, without.
Soit que, whether.
Supposé que, suppose that.
Dieu veuille que, God grant.

#### III .- CONJUNCTIONS WHICH GOVERN NEITHER THE INFINI-TIVE NOR THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

A cause que, because. A condition que, provided. Ainsi, thus. Ainsi que, as. Après que, ufter. Au lieu que, whereas. Au moins, at least. Aussi, also. Aussi bien, the more so as. Aussi bien que, as well as. Aussitôt que, as soon as. Au surplus, moreover. Autant que, as n.uch. Car, for. Cependant, however. C'est pourquoi, that is why: therefore. Comme, as. Conséquemment, consequently. D'abord que, as soon as. D'abord-ensuite, in the first place—then, (besides). D'ailleurs, besides. D'autant que, whereus.

De façon que, so that. Depuis que, since. De plus, moreover. De sorte que, so that. Dès que, us soon us. Donc. then. Durant que, during, Et, and. En esset, indeed. Enfin, in short. Ensuit, afterwards, then. Joint à cela, moreover. Lorsque, when. Mais, but. Même, even. Néanmoins, nevertheless. Ni, nor. Ni-ni, neither-nor. Ni-non plus, nor-neither. Non seulement, (not only,) mais, (but;) or non seulement mais encore, (mais même ; mais.) Or, now, (in reasoning.) Ou, or; ou-ou, either-or.

Ou bien, or assuredly.
Outre cela, and (but) besides;
add to that; moreover.
Parceque, because.
Pendant que, while.
Pour lors, then.
Pourquoi, why.
Pourtant, however.
Puis, then.
Puisque, since.
Quand, when.
Quand même, even if, although,
Selon que, according as.
Si, if.

Si bien que, so that.
Si ce n'est que, except that.
Si non, sinon, if not; else or else.
Sitôt que, as soon as.
Suivant que, according as.
Surquoi, whereupon.
Surtout, especially.
Tandis que, whilst (also, whereas; whilst all the time, of things that should not co-exist.)
Tant que, as long as.
Toutefois, however, nevertheless, yet.

# PARADIGMS OF THE VERBS.

Conjugation of the auxiliary verb, Avora, to have.

# INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT. , PAST. Avoir. to have. Avoir eu, to have had. PARTICIPLES. PRESENT. PAST. PAST. Ayant, having. Eu, m.; eue, f. had. Ayant eu, having had.

	INDIC	ATIVE MOOD.		
	PRESENT.	PRETERI	IT INDEFINITE.	
J'ai,	I have.	J'ai cu,	I have hud.	
Tu as,	thou hast.	Tu as eu,	thou hast had.	
Il a,	he has.	Il a eu,	he has had.	
Nous avons,	we have.	Nous avons eu,	we have had.	
Vous avez,	you have.	Vous avez eu,	you have had.	
Ils ont,	they have.	Ils ont eu,	they have had.	
	MPERFECT.		JPERFECT.	
J'avais,	I had.	J'avais eu,	I had had.	
Tu avais,	thou <b>hadst.</b>	Tu avais eu.	thou hadet had	

Il avait eu, he had had. Nous avions eu.

Il avait, he had. Nous avions, we had. we had had. Vous aviez, uou had. Vous aviez eu, you had had. Ils avaient, they had. Ils avaient cu, they had had.

#### PRETERIT DEFINITE.

J'eus, I had.
Tu eus, thow hadst.
Il eut, hc had.
Nous eûmes, we had.
Vous eûtes, you had.
Ils eurent, they had.

#### FUTURE.

J'aurai, I shall have.
Tu auras, thou shall have.
Il aura, he shall have.
Nous aurons, we shall have.
Yous aurez, you shall have.
Ils auront, they shall have.

#### CONDITIONAL PRESENT.

J'aurais, I should have.
Tu aurais, thou shouldst have.
Il aurait, he should have.
Vous auriez, you should have.
Ils auraient. they should have.

#### PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

J'eus éu,
Tu eus eu,
Il cut eu,
Nous cûmes eu,
Vous eûtes eu,
Ils eurent eu,

I had had.
he had had.
you had had.
they had had.

#### PAST FUTURE.

J'aurai eu, I shall have fiad.
Tu auras eu, thou shalt have had.
Il aura cu, he shall have had.
Nous aurons cu, we shall have had.
Vous aurez eu, you shall have had.
Ils auront eu, they shall have had.

#### CONDITIONAL PAST.

J'aurais eu,
Tu aurais eu,
Il aurait eu,
Nous aurions eu,
Vous auriez eu,
Ils auraient eu,

I should have had.
thou shouldst have had,
he should have had.
we should have had.
you should have had.
they should have had.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Aie, Qn'il ait, have (thou). let him have.

Ayons, Ayez, Qu'ils aient, let us have. have (you). let them have.

#### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

#### PRESENT.

Que j'aie,
Que tu aies,
Qu'il ait,
Que nous ayons,
Que vous ayez,
Qu'ils aient,

that I may have.
that the may have.
that we may have.
that you may have.
Qu'ils aient,

that they may have.

#### IMPERFECT.

Que j'eusse,
Que tu eusses,
Qu'il cùt,
Que nous eussions,
Que vous eussiez,
Qu'ils cussent,

That I might have.
that theu mights have.
that we might have.
that you might have.
that they might have.

#### PRETERIT.

Que j'aie eu,
Qu'il ait eu,
Qu'il ait eu,
Que nous ayons eu,
Que vous ayez cu,
Qu'ils aient eu,

that I may have had.
that thou mayst have had.
that we may have had.
that you may have had.
that you may have had.
that they may have had.

#### PLUPERFECT.

Que j'eusse eu, that I might have had.
Que tu eusses eu, that thou mightst have had.
Qu'il eût eu, that we might have had.
Que nous eussiez eu, that we might have had.
Qu'ils eussent eu, that they might have had.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb, Etre, to be. INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT. to be.

PARTICIPLES.

PAST. PRESENT.

Etant, been. Avant été, being. Eté, INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

PRESENT.

I am. Je suis, thou art. Tu es,

Il cst, he is. Nous sommes, we are.

Vous êtes. you are. Ils sont, they are.

Etre.

IMPERFECT.

J'étais, I was.

Tu étais. thou wast. Il était. he was.

Nous étions, we were. Vous ètiez. vou were. lls étaient. they were.

thou hadst been. Tu avais été, he had been. Il avait été, Nous avions été, we had been.

J'ai été.

Tu as éte.

Nous avons été.

Vous avez été.

Ils ont été,

J'avais été.

Il a été.

Vous aviez été, Ils avaient été, they had been.

you had been.

PLUTERFECT.

PAST.

to have been.

having been.

I have been.

he has been.

we have been.

yeu have been.

they have been.

I had been.

thou hast been.

PAST.

# PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

I was. thou wast.

he was. Il fut, Nous fûmes. we were. nou were.

Vous fûtes, they were. Ils furent.

Je fus.

Tu fus.

## FUTURE.

I shall be. Je serai. thou shalt be. Tu seras. he shall be. Il sera.

we shall be. Nous scrons, nou shall be. Vous serez, they shall be. Ils seront.

# CONDITIONAL PRESENT.

I should be. Je serais. thou shouldst be. Tu serais, he should be. Il serait, we should be. Nous serions.

you should be. Vous seriez, they should be. Ils seraient,

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

I had been. J'eus été. thou hadst been. Tu eus été, he had been. Il eut été.

we had been. Nous cûmes été, nou had been. Vous eûtes été, then had been. Ils curent été,

#### PAST FUTURE.

I shall have been. J'aurai été.

thou shalt have been. Tu auras été, he shall have been. Il aura été. we shall have been.

Neus aurons été. you shall have been. Vous aurez été, they shall have been. Us auront été.

# CONDITIONAL PAST.

I should have been. J'aurais été. thou shouldst have been. Tu aurais été. he should have been. Il aurait été, we should have been. Nous aurions été, you should have been. Vous auriez été, they should have been. Ils auraient été,

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sois, Qu'il soit,

be (thou). let him be. Soyons, Soyez, Qu'ils soient, let us be.
be (you).
let them be.

#### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

#### PRESENT.

Que je sois,
Que tu sois,
Qu'il soit,
Que nous soyons,
Que vous soyez,
Qu'ils soient,

that I may be.
that the may be.
that we may be.
that you may be.
that you may be.
that they may be.

#### IMPERFECT.

Que je fusse,
Que tu fusses,
Qu'il fût,
Que nous fussions,
Que vous fussiez,
Qu'ils fussent,

that I might be.
that the might be.
that you might be.
that they might be.

#### PRETERIT.

Que j'aic été,
Que tu aics éte,
Qu'il ait été,
Que nous ayons été,
Que vous ayez été,
Qu'ils aient été,

that I may have been.
that thou mayst have been.
that we may have been.
that you may have been.
that they may have been.

#### PLUPERFECT.

Que j'eusse été, Que tu eusses été, Qu'il eût été, Que nous eussions été, Que vous eussiez été, Qui'ls eussent été, that we might have been. Que vous eussiez été, that you might have been. that they might have been.

vendu.

vendu-

vendu.

#### THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

arranged according to the derivation of the Tenses from the four Primary forms.

#### I .- INFINITIVE. 1st conjugation, Donner, (to give.) 2dFinir, (to end.) 3d46 Recevoir, (to receive.) 411. Vendre, (to sell.) 1. FUTURE, (rai.) Je donnerai. finirai. recevrai. vendrai. Tu donneras, finiras. recevras, vendras. Il donnera, finira, recevra, vendra. Nous donnerons. finirons, vendrons. recevrons, Vous donnerez, finirez, vendrez. recevrez, Ils donneront. finiront. recevrent. vendront. 2. Conditional Present, (rais.) finirais, Je donnerais, recevrais, vendrais. Tu donnerais. finirais, recevrais. vendrais. Il donnerait. finirait. recevrait. vendrait. finitions. recevrions. Nous donnerions, vendrions. Vous donneriez, finiriez. recevriez, vendriez. Ils donneraient, finiraient. recevraient. vendraient. II. - PAST PARTICIPLE. Donné. Reçu. Fini. Vendu. 1. COMPOUND PERFECT. fini, reçu, vendu. J'ai donné, 2. Pluperfect. vendu. J'avais donné, fini, reçu, 3. PRETERIT ANTERIOR. vendu. fini, reçu, J'eus donné. 4. PAST FUTURE. J'aurai donné. fini, reçu, vendu. 5. CONDITIONAL PAST. vendu. J'aurais donné, fini, reçu, Subjunctive Preterit. Que j'aie donné, fini, 7. Subjunctive Pluperfect. vendu.

reçu, 8. INFINITIVE PAST.

recu.

regu,

9. PARTICIPLE PAST.

fini,

Que j'eusse donné, fini,

Avoir donné,

Ayant donné,

# III .- PRESENT PARTICIPLE, (ant.)

Donnant. Finissant. Recevant. Vendant.

Derived Tenses.

# 1. INDICATIVE PRESENT.

Je donne,
Tu donnes,
Il donne,
Nous donnens,
Vous donnez,
Ils donnent,

finis, reçois,
finit, regoit,
finitsons, recevons,
finissez, recevez,
finissent, regoivent,

vends.
vend.
vendons.
vendez.
vendent.

Je donnais, Tu donnais, Il donnait, Nous donnions, Yous donniez, Ils donnaient, 2. IMPERFECT, (ais.)
finissais, recevais,
finissait, recevait,
finissions, recevions,
finissiez, receviez,
finissaient, recevaient,
3. SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

vendais. vendait. vendions. vendiez. vendaient.

Que je donne, Que tu donnes, Qu'il donne, Que nous donnions, Que vous donniez, Qu'ils donnent, finisse, recoive, finisses, recoives, finisses, recoive, finissions, recevions, finissiez, receviez, finissent, recoivent, 4. IMPERATIVE.

vendes. vendes. vendions. vendiez. vendent.

Donne, Qu'il denne, Donnons, Donnez, Qu'ils donnent.

finis, qu'il finisse, finissons, finissez, qu'ils finissent,

regais,
qu'il reçoive,
recevons,
recevez,
qu'ils reçoivent,

vends.
qu'il vende.
vendons.
vendez.
qu'ils vendent.

#### IV .- PERFECT.

Je donnai, Tu donnas, Il donna, Nous donnâmes, Vous donnâtes, Ils donnêrent,

finis, regus,
finis, regus,
finit, regut,
finimes, regumes,
finites, recutes,
finirent, recurent,
IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE, (8%.)

vendis.
vendit.
vendîmes.
vendîtes.
vendirent.

Que je donnasse, Que tu donnasses, Qu'il donnât, Que nous donnassions, Que vous donnassiez.

Qu'ils donnassent.

finisse, finisses, finit, finissions, finissiez, finissent, regusses, regut, regussions, regussiez, regussent, vendisses. vendit. vendissions. vendissiez. vendissent.

# TABLE OF IRREGULAR VERES.

		Verbs	IN ER.			
Infinitive.	Participles.	Indicative Present	Subjunctive Present.	Perfect.	Fature.	
1. Aller,	allant,	vais, vas,* va.	aille, ailles, aille,	allai,	irai.	
2. Envoyer,	allé, envoyant, envoyé,	allons, allez, vont. envoie, es, e, envoyons, envoyez, envoient.	allions, alliez, aillent. envoic, es, e, envoyions, envoyiez, envoient.	envoyai,	enverrai.	
		VERBS	IN IR.			
3. Fuir,	fuyant,	fais, fuis, fuit,	fuic, fuies, fuie,	fuis,	fuirai.	
4. Cueillir,	fui, cueillant,	fuyons, ez, fuient. cueille, es, c,	fuyions, iez, fuient. cucille, es, e,	cueillis,	cueillirai.	
5. Assaillir,	cueilli, assaillant,	cucillons, cz, ent. assaille,† &c.	eueillions, icz, ent. assaille, &c.	assaillis,	assaillirai.	
6. Bouillir,	assailli, bouillant, bouilli,	bous, bous, bout, bouillons, ez, ent.	bouille, &c.	bouillis,	bouillirai.	

Imperative, va. vas-y; so cucille, assaille, ouvre, offre, souffre; but cucilles-en, assailles y, &c.
 † Tressaillir forms il tressaille and il tressaillit.

Infinitive.	Participles.	Indicative Present.	Subjunctive Present.	Perfect.	Future
7. Ouvrir,	ouvrant,	ouvre,	ouvre,	ouvris,	ouvrirai.
8. Couvrir,	couvrant,	couvre,	couvre,	couvris,	couvrirai.
9. Offrir,	offrant, offert,	offre,	offre,	offris,	offrirai.
10. Souffrir,	souffrant,	souffre,	souffre,	souffris,	souffrirai.
11. Vêtir,	vėtant, vêtu,	vêts, vêts, vêt, vêtons, vêtez, vêtent.	vête,	vêtis,	vêtirai.
12. Courir,	courant,	cours, cours, court,	coure,	courus,	courrai.
13. Mourir,	mourant,	meurs, meurs, meurt,		mourus,	mourrai.
14. Acquérir,	mort, acquérant, acquis,	mourons, ez, meurent. acquiers, rs, rt, acquérons, acquérez,	acquière, es, e,	acquis,	acquerrai.
15. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	venant, venu,	acquièrent. viens, viens, vient, venons, ez, viennent.	acquièrent, vienne, es, e, venions, iez, viennent,	vins,	viendrai.
( Tenir,	tenant, tenu,	tiens, tiens, tient, tenons, ez, tiennent.	tienne, es, e, tenions, icz, tiennent,	tins,	tiendrai.

PRIMARY LESSONS IN

FRENCH.

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pourrai.

décherrai.

pus,

déchus,

16. Gêsir,	gisant,	il git,			
17. Saillir,	(imp. gisais,) saillissant, sailli,	il saillit, ils saillissent.			
		VERBS	IN OIR.		
18. Valoir,	valant,	vaux, vaux, vaut,	vaille, es, e,	valus,	vaudrai.
19. Vouloir,	valu, voulant, voulu,	valons, valez, valent. veux, veux, veut, voulons, ez, veulent.	valions, iez, vaillent. veuille, es, e, voulions, vouliez, veuillent.	voulus,	voudrai.
20. Voir,	voyant,	vois, vois, voit,	voic, voics, voie,	vis, (no impf.)	verrai.
21. Devoir,	devant,	voyons, ez, voient. dois, dois, doit,	voyions, icz, voient. doive, doives, doive,	dus,	devrai.
22. Mouvoir,	dû, due, mouvant, mu,	devous, ez, deivent, meus, meus, meut, mouvous, mouvez,	devions, iez, doivent. meuve, es, e, mouvions, mouviez,	mus,	mouvrai.

peux (or puis), peux, puisse, es, e,

meuvent.

déchois, ois, oit,

déchoyous, ez, déchoient.

pouvons, cz, peuvent.

peut,

23. Pouvoir,

24. Déchoir,

pouvant,

рu,

déchu,

meuvent.

déchoie, es, e,

déchoient.

déchoyons, iez,

puissions, iez, ent.

26. Pleuvoir, pleuvant, plu, seyant, scant, sis, il sied, sis, sursoyant, sursoyant, assis, asseyant, assis, assoyant, assoyant, assis, assoyant, assoyant, assoyant, assis, assoyant,	05 Eshain		,- <del></del>	Subjunctive Present.	Perfect.	Fature.
27. Seoir,  28. Surseoir,  29. Asseoir,  29. Asseoir,  20. Falloir, or Failliant,  20. Falloir, or Failliant,  21. Seoir,  22. Seoir,  23. Surseoir,  24. Pleuvant, plu,  25. Seoir,  26. Pleuvant, plu,  27. Seoir,  28. Surseoir,  29. Asseoir,  29. Asseoir,  29. Asseoir,  29. Asseoir,  20. Falloir, or faillant,  20. Falloir, or faillant,  20. Falloir, or faillant,  21. Pleut,  22. Seoir,  23. Il pleut,  24. (cond. il sierait.)  25. (imp. sq. il, sursoyez.  26. (cond. il sierait.)  26. (cond. il sierait.)  27. Surseoir,  28. Surseoir,  38. (imp. sq. il, sursoyez.  38. surseoirai.  38. surseoirai.  38. asseyons, ez, asseient.  48. (imp. sq. a	25. Echoir,	échèant, échu,	(no imperfect.)	échoic, &c.	échus,	écherrai.
28. Surseoir,  18. Surseoir,  29. Asseoir,  20. Ealloir, or  20. Falloir, or  20. Falloir, or  30. Falloir, or  40. Fa	26. Pleuvoir,			il pleuve,	il plut,	il pleuvra.
19. Asseoir,  sursoyant, sursois, ois, oit, sursoyant, sursoyans, sursoyez, sursoyans, assedent, assis, assedent, assoyant, assis, assoyant, assis, assoyant, assis, assoyant, assis, assoyant, assis, assoyant, assoyan	27. Seoir,	seyant, scant,	ils siéent.	(cond. il sicrait.)		il siéra.
asseds. sieds, sieds, sieds, asseye, es, e, assejeral. asseyons, ez, assejeral. asseyons, asseyions, asseyions, assejeral. assoiral. ass	28. Surseoir,	sursis, (imp.	sursois, ois, oit, sursoyons, sursoyez,		sursis,	surseoirai.
assoyant, assois, ois, oit, assoic, es, e, assoient.  (inp. soyais,) faillant,  faillant,  faux, faux, faut,  (inp. soyais,) assoient.  fallus,  faudraj.	9. Asseoir,	asseyant,	assieds, sieds, sied, asseyons, ez, asseient.	asseyions, asseyiez	assis,	
80. Fallor, or faillant, faux, faux, faut, fallus, fallus, faudraj.			assois, ois, oit, assoyons, ez,assoient.	assoic, es, c, assoyions, assoyiez,	assis,	assoirai.
failli, (imp. fallais, faillais, )	30. Falloir, or Faillir,	fallu,	faux, faux, faut, faillons, cz, ent.	faille,	fallus, faillis,	faudra <b>i.</b>

VERBS IN RE.							
31. Dire,	disant, ! dit,	dis, dis, dit,	dise,	dis,	dirai.		
32. Lire,	lisant,	disons, dites, disent.	lise,	lus,	lirai.		
<b>33.</b> Rire,	lu, riant,	lisons, lisez, lisent.	rie,	ris,	rirai.		
34. Ecrire,	rī, ģerivant,	rions, &c. écris, &c.	écrive,	écrivis,	écrirai.		
35. Conclure,	ceri, concluant,	écrivons, &c. conclus, &c.	conclue,	conclus,	conclurai.		
36. Faire,	conclu, faisant,	fais, &c.	concluïons, ïez, ent.	fis,	ferai.		
37. Plaire,	fait, plaisant,	faisons, faites, font. plais, plais, plait,	plaise,	plus,	plairai.	ı	
58. <b>T</b> aire,	plu, taisant,	plaisons, ez, ent.	taise,	tus,	tairai.		
39. Boire,	tû, tuc, ⊨buvant,	taisons, &c. bois, &e.	boive,	bus,	boirai.		
10. Croire,	bu, croyant,	buvons, ez, boivent.	croie, &c.	crus,	croirai.		
11. Cuire,	cru, cuisant,	croyons, ey, croient.	croyions, iez, croient.		cuirai.		

cuisons, &c.

cuit,

Infinitive.	${\it Participles}.$	Indicative Present.	Subjunctive Present.	Perfect.	Future.
42. Nuire,	nuisant,	nuis, &c.	nuise,	nuisis,	nuirai.
43. Conduire,	conduisant,	conduis, &c.	conduise,	conduisis,	conduirai.
44. Construire,	construisant, construit,	construis, &c.	construise,	construisis,	construirai.
45. Coudre,	cousant,	couds, couds, coud,	couse,	cousis,	coudrai.
46. Moudre,	moulant, moulu,	mouds, mouds, moud, moulons, &c.	moule,	moulu,	moudrai.
47. Résoudre,	résolvánt, résolu, or résous,	résous, résous, résout, résolvons, &c.	résolve,	résolus,	résoudrai.
48. Prendre,	prenant,	prends, ds, prend, prenons, ez, prennent.	prenne,	pris,	prendrai.
49. Ceindre,	ceignant, ceint,	ceins, ceins, ceint,	ceigne,	ceignis,	ceindrai.
50. Plaindre,	plaignant, plaint,	plains, plains, plaint, plaignons, &c.	plaigne,	plaignis,	plaindrai.
51. Joindre,	joignant, joint,	joins, joins, joint, joignons, &c.	joigne,	joignis,	joindrai.

naissant,	nais, nais, nait,	naisse,	naquis,	naîtrai.	!
connaissant,	connais, ais, ait,	connaisse,	connus,	connaîtrai.	
paraissant,	parais, ais, ait,	paraisse,	parus,	paraîtrai.	
croissant,	crois, crois, croit,	croisse,	crûs,	croîtrai.	PRIM
mettant,	mets, mets, met,	mette,	mis,	mettrai.	AR
suivant,	suis, suis, suit,	suive,	suivis,	suivrai.	A T
vivant,	vis, vis, vit,	vive,	vécus,	vivrai.	ESS
vecu,	il brait,	(cond. il brairait,)		il braira.	SNO
bruyant,	if bruit,				N
alos	(imp. bruyait, aient,) clos, clos, elôt,			clorai.	FRE
,	il éclét,		,	il éclora.	RENCH.
	né, connaissant, connu, paraissant, paru, croissant, crù, crùe, mettant, mis, suivant, suivi, vivant, vécu,	né, connaissant, connu, paraissant, paru, croissant, cròis, cròis, cròis, cròis, cròis, cròis, cròit, crù, crûe, mettant, mis, suivant, suivi, vivant, vécu, bruyant, bruyant, connaissons, &c. paraissons, &c. rois, cròis, cròit, cròissons, &c. metts, mets, met, mettons, &c. suivons, ez, cnt. vivors, vivez, vivent. il brait, ils braient, il bruit, (imp. bruyait, aient,) clos, il éclòt,	né, connaissant, connais, ais, ait, connuissons, &c. connaissant, connuissons, &c. paraissant, parais, ais, ait, paru, paraissons, &c. croissant, cròis, eroit, cròis, mettant, mettons, &c. mettons, &c. suivant, suis, suis, suit, suivon, cz, cnt. vivant, vis, vis, vit, vive, vivors, vivez, vivent, il brait, lis braicnt. il bruit, (imp. bruyait, aicnt.) clos, clos, clòt, il éclòt, qu'il éclose, (cond. clorais.)	né, naissons, &c. connaissant, connuissons, &c. connuissons, &c. paraissant, parais, ais, ait, paru, paraissons, &c. crois, croi	né, naissons, &c. connaissant, connuissons, &c. connaissant, connuissons, &c. paraissant, parus, paraissons, &c. crois, c

écloraient.)

qu'il éclose, (cond qu'ils éclosent. (cond. frirais,)

il éclot, ils éclosent,

fris, fris, frit,

éclos,

frit,

63. Frire,

frirai.

ils écloront.

In finitive.	Participles.	Indicative Present.	Eubjunctive Present.	Perfect.	Future.
i4. Luire,	luisant,	luis, luis, luit,	luise,		luirai.
65. Paître,	lui, paissant,	luisons, &c. pais, pais, pait,	paisse,		paîtrai.
66. Poindre,	<b>թû</b> , թûc,	paissons, &c.			poindrai.
57. Suffire,	suffisant,	suffis, suffis, suffit,	suffise,		suffir <b>ai.</b>
68. Confire,	suffi, confisant,	suffisons, ez, ent. confis, confis, confit,	confise,		confirai.
69. Traire,	confit, trayant,	confisons, ez, ent. trais, trais, trait,	traie, traics, traic,		trairai.
70. Vaincre,	trait, vainquant vancu,	trayons, ez, traient. vaines, vaines, vaine, vainquons, ez, ent.	trayions, iez, traient. vainque,	vainquis,	vaincrai.

### PRESENT TENSE OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

1. Verbs of the Second Conjugation end in ir. The root, however, must be considered to end in i; the termination of the infinitive to be r.

Finir, (finire,) to end, finish; root, fini-.

2. The singular of the present tense of the indicative adds s, s, t, to the root.

The plural first extends the root by adding ss, and then adds the same terminatious as the First Conjugation: ons, ez, ent.

3. Je fini-s,
Tu fini-s,
Il fini-t,
Nous fini-ss-ons,
Vous fini-ss-ez,
Ils fini-ss-ent,

I finish.
thou finishest,
he finishes,
we finish,
you finish,
they finish.

### 4.VERBS OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION THAT DO NOT TAKE SS.

There are, however, a few verbs of the Second Conjugation, which, instead of inserting ss before the terminations that begin with a vowel, throw away the characteristic before these terminations, and also from the singular of the present tense.

5. The characteristic thus rejected is *i*; but besides this, the *m*, *t*, or *v*, then left as the first consonant of the root, (being mute,) is also thrown away in the singular.

6. Thus from dormi-r, senti-r, (the roots of which, after i is rejected, are dorm, sent:)

Je dor-s, not dorm-s. Tu dor-s, "dorm-s. Il dor-t, "dorm-t. Je sen-s, not sent-s. Tu sen-s, " sent-s. Il sen-t, " sent-t.

# 7. Examples: -

(Je dor-s, but nous dorm-ons, &c., to sleep. Dormi-r. (dormire.) Je men-s, but nous ment-ons, &c., Menti-r. to lie. (mentiri.) to set out. Parti-r. Je par-s, but nous part-ons, &c. (Je sen-s, but nous sent-ons, &c., Senti-r, to feel. (sentire.) E 2

Sorti-r, to go out.
Servi-r, {to serve, to serve for.}

Se repenti-r, to repent.

Je sor-s, but nous sort-ons, &c.

Je sor-s, but nous serv-ons, &c.

Je sor-s, but nous serv-ons, &c.

Je sor-s, but nous nous repent-ons.

# 8. THIRD CONJUGATION.—PRESENT TENSE OF THE INDICATIVE.

1. Rece	voir, to receive.	2. Devoir, to owe.			
reçoi-s,	recev-ons,	doi-s,	dev-ons,		
reçoi-s,	recev-ez,	doi-s,	dev-ez,		
regoi-t,	regoi-v-ent.	doi-t,	doi-v-ent.		

The Third Conjugation, which is hardly worth the name, contains only devoir and the following verbs, (chiefly from the Latin compounds of capere.) The infinitive was originally written, not in oir, but in eir or er.

Apercevoir, to perceive, (ad percipere.)
Concevoir, to conceive, comprehend, (concipere.)
Percevoir, to gather or collect taxes, &c., (percipere.)
Décevoir, to deceive, (decipere.)

### 9. FOURTH CONJUGATION. - PRESENT TENSE.

ı 1	Rompre.	Battre.	Vendre.
Je romp-s,	nous romp-ons, vous romp-ez, ils romp-ent.	bat-s,	vend-s,
Tu romp-s,		bat-s,	vend-s,
Il romp-t,		bat.	vend.

10. A verb, whose infinitive ends in re, is said to be of the Fourth Conjugation.

The characteristic of the Fourth Conjugation is p, d, or tt.

11. The first and second persons singular end in s, the third in t; but the t falls away, except after p. Je vend-s, tu vend-s, il vend, (not il vend-t; but,) il romp-t. If the root ends in tt, one of these t's also falls away throughout the singular: bat-s, bat-s, bat; bat-tons, &c.

On doubling the Characteristic in Appeler, &c.

12. In the First Conjugation, if the last syllable of the root has for its vowel an e followed by a single consonant, when this e is followed by e mute, (as in e, es, e, ent, and also in e-rai, e-rais.) it sometimes takes the grave accent ('), sometimes doubles the consonant.

(a) If the root ends in n, s, v, g, d, &c., the e always takes the grave accent.

(b) If the verb already has the acute, (céder,) this acute must be changed into the grave before the terminations above given. Je cede, &c., but plural, nous cédons.

13. Mener, to lead. Je mèn-e. Tu men-es. Il mèn-e, Nous men-ons, Vous men-ez.

lls mèn-ent.

Appeler, to call. J'appell-e, Tu appell-es, Il appell-e, Nous appell-ons, Vous appell-ez, Ils appell-ent.

- 14. The consonants that you may doubled see Before e mute, are only l and t.
- (a) Most verbs in eter, eler, (when the e has not the acute accent, éter, éler,) double the consonant; as appeler, atteler, chanceler, épeler, cacheter, jeter, &c.

(b) Those in éter, éler, (e. g. révéler, végéler,) are conjugated like céder.

15. The few verbs in eter, eler, e. g. acheler, to buy, (with its compounds, racheter, suracheter, celer déceler, geler, peler, &c., (together with all in eler, eter,) will take the grave accent: je cèle, &c.

If the root ends in é, (as cré-er, root cré,) the é will remain throughout.

# CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMBERS —

Nombres Cardinaux et Ordinaux.

CA	RD:	I N A	L.	Nυ	мв	ER	5.	ORDINAL NUMBERS.	
Un, mas	sc.,	un	e, j	fem				1.	Premier, masc., première, fem. 1st.
Deux,	•						٠	2.	Deuxième; second, mde, f. 2d.
Trois,								3.	Troisième, 3d.
Quatre,								1_	Quatrième, 4th.
Cinq,								5.	Cinquième, 5th.
Six, .								6.	Sixième, 6th.
Sept,	•							7.	Septième, 7th.
Huit,							٠	8.	Huitième, 8th.
Neuf,								9.	Neuvième, 9th.
Dix, .	•				•			10.	Dixième, 10th.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.	ORDINAL NUMBERS.
Onze, 1I.	Onzieme, 11th.
Douze, 12.	Douzième, 12th.
Treize, 13.	Treizième, 13th.
Quatorze, 14.	Quatorzième, 14th.
Quinze, 15.	Quinzième, 15th.
Seize, 16.	Seizième, 16th.
Dix-sept, 17.	Dix-septième, 17th.
Dix-huit, 18.	Dix-huitième, 18th.
<b>Dix-neuf</b> , 19.	Dix-neuvième, 19th.
Vingt, 20.	Vingtieme, 20th.
Vingt et un, 21.	Vingt et unième, 21st.
Vingt-deux, 22.	Vingt-deuxième, 22d.
Vingt-trois, &c., 23.	Vingt-troisième, 23d.
Trente, 30.	Trentième, 30th.
Trente et un, 31.	Trente et unième, 31st.
Trente-deux, &c., 32.	Trente-deuxième, 32d.
Quarante, 40.	Quarantième, 40th.
Quarante et un, 41.	Quarante et unième, 41st.
Quarante-deux, &c., 42.	Quarante-deuxième, 42d.
Cinquante, 59.	Cinquantième, 50th.
Cinquante et un, 51.	Cinquante et unième, 51st.
Cinquante-deux, &c., 52.	Cinquante-deuxième, 52d.
Soixante, 60.	Onzieme,
Soixante et un, 61.	Soixante et unième, 61st.
Soixante deux, &c., 62.	Soixante-deuxième, 62d.
Soixante-dix, 70.	Soixante-dixième, 70th.
Soixante et onze,	Soixante et onzième, 71st.
Soixante-douze,	Soixante douzième, 72d.
Soixante-treize, &c., 73.	Soixante-treizieme, 73d.
Soixante et onze,	Cinquante et unième, . 51st. Cinquante-deuxième, . 52d. Soixantième, 60th. Soixante et unième, 61st. Soixante-deuxième, 62d. Soixante-dixième, 70th. Soixante et onzième, 71st. Soixante douzième, 72d. Soixante-treizième, 80th. Quatre-vingtième, 81st. Quatre-vingt-deuxième 82d.
Quatre-vingt-un, 81.	Quatre-vingt-unième, 81st.
Quatre-vingt-deux, &c., 82.	Quatre-vingt-deuxième, . 82d.
Quatre-vingt-dix, 90.	Quatre-vingt-dixieme, 90th.
Quatre-vingt-onze, 91.	Quatre-vingt-dixième, 90th. Quatre-vingt-onzième, 91st. Quatre-vingt-douzième, 92d.
Quatre-vingt-douze, &c., . 92.	Quatre-viligt-douzieme, . 92d.
Cent,	Centieme, 100th.
Cent un, 101.	Cent-unieme, 101st.
Dent deux, 102.	Cent-deuxieme, 102d.
Deux cents, 200.	Deux centieme, 200th.
Deux cent un, 201.	Deux cent-unieme, 201st.
Millo	Quatre-vingt-douzième, 92d. Centième, 100th. Cent-unième, 101st. Cent-deuxième, 200th. Deux cent-unième, 201st. Deux cent-deuxième, 202d. Millième
Doug mills 9000	Dana williams 2000th.
Mil buit cent cinquents	Cent-unième, 101st. Cent-deuxième, 102d. Deux centième, 200th. Deux cent-unième, 201st. Deux cent-deuxième, 202d. Millième, 1000th. Deux millième, 2000th. Mil huit cent cinquantedeuxième, 1852d. Millionème, Millionth.
done tone cuidante-	douglème tonquante-
In million A million	Millioname Mary
on minion, A million.	willionth.

# EXERCISES.

1.

Have you the bread? Have you the butter? Have you the wine? Have you the tea? Have you the coffee? Have you the milk? Have you my butter? Have you my milk? Have you your bread? Have you your tea? Have you my coffee? Have you the wine? Have you your butter?

2.

Have you the bread? I have the bread.—Have you my bread? I have your bread.—Have you the ribbon? I have the ribbon.—Have you my pepper? I have your pepper.—Have you your broom? I have my broom.—Have you my hat? I have your hat.—Have you the paper? I have the paper.—Have you my soap? I have your soap.—Have you the salt? I have the salt.—Have you your pepper? I have my pepper. Have you my cotton? I have your cotton.—Have you the button? I have the button.—Have you my wine?

3.

Have you my cheese? I have your cheese.—Which knife have you? I have the pretty knife. Which coffee have you? I have the good coffee.—Which vinegar have you? I have my old vinegar. Have you my pretty glass? I have your pretty glass.—Which plate have you? I have my ugly plate.—Have you my good coffee? I have your good coffee.—Have you my bad cotton? I have your good cotton.—Have you my good vinegar? I have your bad

vinegar.—Have you the beautiful ribbon? I have the beautiful ribbon.—Have you the old cheese? I have the old cheese.—What paper have you? I have my fine (beau) paper.—What coffee have you? I have the good coffee.—Have you my bad milk? I have your bad milk.

4.

Have you the pretty horse? I have it.—Have you my ugly dog? I have it.—Which candlestick have you? I have my pretty candlestick.—You have your pretty candlestick and my ugly gun.—What shoe have you? I have my good shoe and your good shoe.—Have you the gold? I have the gold.—Have you your silver? I have my silver.—Which iron have you? I have your good iron.—What wood have you? I have your fine wood.—Have you the steel? I have the steel.—Have you my copper? I have your copper.—Have you the cloth? I have the cloth.—Have you the good gun? I have the bad gun.—Have you pretty string.—Which gun have you? I have my beautiful gun.—Have you the good soap? I have the bad soap.—Have you the broom? Have you the papper? Have you the milk? Have you my butter? Have you my wine? I have your wine and your tea.

5.

Have you the small hammer? I have it.—Have you my large cat? I have not your large cat; I have my small dog.—Have you your cap? I have not my cap.—Which desk have you? I have my small desk.—Which writing-book have you? I have my ugly writing-book.—Have you the book? I have the book.—Have you my pretty ink-stand? I have it.—Which umbrella have you? I have your good umbrella.—Have you my square tasket? No, sir, I have not your square basket; I have my round basket.—Have you the large round hammer? No, sir, I have the small square hammer.—Have you the large cart? No, sir, I have not the large cart; I have the small cradle.—Have you the round cradle? No, sir, I have the square cradle.—

Which cat have you? I have the pretty cat.—Which soap have you? I have the fine soap.—I have the broom. I have the paper. I have the milk. I have your butter.—Have you my beautiful horse? I have your beautiful horse.

6.

Have you our dog's string? I have your dog's string .- Have you the large paper hat? I have not the large paper hat; I have the handsome wooden hat.—Have you my father's wooden horse? I have not your father's wooden horse; I have your brother's iron gun.-Which stool have you? I have the wooden stool.-Have you the steel griding? I have it.—Have you my large fan? I have your large fan and your pretty ribbon .- Which padlock have you? I have the copper padlock.—Have you my iron gun? ! have your iron gun and your steel knife.-Which gun have you? We have the good gun.—Have you the fox? We have it not, (no l'avons.)—Have you my brother's large steel gun? I have it not. -Which gun have you? I have your son's wooden gun.-Have , you my boy's low stool ? I have it. - Which hat have you? I have my husband's.-Have you the great cap? We have the great cap and the small hat.—Have you the high wooden stool? We have the low iron stool .- Have you my small paper horse ? We have it not.—Have you the great round basket? No, sir, we have not the great round basket; we have the small square basket.—Have you your small cradle? We have our small cradle.

7

Have I any thing good? You have the good corn.—Which wheat have you? We have the beautiful wheat.—Have you any thing bad? I have the bad hemp.—Which rye have you? We have our good rye.—Have you my good hay? We have your good hay.—Which hemp have you? We have your father's beautiful hemp.—Have you my brother's fine flax? No, sir, I have it not.—Have you the good rice and the fine sugar? No, sir.—Which tobacco have you? I have the bad tobacco.—Have you the grain?

I have it.—Have I my friend's good sugar? You have it not.

Which tobacco have you? We have your enemy's good tobacco.

Have you my large cat? I have not your large cat; I have my small dog.—Have I any thing ugly? You have the ugly fox.—Have we any thing? You have nothing.—Have you my friend's hat? We have not your friend's hat; we have your brother's handsome paper hat.—Which sugar have you? I have your enemy's fine sugar and your husband's small cap.—Have you any thing good? I have something good; I have the good dog.

8.

Has he my father's iron gun? He has not your father's iron gun; he has your son's wooden gun.—Has the boy his cradle? He has not his cradle, but he has his wooden horse.

—Who has the good looking-glass? The young boy has it not, but your father's son has it.—Who has the strong stick? The child has it.—Has he my cousin's nephew? He has not your cousin's nephew, but he has his son-in-law.—Has the neighbour my comrade's dwarf? Your neighbour has not your comrade's dwarf, but he has his nephew's giant.—Has the giant any thing pretty? He has his sick old man's small cat.—Has the strong giant your dwarf's good tobacco? He has it not, but he has his good rice and his large iron gun.—Have you my stick? I have not your stick, but I have your good fan and your small husband's copper padlock.—Have you any thing? I have the good sugar, the good milk, the good tea, and the good coffee.—Has he my good round basket? No, sir, he has not, but the small dwarf has.—Which horse has he? He has the beautiful strong horse.

n. 9

Have you your good wine? I have mine; I have not yours.—Has the old man his stick? He has not his; he has mine.—Which ribbon has the Jew? He has the king's string, but not his ribbon.—Who has our king's ribbon? The duke has it.—Which king has the giant? He has our good king.—What soldier has the king? He has the strong soldier.

—Has the gentleman the count's beautiful horse? No, sir, he has it not, but he has his ugly cat.—Which captain has the colonel? He has your prince's captain.—Which coffee have you? We have your strong coffee.—Have you the horse? We have the horse and the cart, but we have not the man? Which negro have you? We have your good neighbour's young negro.—Has the giant his son? He has not his son, but he has his dwarf's son.— Have you the lord's good coffee and strong tea? No, sir, I have not his good coffee, but I have his fine bread.—Have you the good milk? No, sir, I have not the good milk, but I have the round cheese and the square basket.

#### 10.

Hast thou thy bread and thy wine? I have not my bread, but I have my wine and my merchant's wine. - Hast thou thy small iron gun and thy large wooden horse? I have my small gun and my large horse, but thou hast not thy gun.—Have you any thing ? have something; I have the huntsman's iron gun, the soldier's steet sabre and copper cannon, the joiner's piano, the carpenter's iron hammer, the servant's broom, the merchant's wine, the countryman's rice, and the coachman's horse.—Have you the lawyer's large sofa ? I have not the lawyer's large sofa, but I have the gardener's beautiful cotton.—Have you your brother's piano? No, sir, I have not my brother's piano, but I have his fine carpet.-Have you your neighbour's pretty curtain? I have not my neighbour's pretty cu.tain, but I have his beautiful leather hat .-- Which shoemaker's leather have you? I have my tailor's shocmaker's leather .-- Has the lawyer the fine horse? He has the ugly horse and the beautiful horse.

#### 11.

What book have you? I have the great black book of my father.—Where is your dog? He is in my neighbour's garden.-Where is our cat? Our cat is in our father's pretty garden.—What cat has the merchant? He has the old neighbour's yellow cat.-Which ribbon have you? I have

the good red ribbon.—Have you the white horse? No, sir, I have not the white horse, but I have the gray horse and the black horse.—Have you the strong green tea? No, sir, I have it not, but I have the good black tea what book has the merchant? The good old merchant has the red book, and the bad young merchant has the blue book.—Which bread have you? I have your brother's white bread.—Has your husband my father's red wine? No, sir, he has it not, but he has his son's green cat.—Which tobacco have you? We have the blue has his son's green cat.—Is it good? It is good and strong.—Is your dog black? My dog is black, and my cat is black also.

## 12.

Are the fields green? No, sir, they are not green, but they are yellow and blue.-Which fields are green! Our neighbour's are green, but my father's are green also.-Have you the hay of the orchards? No, sir, I have it not .- What sidewalks have you in your gardens? I have good sidewalks and good paths.-Your torrent is rapid, and your banks are steep. The pond is large and deep, and the ditch is wide and long .- Is the sand in your kitchen-garden good? It is not good, but it is not bad.—Which rocks have you? I have the blue rocks, the yellow rocks, and the black rocks .-- Are your father's fields cold! They are not cold, but they are warm and green -- Have you the trees of the groves? I have not the trees of the groves, but I have the trees of the parks .- Which ribbon have I have your husband's ribbon .-- Which ribbon is it? It is the yellow and green ribbon in the path of my father's garden .- Are the paths wide? They are wide and large.—Which hat have you? I have your father's vermillion paper hat.

#### 13.

Has the author my volume or thine? He has not my volume, but he has thine.—Has the goldsmith any thing pretty? He has nothing pretty but his nose and his hair.—Have you my white paper? I have your white paper and

your brown paper.—Hast thou my hammer? No, sir, I have it not. Hast thou his red and black dog? I have not his dog, but I have his green cat.—Which pencil has the editor? He has his father's good black pencil.—Which lake is it? It is the large blue lake in your small park.—What have we good? We have nothing good, but we have something handsome and pretty.—What have you handsome and pretty? We have the admiral's handsome nest and the author's pretty orchards.—Which horses have we? We have the admiral's beautiful horses.—What horses are they? They are the horses of the duke.—Which orchard is it? It is their orchard.—Which orchards are they? They are the green orchards of the sick gentleman.—What have they beautiful? They have their beautiful green parks, groves, marshes, and gardens.

#### 14.

Which pear have you? I have your good aunt's green pear.—Have you my sister's small copper key? No, sir, I have not your sister's small copper key, but I have your daughter's large iron key.—Which wine have you? I have the good red wine and the strong white wine.—Which bread have your women? They have the fine brown bread.—Which keys have you? I have the keys of the small gold lock—Have you my good red pencil, or my bad yellow pencil? I have not your good red pencil, but I have your bad yellow pencil and your niece's blue pencil.—Has the woman her son's or her pretty daughter's gold cherry? She has not the gold cherry, but she has the black nut.—Which black nut has she? She has the gardener's black nut and the admiral's black nut in the count's garden.—Has your mother my daughter's silver poniard, or your son's niece's steel sword? No, sir, but she has her father's daughter's copper razor.—Have you my nail or my hook? I have your nail, but not your hook.

#### 15.

What pear have you? Have you the white, the green, or the red pear? I have the white and the red pear.--What

sword has our neighbour's poor little child? He has the golden and silver sword.—Has your sister a good pear? She has a very good pear, and her brother has a good green pear also.—Which dog have 1? You have your good neighbour's poor little dog.—Have you the pretty white and yellow birds? I have them not.—Which jewels have you? I have your good mother's pretty little jewels.—Has the count the poor old black negro's beautiful red birds? He has them not.—Who has them? We have them.—Have you your father's large blue cloak? I have not his large blue cloak; I have his pretty little green cloaks.—Are the king's soldiers brave or cowardly? They are not cowardly. They are cowardly.—Who has the poor men's pretty brave cats? Our rich neighbour's dog has them.—What has he pretty? He has his pretty white horses.

## 16.

Is this horse active? No, sir, it is not active.—Has this instructive man his author's good little book? Yes, sir, he has it.—Who has my new red cloak? The idle little boy has it.—What have you good? I have these good candles and these candlesticks.—Who has our native negro? The great prince has him.—Have you my dog's silver string? No, sir, I have it not.—Has this man a beautiful wife? No, sir, his wife is not beautiful, but his daughter is very handsome, and his son is very brave and wise.—Has the captain his new black hat? Yes, sir, he has, and he has his white one also.—Is this little boy lively? No, sir, he is not, but his little sister is very lively.—Have you the new milk? No, sir, I have not, but my wife has.—What has your wife pretty? She has good sons and handsome daughters.—Has our cousin's son-in-law the beautiful white and black horses? He has them not, but our neighbour's son has them.—Have you the good new cheese or the bad old cheese.

#### 17.

Has the old captain my uncle's new boot? No, he has not your uncle's new boot, but he has his new washbasin,—

Whose (de qui) washbasin has the young man? He has the old captain's.—Whose letter has your father? He has my sister's short letter.—Has the young woman the candlewick, (wick of the candle?) No, but she has my mother's porcelain dishes and plates.—What saltcellars have you? I have my aunt's porcelain saltcellars.—Have you the girl's tablecloths? No, but I have my mother's.—Have you the fine wax (la cire) tapers of that pretty little woman? No, but I have those which that ugly old man has.—Have you the iron spit which my cousin has? No, but I have the silver key which your aunt has.—Where is the gray packthread? It is in the basket on the table.—Is that young man pale? No, he is very red.—Is he not very timid? No, but he is very idle.

#### 18.

Has the young man this fork or that? He has neither this nor that; he has his uncle's:—Has the young woman this napkin or that bottle? She has this napkin, but she has not that bottle.—Have you the five porcelain cups which my mother has? I have not the five porcelain cups which my mother has? I have the merchant's.—Have you my cousin's two silver coffee-pots? No, but I have his gold watch.—Are those four old merchants attentive? Those four old merchants are not very attentive, but their sons are very lively.—Have you your gold watch or your uncle's. I have mine and my uncle has his.—Are the banks of the river steep? Yes, and the river is very rapid.—Is the margin of that book wide? Yes, it is wide and beautiful.—Is the key in the lock? No, the key is in that box.—Are gold keys good? Yes, gold keys are very good.—Have you mine? No, but I have your merchant's.

#### 19.

Who had the merchant's fork? The countryman has had his silver fork, and the tailor has had his gold one, (celle.d'or.)-Who has been hungry? My good father has been hungry.-Has anybody been thirsty? Nobody has been thirsty, but some body has been very sleepy.—Are

those sixteen gold spoons in the wooden box? No, they are in the leather box.—Is the merchant right? Yes, he is right, and consequently (par conséquence) you are wrong.—Has anybody had the same white cups which my uncle has had? Nobody has had the same white cups which your uncle has had, but sombody has had the same black chairs.—Has the countryman had this red table or that green chair? He has neither had this red table nor that chair.—Is the young man hungry or thirsty? He is neither hungry nor thirsty.—Has anybody been afraid? Nobody has been afraid.—Who has been cold? That young man has been cold.

#### 20.

Have you any lead? Yes, I have some lead .-- Has your father any iron? Yes, he has some iron.—Have the merchants any copper? Yes, they have some copper.—There is some sulphur in that tin box. —Is there (u a-t-il) any bronze in that wooden box? No, but there is some silver in that basket .-- What is there (qu'y a-t-il) on that table? There is a white napkin on that table. - What is there beautiful on those chairs ?i There are some beautiful cups on those chairs. -Are there any branches on that cherry-tree? Yes, there are some branches on that cherry-tree - Is the trunk of that apple-tree big? Yes, the trunk of that apple tree is very big, but that of the walnuttree is neither big nor small .- Where has there been any cork ? There has been some cork in that basket and some ivy on that tree (arbre, m.).—Has anybody been idle? Nobody has been idle; on the contrary (au contraire) these good boys have been very attentive. -- Where is there anything good? There is something good in my uncle's garden.

#### 21.

Have you any good sacks? Yes, I have some good leather sacks.—Has your father any good vases? Yes, he has some good vases.—Has he any porcelain vases? He has some red porcelain vases.—Has your father's neighbour any goblets? He has some green glass goblets.—Are there any country-

men among (parmi) the merchant's friends? Yes, there are ten countrymen among his friends.—Are there any great mirrors in your room? Yes, there are four great mirrors in my room.—What is there on that chair? There are two blue velvet cushions on that chair.—Is the bust of the president (président) good? No, but his portrait in oil (à l'huile) is very good.—What kind of (quelle sorte de) an umbrella (omit the an in French) has that young man? He has a fine silk umbrella.—What kind of a curtain is there before (devant) that picture? There is a red silk curtain before that picture.—What veil has your sister? She has the veil which has a big knot in the middle (au millieu).

## 22.

Have you any figs? I have some.—Has your cousin any oranges? He has some.—Has he any pears also; He has some also .-- Who has any plums? Somebody has some .-- Who has any fine large grapes? Your old neighbour has some. -- Has he any? He has some. -- Has he many apples? He has a great many. -- Has he had many peaches? He has had a great many .-- Who has had many hazelnuts? The carpenter has had a great many .-- Have you had almonds enough? Yes, I have enough. Has the tailor cloth. enough ? Yes, he has enough .- Has the old man filberts enough & A Yes, he has enough.—Are these oranges good enough for (pour) your pretty little sister? No, but they are good enough for yours .--Are there candles enough before that mirror ? Yes, there are three candles before the mirror and one chandelier in the middle of the room.—What sort of peaches are there on that plate? There are some good peaches on that plate.—Are there any medlars among those pears? No, but there are some red gooseberries among those grapes. .

#### 23.

Have you any cakes? I have not any.—Have you any fritters for dinner? No, I have not any.—Did you have any fish for breakfast? I did not have any.—Who had any honey for supper? The old man had some, but the young

man had not any (eu is placed after pas).—Have you any slices of good ham for my supper? I have two.—Has the merchant any good roast meat for his nephew? No, but he has three slices of builed meat.—Has he a good deal of good soap? He has a good deal.—Has he many good red apples? (Remember that adjectives of colour follow the noun.) He has not many.—How many red apples has he? He has three.—Has he too much honey for a good dessert? He has too much.—Is there too much pork on that table for a good dinner? Yes? there is too much pork for a general dinner, and there is not roast meat enough.—Has the dog had a good morsel of bread? Yes, and the cat has had a good morsel of meat.

## 24.

What do you wish for ? I wish for a good pencil.-What does your father wish for ? He wishes for some thread.-Do you wish for some brushes? Yes, we wish for some.—Does the merchant wish for some good tongs? No, he does not wish for any .- Do you wish for a little thread? Yes, we wish for a little.-What does your cousin wish for? He wishes for some planes, some baskets, and two caldrons.-Do those children wish for a little meat? They wish for a great deal .- Do they wish for some pies? They wish for a great many.—Do you wish for meat enough for your uncle's dinner? I wish for enough for my uncle's dinner, and a little for his nephew's dinner.—Do you wish for some oranges for your dessert? Yes, I wish for some.-How many do you wish for ? I wish for five.-What sort of oranges do you wish for ? I wish for some good yellow oranges which are very sweet .-- Are the oranges which your uncle has very sweet? Yes, they are very sweet, and there are some which are very big too.—How many cents are there in a dollar? There are a hundred cents in a dollar.

#### 25.

Have you a desire to speak? Yes, I have a desire to speak? I have a desire to speak? I have a desire to speak to your nephew. Why have you a

desire to speak to my nephew? Because I need to speak to him.—Has the carpenter any need of cutting (= to cut—omit any before need) this table? No, he has no need of cutting it.—Do you wish to tear that cloth? No, I do not wish to tear it.—Has the young man a desire to break his father's fine porcelain jars? No, he has no desire to break them.—Does the old man wish to deceive his son? No, he does not wish to deceive him, for he has no son.—How many carts has the countryman? He has not any carts.—What kind of chairs has the gardener? He has some stone chairs and some wooden chairs.—Are there any yellow chairs among all (tout) these chairs? Yes, there are some.—Are there any oil pictures in your room? Yes, there are fifteen.—Are there any oil pictures in your room?

### 26.

Is the dinner on the table? Yes, dinner is on the table.—Is the book under the chair? No, it is on the chair .- Is it on it? No, it is under it .-- What is there upon it? There is nothing upon it, but there is something under it. - Where do you wish to go? I wish to go to my uncle's.-- Do you wish to go to your uncle's, or to my father's? I do not wish to go to my uncle's nor to your father's: I wish to go to that young man's .- Does your cousin wish to go anywhere? He does not wish to go anywhere .-- Who wishes to go to your nephew's? The old man wishes to go there .-- Do you wish to speak to that old man? No, but I wish to go to his house. - Has the countryman a desire to cultivate my fields (le chump)? He has not any desire to cultivate your fields, but he has a great desire (omit the a) to cultivate his own. Why does he wish to sow that big field ? Because he is in want of money.—Why do you wish this knife? In order to (pour) cut my bread -Why do you plant grain? In order to reap it. - Will you lift up your chair? Why? In order not to tear my dress.

#### 27.

What has the merchant? He has a few knives, and three boxes full (plein) of goods.—What have these old men that

is pretty? They have nothing pretty, but they have several ugly hats.—Are there not several dogs in the street (la rue)? No, there are no dogs in the street, but there are several in the middle of the square (la place).—Are there any cats among those dogs? There are several.—What sort of trees (arbre le) are there before your house? There are two apple-trees and several cherry-trees.—Among all your books are there not any that are good? There are some that are good and some that are very bad.—Why does that old man wish to save his dog? He wishes to save him in order to carry him to his son.—Have you a desire to fish? Yes, but there are no fish in this river.—How many fish do you wish to carry home? I wish to carry home a few.—What do you wish to carry home? I do not wish to carry any thing. One.—Do you love to plant? No, I love to reap.

# 28.

What lesson is this? This is the twenty-eighth lesson.- Have you taken away my books? No, I have not taken away your books. -Has your sister taken away her combs? No, she has not taken them away.-Has the servant driven away those dogs? He has driven them away, and he has driven away those cats too .- Why do you wish to spoil my dress? I do not wish to spoil your dress, but you have spoiled all mine .- Have you gained much money ? I have not gained much, but my brother has gained a great deal .- Will this man pay his debts? Yes, he is willing to pay his, but he is not willing to pay his brother's. - What kind of sentiments has that old man? He has bad sentiments, but his son has good ones.-How many birds have you killed? I have only killed a few .- Have you kept my Yes, I have kept them; here they are (les voici).-Here are your birds, will you kill them? No, for I have not paid for them .- (Observe that payer means to pay for as well as to pay) .-Have you wounded these birds? No, I have killed them.—Have you many? No, I have only a few.

What lesson is this? This is the twenty-ninth lesson.-What sort of a lesson is it? It is (use ce before est, instead of elle) a very interesting lesson .- Have you finished it? No, I have not yet finished it, for I have not done my exercise. - Do you like to do these Not much; they are too dull (ennuyeux) .-- But are they not very useful? I do not know ( je ne sais pas) -Of what (de quoi) are you speaking? I am speaking of those dull exercises. Has the countryman embellished his gardens? No, he has not embellished them.-Have you punished your daughter? I have punished her.—Has the physician healed his servant? He has healed him. - Has that great misfortune softened the character (le caractère) of your friend? No, but the happiness of his children has softened it (for him).-Do you wish to do another exercise? Yes, I wish to do another.—Has another man killed your dog? No. but somebody has killed another dog.—Who has enriched your cousin? A miracle has enriched him.

#### 30.

What are you doing? I am not doing anything (doing nothing).-Do you love to do nothing ! (Put the rien before the verb.)—Yes. I love to do nothing.—You are lazy then (donc).—No. I am not lazv: I love to talk .- Is your cousin making another book? Yes, he is making several others.—Is he making good books? He is making some good and some bad ones .- Which are the good books? The good books are blank books (un livre en blanc): all his other books are bad.—Does he make as many bad books as his father? He makes as many as he .- Does he make as many bad books as good ones? No, for some of the books which he makes are blank books .- Has he all the vices of his age? Yes, and he has other vices also.—Has a man of wit as many advantages as obstacles? Yes. for wit is a great obstacle.—You have not any great obstacles then! Why not? Where is your wit? I don't know.—Is there any pleasure in this world? Yes, for there is as much happiness as misfortune in this world.—Have you many more of these exercises? I have not many more.—I have finished this.

Have you seen my brother ? I have seen him.-Where did you see him? (Same form of the verb in French.)-I saw him at his father's. - Do you see him any longer? I am no longer at your father's, and consequently I do not see him any longer.-What do these men receive? They receive the interest of their money. Where is their money? In a great box at the merchant's. - Do von see as much art as caprice in this pretty little woman? Pretty little women never have either art or caprice.-Of what kind of women are you speaking? I only speak of pretty women .- Is there as much order as disorder in that chamber? There is a great deal of disorder in that chamber, and very little order .-- The looking-glass is under the table, and the table is on the bed.—The washbasin is in the fireplace (la cheminée), and the fire is in the middle of the room. There is (voilà) order for you. - Are there any flowers in your father's garden ? There were (a eu) flowers in his garden formerly (autrefois), but now (maintenant) there are no more.

## 32.

Do you conceive that (ccla?) Yes, I conceive it.—We conceive a great many things that we cannot say. Can you conceive that? Yes, I can conceive it very easily (fucilement). How much does that man owe you? I cannot tell you yet (encore), but I can tell you another thing (la chose).—What thing can you tell me?. I owe him fifty dollars.—Has that girl as much beauty as artlessness? She has neither beauty nor artlessness, but she has a great deal of vivacity.—Has your cousin as much sensibility as sincerity? No, but she has as much docility as piety.—Has she as much love for goodness as respect for piety? What is the difference (la difference) between (entre) goodness and piety? (Repeat the article before the abstract nouns.)—I cannot tell you.—Can you speak to him? No, I cannot speak to him.—(Use je ne puis rather-than je ne peux pas.)—Can you speak to him or to my father? I can speak neither to him nor to your father.

What do you foresee? I foresee the dangers to which you are exposed (exposer), and you do not foresee them.—Does your brother foresee the dangers to which he is exposed? He does not (say, if ne les prévoit pas, repeating in the answer the verb of the question). -How can be foresee them? he has too much pride to foresee them. Do you know how to write (écrire, écrivant, écrit)? how to write.—Is your mother loved? Yes, she is loved by (de) all her children .-- Is your uncle loved? He is not loved as much as she is loved.—Is pride loved? No, but truth is (la vérité l'est).--Do my brothers know that you know how to write? They do not know that I know how to write. -- Is your brother as frivolous as your cousin? He is more frivolous than he .-- Is there more frivolousness than lightness in his character (le caractère)? There is as much frivolousness as lightness .-- Is the friendship of a cousin as strong as that of an uncle? No, it is not as strong. - Is the love of a mother as strong as that of an aunt? It is more so.

34.

Have you more bread than milk? I have more bread than milk. I have less bread than milk.—Have you as much as 1? I have less than you, but your servant has quite as much as you.-Has he quite as much as my father? He has less than your father.-- Have you my horse or my cart? I have both.—Have you the soap or the cheese? I have both.—Have you the bottle or the candle? I have both. I have neither .- Do you speak German? No, but I speak Spanish.—Are you a German?. (Omit the a in French.)-No, I am a Greek .-- Is your father a Spaniard? No, but he speaks Spanish .- Does he speak Latin? Yes, and he speaks Russian too. Do you know the Portuguese (man)? No, but I know Portuguese. -Do you know German? No, but I know the German.-What does that German want? He wants a cloth cloak -- Does he want something? He does not want any thing .-- What does that girl want for her wedding? She wants a good dower .-- What does the bachelor want? He wants a wife,

## 36.

Will this lesson be as useful as the last (le dernier-e)? be more useful than the last ..- Will there be more words in it? There will be words enough.-Shall you be glad when you have finished (say, shall have) these exercises? I shall be very glad .-What will you do (ferez-vous) when you have finished them? (say, shall have.) I shall begin Ollendorff's large work .-- Do you expect to find it (comptez-vous le trouver) very interesting? (l'étude, f. ; say, the study) is always interesting, but it is sometimes very difficult too, and I expect to find this excellent volume interesting but difficult. Shall you unite the two studies? I shall unite them if I can .- Will your mother punish you if you neglect your lesson? She will punish me.-Who is sick at your house? Nobody is sick at our house, but somebody is sick at our neighbour's. Which is the prettiest of all these knives? Your sister's is the prettiest, but mine is the biggest .-- Will these fields be sterile? No, they will be green and fertile.-Will this porcelain jar be more fragile than that glass one? (omit one.)—It will not be so fragile, but it will be more commodious.

When shall you go home? I shall go home to-morrow .-- Will your father go home to-morrow also? No, he will go home the day after to-morrow .-- Where will your brothers go next month? They will go into the country (à la campagne) -- For what will they go into the country? They will go into the country in order to sow some grain .-- Will you wait for me to-morrow morning at your father's ? I shall wait for you. - Did you wait for me often last month? I waited for you so often that (que) I will not wait for you any longer. -Shall you hear my cousin before next week? No. I shall not hear him before next month .-- What sort of a present shall you give (donner) him? I shall give him the best book in (of) the house.-Shall you not be afraid of losing your books? No, for books are things which we never (jamais) lose when we study (étudier) them well.-Is your father's memory as good as your uncle's? It is better (mailleur).-Will that girl have any fortune? She will have some if we have peace (say, the peace), and she will have none if we have war (the war).

38.

When will you come to my house? I will come next week. Will your neighbour come too? My neighbour will come too .--Will be be able to come? He will be able to come if he finishes his lesson in time (à temps).-Will he be able to finish it in time? Yes, for heis very active. -- Active with his legs (la jambe)? his hads (la main).-Will you come to the school in the morning? No, lut I will come in the evening .- Where is the school ?. In a prett little room .- Is it in the street? No, it is neither in the stree nor in the square, it is in the barn .- Is there any window to that barn? No, but there is a door .-- Are the streets of all the cties as large as those of the capital ? No, they are not so large. - Are there any extremely large? There are some extremely large and sme extremely small .- Have you any thing to do? I have nothing t. do.--Have you any letters to write? I have no letters to write. have you any thing to break ! I have something to break .- What hve you to break? I have an iron pitcher to break.

What do you say? I say that you are very lazy. Will not your master (le maître) say the same thing of you? I don't know. I will tell you what (ce que) he will say. What will he say? He will say that you remained too long in your chamber (rester takes être for auxiliary). Will he come with us? He will come with us in an instant. What o'clock is it? It is nine o'clock. What o'clock will it be when he comes to our house? It will be half-past ten. No, he will come at daybreak. Will he be there all night? No, he will be there half an hour. How long will your brother remain at home? He will remain there two hours and a half.—At what o'clock will you come to see me to-morrow? I will come to see you at noon .-- Is sunrise as beautiful as sunset? I don't know. I never saw sunrise.—Are there many good books in your father's library? Yes, but there is more good meat in his kitchen.-How many minutes are there in an hour? There are sixty minutes in an hour.

# 40.

What are you writing? I am writing my fortieth exercise. Will it be a long one? It will be a very short and easy one.—Shal you finish it to-day? I shall write all my exercises to-day. - Whatshall you write when you have written your exercises? I shall write letters to my French friends.—Do you intend to write to your fither very often? I intend to write to him twice a month (par mis). And I shall write to mine three times a week .-- Which is the mest season? The autumn is the finest season, for there are good fuits in autumn.--And there are fine flowers in summer? Yes, but flowers are not as good as fruit.—Is the water good in this stret? The water is good, but the air is bad .-- Are there four season in America? No, there are only three seasons : winter, summer, and autumn .-- When you have written your letters, what do you intend to do? I intend to write only two this morning, and this evening I shall write the others. - Do you write only two a day? Now I only write two, but soon I intend to write two and a half .- At what o'clock will you have done writing (fini d'ecrire)? At four o'clock.

Why does your father go into the country? He goes there to amuse himself.—Will he amuse himself there with his books? No, he will amuse himself there with his horses and his dogs.—How many dogs has he? He has ten fine black dogs, but he has only three horses.—Are his horses as good as his dogs? They are just as good as his dogs, but they are not so handsome.—Will he exercise his horses as much as his dogs? Not altogether (pas tout à fait) so much.—Of what is your brother thinking? He is thinking of correcting his bad exercises in order to render them good.—Does your master question you about your exercises? Yes, and he pronounces all the difficult words for us.—When you have finished (put the auxiliary in the future) your exercises, what shall you do? I shall write some more to please (faire du plaisir à) my mother.—Do you load yeur memory with words (de mots)? I do not load my memory with words, but I fill my book with them (en).

42

What does your father send you? He sends me a new broom.-Why does he send you a new broom? He sends me a new broom to sweep my room with.-Shall you sweep it? No, my servant will sweep it for me, and then I shall send the broom to my cousin. --What will he do with it? He will make a brush of it .-- Will your sisters amuse themselves in the country? They will amuse themselves there as well as they can .-- Will your nephew amuse himself there? He will amuse himself as well as he can, for he amuses himself everywhere (partout) .- Is your neighbour fatigued? Yes, he is very much satigued; it is for that (c'est pour cela) that he remains at home. - Will you send him your pretty little dogs to amuse him? No, I cannot send them now, but I shall be ready to send them to-morrow.-Will he be ready to receive them ? I believe so ( je crois que oui) .- Do you expect to remain at home long (long-temps)? Not as long as yesterday .- I shall be ready to go out soon. - I will wait for you then very gladly.

Whose book is that? It is my father's.—Whose books are those? They are my uncle's. Are these your uncle's shoes? No, they are my aunt's.—Are these your brother's penknives? No, they are my sister's.—Who is speaking to your father? My uncle is speaking to him.—Is it your father that is speaking to him? No, it is my uncle.—Who sent you that comb? It was my father that sent it to me.—Is your brother's mouth large? Yes, his mouth is large, and his eyes are small.—Is his head round? Yes, his head is round, and his body is long.—Are his cheeks red? No, his cheeks are not red, they are white.—Who has long arms? That child has long arms, and his sister has long feet.—Who has black eyelids? That pretty little girl has black eyelids and grey eyes.—Who has small fingers? The boy has small fingers and big feet.—Who has long ears? Somebody, that has not learned his lesson, has long ears and an ugly face.

# 44.

To whom were you speaking, when I saw you this morning ? I was speaking to my cousin, who has black eyes .- What were you saving to her? I was saying to her that black eyes are very handsome.-What did you use to do when you were in the country last winter? I used to eat .- And then (puis)? I used to sleep .-Did you go to walk sometimes (quelquefois)? I used to go to walk every morning at six o'clock.—Was it very cold (faire froid)? It was usually very cold, but I used to get warm (se chauffer) by walking fast (en marchant vite) .- What did your sister use to do? She used to knit, and then we used to chat together two or three hours.—Is there any thing surprising in all that (tout cela)? No. all that is very natural.-Are these wearisome little exercises useful? Yes, they are as useful as they are wearisome.—They are indispensable then? Yes, they are wholly (tout-à-fait) indispensable .- Will you buy some cambric? Yes, if you will sell me some cheap.—Well, I will sell you some very cheap, if you will buy 2 good deal. I usually buy a good deal.

What would you do if you were in my place (d ma place)? would write him a long letter.--Would he answer it? I do not know whether (si) he would answer it or not, but at least he would read it. Well (he bien), here is (voici) some paper, now what shall I should begin by saying (infinitive), I did not think you so impertinent when I saw you for the first time (fois, f.), but I soon found that you were skilful in concealing (infinitive) your true character .- Send me back all the letters I have written you, and I will have nothing more to do with you.-What would you say if you were to receive (imp. ind.) such a letter? I would tear it up and throw it in the fire (au feu).--Well then, why do you wish me to write a letter that only deserves to be torn up? Because I should like to see you do a foolish thing (une sottise) .-- You are very kind: I will take good care not to (se garder bien de) follow your advice (suivic vos conseils).

#### 46.

Must I speak? Yes, you must speak immediately .-- To whom must I speak? You must speak to everybody.-My voice is not strong enough to speak to everybody .-- I am very sorry for it (en.)--What do you wish me to do? I wish you to finish your lesson .--Must I finish it immediately? It is to be wished that you should finish (pres. subj.) it immediately.—How does your brother behave towards his friends? He behaves well towards everybody. Would you go towards the house if you were not tired? No, I would go towards the river. Is that wine-bottle full of wine ? No, but this coffee-cup is full of coffee.--What kind of weather will it be to-morrow? The weather will be good .-- What must we do to please our friends ? We must behave well towards them and towards everybody .-- You must consult that lawyer about your business -- I would consult him if I could .-- You must narrate that fact to my sister rather than to my father .- I am too awkward to narrate it .- You must do it for me. I will, if you will be attentive .- I will be very attentive, for I love variety.

What do you want? I want some apples.—What does he (lui) want? He wants some good shoes to take a walk every morning.

—Does he want more than one pair? No, he only wants one pair.

—Does he want many? Yes, he wants many.—If he wants some, he must go away, for there are no good ones here.—Do you know any thing about them? Yes, I know a great deal about them.—I do not see, however, that you know much about them.—You can ask your brother and trust to him.—My brother is very busy in having his exercises written: he cannot attend to it (s'en occuper).—What do you advise me to do? I advise you to run away.—From what should I run away? You must run away from that man who is very wicked.—Did you hear the new opera last night? I heard half of it.—Which part did you hear? I heard the first part, in which (où) there is a fine trait of gratitude, but very bad music.

#### 48.

Do you grant me that? -Yes, I grant it, but my brother will never grant it .-- Why will he not grant it? Because he cannot grant what he does not approve.—Does he not agree to it? No, he does not agree to it -- Who agrees to it? Everybody (tout le monde) agrees to it, but he will not agree to it.-Did you agree about the price? First (d'abord) we agreed about the price, then ( puis) when I offered him the money he refused to accept it.—What are people doing in that square? They are chatting.-About what are they chatting? If you wish to know, you must apply to that young man.—Are you satisfied with his answer? Yes, I am very easily satisfied .- And your brother hardly ever is .- How does wood sell this year? Wood is dear: it sells for a dollar a foot.—Do they sell a great deal? Yes, for everybody needs fire. - Do they write a great deal at your house? No, but they read a great deal .-- What news was there last night? He said that you were very industrious. -I grant you that that is something very new.

I saw him as soon as I entered.—What was he doing? He was writing a letter, but, as soon as he saw me, he dropped his pen and ran towards me with open arms.—What did you say when you saw that? I begged him to wait an instant, for I was afraid of waking my brother who was sleeping in the next room.—I shut the door, and then we could talk at our ease (a notre aise).—Who was he? He was a young Italian who had distinguished himself (pret. ind.) in the campaign of forty-eight.—He was only sixteen years old when he entered the army, and he was received there as well as if he had been an old general.—Has he served long? Not very long, but he soon arrived at the highest rank.—Did you attend (pret. ind.) the concert last evening? Yes, I attended it.—Did your brother attend it? No, he did not attend it, but his wife did (repeat the principal verb: do in this sense is never translated by faire).

50.

What do you wish me to do? I wish you to speak to your uncle. and tell him that I would come and see him if I could find the time. -Is it necessary for you to write that letter to-day? No, it will be necessary for me to write it to-morrow.-Was it necessary for him to write that letter? No, but it was necessary for his uncle to write it.—What kind of weather will it be to-morrow? It will be be dull (cloudy) weather.—Will there be many clouds? How would you have (vouloir, ind. pres.) me tell you whether (si) there will be many clouds or no? I beg you not to get angry (se facher), I grant that you cannot tell.—What would you have me discover to you? A great secret.-I cannot, and I beg you not to ask it of me.-What did the old man do when he saw the soldier? He put his hat on.—Where must you be to-morrow morning? I must be at my father's.—Are there any pictures at your father's? There are some fine pictures of Raphael there.—What must one do in order to see them? One must ask his permission to see them.

For what is iron good? Iron is good for many purposes.-For what are gold and silver good? Gold and silver are good to have other things with. - Which is the worse quality, folly or credulity? Folly and credulity are both very bad.—Is man as much inclined to credulity as woman? Man is not generally as much inclined to credulity as woman, but some men are.- Is man ever the dupe of his credulity? Yes, he is very often.—How can man subdue his vices? If man limits his desires, he will naturally limit his vices .-Is desire a vice? Yes, when it is not limited by reason.—Is that man's character amiable? No, it is not amiable.—Does strength of character absolve us from the duties of equality? No, for a certain degree of equality is a law of nature. - Do you intend to obviate those inconveniences? I shall obviate those inconveniences, when you limit your desires .- I will absolve you from the necessity .- The difficulty still remains. - I do not see it .- So much the worse (tant pis) for you.

#### 52.

Where is Italy? Italy is a beautiful country of the south of Europe, in the Mediterranean Sea, between Greece and Spain .-France is not so beautiful as Is France as beautiful as Italy? Italy .- In what part of Europe is Sweden? Sweden is a cold country in the north of Europe.—Where is your cousin? He is in Poland.-What are you saying about the king of Prussia? I say that his head is not very strong .- Which are the best wines of Europe ? There are many excellent wines in Europe.—Are the wines of Spain good? The wines of Spain are very good, but those of France are better .- Are all French wines good ? No, but the greater part (la plupart) of French wines are good .- Whence were you coming last week, when I met (rencontrer) you in the street ? I had just come from Italy, where I had passed the winter. -Whither do you intend to go next winter ? I intend to go to (en) Italy.—Shall you not go to (a) Paris? No, I shall not go to (en) France, I shall go to England.—You will go to (a) London then ? No, to Liverpool.

Have I given you the book which I promised you? Yes, you have given it to me. - Did I not tell you so yesterday? I do not remember. - Do you write often such long letters? Yes, do you read them? Not always.-When did I tell you that I intended to go to the country? Next month. - Was (pres.) it you that gave me that horse? No, it was my father. - Was it your uncle that wrote that book? No, it was my aunt.—Of what book do you think I am speaking? I believe that you are speaking of that of which my cousin gave you the title (le titre).—Are the men of whom we were speaking ready to start? Those of whom I spoke to you are ready to start, but those of whom you spoke to me are not .- Have you all that you need? I have many things that I need, but there are many other things which I need, which I have not got,--When will the reaper be ready to reap the corn? Towards noon.-Why did you get up (se lever) so early this morning? I got up early on purpose to see you.

#### 54.

Do you eat while writing? No, but you sleep while reading. Yes, while reading your books -Do you know my books? Yes, I know them by sight, I saw them on going into the grocer's to buy some coffee. How much did you pay for your coffee? I paid him two dollars for it .- Where is it then ? I have drunk it all up .- Do you walk quick when you are in the country? I walk quick in going to dinner, but very slow afterwards.—Is it far (y u-t-il loin) to the place where you dine ? Yes, it is very far. (Is, in speaking of distance between places, is expressed by il y a.) Shall we soon be in Paris? Not very soon, for it is still a great way off .- Is it before or behind us?-Paris is before us and a great way off, but Rouen is behind and very near.-Is that the troublesome old man of whom you spoke to me? When did I speak to you about (de) a troublesome old man? Yesterday. Of whom ought I to take leave before I set out? You ought to take leave of all your friends.-Ought I to buy those goods ? How much ought I to pay for them ? You ought to pay six sous for them.

Give me my hat, for (car) I wish to go out. Here it is (le voici).—Give that man some pens and paper, for he has a letter to (a) write. He may write as many letters as he pleases, that will not prevent me from saying that he is lazy.-How many letters must one write a day, not to be lazy? As for me, I write six a day, and sometimes ten.—Anybody can do that: you must do as I do.—And how many do you write? Not one.—And you are not lazy? On the contrary (au contraire). I am very industrious, for I sleep twelve hours a day, eat six, and amuse myself the rest of the time as well as I can -- What kind of weather is it? It snows and blows.-What fine weather!-What a fine coat! how much did you pay for it? I paid six dollars a yard for the cloth.-Speak to that man. I cannot speak to him.-Write to him then. I am too lazy to write to anybody whatever (à qui que ce soit).—Tell your brother to write to him then. He may write to him if he chooses, but I shall not tell him.

#### 56.

What fine weather this is! Do you think so ? I do not.-What a fine house this is! Well (eh bien), buy it then.—Since you wish me to buy it, I will. You must be very obliging (complaisant), since you are so ready to do what one tells you.-What were you just saying? I was not saying any thing.—I am very glad of it, for I have something very interesting to say... What is it? That your pretty cousin is just arrived -How many exercises have you written? I have translated (traduire) fifty-five, and am translating the fifty-sixth, and have written sixty of my own invention.—Which are the most useful? It is not enough to (que de) translate, you must compose exercises of your own.-Why so ? Because that is the only way of learning how to express your own ideas.-Shall I learn in (de) that way? Yes, if you compose a great many, and are very attentive. You must also repeat your vocabularies every day till (jus-qu'a ce que) you know (subj.) them perfectly.—That is too tedious. Leave off (cesser de) studying them, for you will never learn.

# LE POULET.

# LES BATTUS PAIENT L'AMENDIE.

# PERSONAGES.

M. D'ORVILLE, malade. LA BRIE, laquais de M. d'Orville. M. FREMONT, mêdecin.

La Scène est chez M. d'Orville.

#### SCENE I.

## M. D'ORVILLE, COMTOIS, LA BRIE.

D'Orv. Parbleu, je suis bien fatigué! Je meurs de faim. Et mon poulet, La Brie?

La Brie. Monsieur, vous allez l'avoir tout-à-l'heure.

D'Orv. Pourquoi Comtois n'y est-il pas allè?

Comt. Monsieur, il fallait bien être auprès de vous pour vous habiller. Nous allons mettre le couvert.

D'Orv. Ils ne finiront pas. Est-ce qu'il ne peut pas faire cela tout seul? Allons, va-t-en.

Comt. J'y vais, j'y vais.

D'Orv. Je tombe d'inanition. Donnez-moi un fauteuil. (Il s'assied.) Allons, sinissez donc.

La Brie. Je vais mettre la table devant vous. (Il l'approche.)

Je m'en vais chercher du pain.

D'Orv. Je crois qu'ils me seront mourir d'impatience.

La Brie. Deployez toujours votre serviette pour ne pas perdre de temps.

#### SCENE II.

#### M. D'ORVILLE.

JE n'en puis plus ! je m'endors de fatigue et de faiblesse. (Il s'endort et ronfle.)

#### SCENE III.

M. D'ORVILLE, LA ERIE, COMTOIS portant le poulet.

La Brie. Apporte du pain.

Comt. Il y en a la: j'apporte le poulet. Quoi! il dort déja?

La Brie. Je ne sais pourtant que de le quitter. Comt. Mais son poulet va respoidir. Réveille-le.

La Brie. Moi ? je ne m'y joue pas ; il crierait comme un aigle.

Comt. Comment ferons-nous?

La Brie. Je n'en sais rien. Cela nous fera diner à je ne sais quelle heure, et je meurs de faim.

Comt. Et moi aussi. Ma foi, je m'en vais l'éveiller.

La Brie. Tu n'en viendras jamais à bout.

Comt. (criant.) Monsieur!

La Brie. Oui, oui; vois comme il remue. Il n'en ronfle que plus fort.

Comt. Quel diable d'homme! Coupe le poulet; en cas qu'il se réveille, ce sera toujours autant de fait.

La Brie. Oui, et il sera plus froid ; je ne m'y joue pas.

Comt. Eh-bien, je m'en vais le couper, moi. (Il coupe une cuisse.) Tiens, vois comme cela sent bon.

La Brie. Je n'ai pas besoin de sentir pour avoir encore plus de faim.

Comt. Ma foi, j'ai envie de manger cette cuisse-là. Monsieur Frémont lui a ordonné de ne manger qu'une aile; il n'y prendra peut-être pas garde. (Il mange la cuisse.) Ma foi, elle est bonne. Je m'en vais boire un coup. Donne-moi un verre. (Il se verse à boire et boit.)

La Brie. Ét s'il se réveille ?

Comt. Eh-bien, il me chassera, et je m'en irai.

La Brie. Ah, tu le prends sur ce ton-là! Oh, j'en ferai bien autant que toi. Allons, allons, donne-moi l'autre cuisse.

Comt. Je le veux bien. Nous serons deux contre lui; il ne saura lequel renvoyer. Tiens. (Il lui donne l'autre cuisse.)

La Brie. Donne-moi donc du pain.

Comt. Tiens, en voilà.

<sup>5</sup> La Brie. Ma foi, tu as raison; ce poulet est excellent? Mais je veux boire aussi.

Comt. Eh-bien, bois. Je songe une chose; comme il ne doit manger qu'une aile, il ne m'en coûtera pas davantage de manger l'autre; je m'en vais en mettre une sur son assiette. (Il mange.)

La Brie. C'est bien dit; donne-moi le corps.

Comt. Ah, le corps; c'est trop, je m'en vais te donner le croupion. (Ils mangent tous les deux.)

La Brie. Cela ne vaut pas l'aile.

Comt. Mange, mange toujours.

La Brie. Buvons aussi.

Comt. Allons, à ta santé.

La Brie. A la tienne. (Ils boivent.)

Comt. Ce vin-là est bon. Quoi, tu manges le haut du corps ?

La Brie. Ma foi, oui.

Comt. Oh, je m'en vais manger son aile.

La Brie. Attends donc.

Comt. Je suis ton serviteur, je veux en avoir autant que toi. La Brie. Tu es bien gourmand.

Comt. Tu ne l'es pas toi ? ah çà, buvons, buvons.

La Brie. Prends ton verre. (Ils boivent.)

Comt. Et que serons-nous, quand il s'éveillera?

La Brie. Je n'en sais rien. Buvons pour nous aviser.

Comt. Il ne reste plus rien dans la bouteille.

La Brie. Non? et que dira Dame Jeanne, quand elle verra la bouteille vide?

Comt. Et les restes du poulet ?

La Brie. Ma foi, elle dira ce qu'elle voudra. Attends, le voilà qui remue.

Comt. Comment ferons-nous? que dirons-nous?

La Brie. Tiens, mets tous les os sur son assiette, et dis comme moi.

Comt. Oui, oui, ne t'embarrasse pas.

La Brie. Paix donc.

D'Orv. (se frottant les yeux) En-bien, qu'est-ce que vous faites là vous autres ?

La Brie. Monsieur, nous attendons. (A Comtois.) Rince son verre, et mets de l'eau dedans.

D'Orv. Eh-bien; ces coquins-là ne veulent donc pas me donner mon poulet?

La Brie. Votre poulet, Monsieur ?

D'Orv. Oui ; comment, depuis deux heures que j'attends ?

La Brie. Que vous attendez, Monsieur! vous badinez ; il est bien loin.

D'Orv. Comment bien loin! qu'est-ce que cela veut dire?

La Brie. Tenez, Monsieur, regardez devant vous.

D'Orv. Quoi ?

La Brie. Vous ne vous souvenez pas que vous l'avez mangé? D'Orv. Moi!

La Brie. Oui, Monsieur.

Comt. Monsieur a dormi depuis.

D'Orv. Je n'en reviens pas! je l'ai mangé?

La Brie. Oui, Monsicur, et vous n'avez rien laissé; voyez.

D'Orv. Je l'ai mangé! c'est incompréhensible! et je meurs de faim.

Comt. Cela n'est pas étonnant! puisque vous avez dormi dessus. D'Orv. Mais je voudrais boire un coup du moins.

La Brie. Vous avez tout bu. Nous ne vous avons jamais vu une soif et un appétit pareils.

D'Orv. Je le crois bien! car je l'ai encore.

Comt. C'est sûrement la médecine qui fait cela. Monsieur veutil son verre d'eau?

D'Orv. Un verre d'eau ?

Comt. Oui, pour vous rincer la bouche; parceque nous irons diner, nous, après cela.

D'Orv. Je n'y comprends rien. (Il se rince la bouche.)

La Briv. (à Comtois, bus ) Tu vois bien que Dame Jeanne n'aura rien a dire non plus.

# SCENE IV.

M. D'ORVILLE, M. FREMONT, LA BRIE, COMTOIS.

La Brie, (annonçant) Monsieur Frémont. Frem. Eh-bien, la médecine, depuis ce matin?

D'O.v. Ah Monsieur, elle m'a donné un appétit dévorant.

Frém. Tant micux, cela prouve qu'elle a balayé le reste des humeurs.

Comt. C'est-ce que nous avons dit à Monsieur.

D'Orv. Mais, Monsieur, je meurs de faim.

Frém. N'avez-vous pas mangé votre aile de poulet, comme je vous l'avais ordonné?

La Brie. Bon, Monsieur a bien plus fait; il a mangé le poulet tout entier!

Frém. (en colère.) Le poulet entier ?

Comt. Et bu sa bouteille de vin.

Frém. (en colère.) Sa bouteille de vin et un poulet!

D'Orv. Eh, Monsieur, je mourais de faim.

Frém. (en colère.) Vous mouriez de faim! vous n'êtes pas plus raisonable que cela!

D'Orv. Eh, Monsieur; c'est comme si je n'avais rien mangé; je me sens toujours le même besoin.

Frem. (en colere.) Le même besoin! n'êtes-vous pas honteux!

D'Orv. Mais, Monsieur, considérez —

Frém. (en colère.) Je vous ordonne une aile de poulet, et — allez, allez, Monsieur; avec une intempérance comme celle-là vous ne méritez pas qu'on s'attache a vous, et qu'on en prenne soin.

D'Orv. Mais, je vous prie — Frem. Non, Monsieur, il saut vous mettre à la diète pendant huit jours.

D'Orv. Ah, Monsieur Frémont!

Frém. A l'eau de poulet.

D'Orv. A l'eau de poulet ?

Frém. Oui, si vous ne voulez pas avoir une maladie épouvantable, une inflammation!—ou bien, je ne vous verrai plus, je ferai mieux.

D'Orv. Quoi, Monsieur Frémont, vous pourriez m'abandonner? Frém. Oui, Monsieur, si vous ne fuites tout ce que je vous dirai.

D'Orv. Mais, Monsieur, rien que de l'eau de poulet ?-

Frem. Ah, vous ne voulez pas? adieu, Monsieur.

D'Orv. Mais non, Monsieur: j'en prendrai. Allez-vous-en tous deux, dire qu'on en fasse tout-à-l'heure.

La Brie. Oui, Monsieur.

Frém. Non pas pour aujourd'hui; de l'eau de chien-dent, seulement.

D'Orv. De l'eau de chien-dent ?

Frém. Oui, Monsieur.

D'Orv. Et vous reviendrez ? Frém. A cette condition là.

D'Orv. Si vous me le promettez, je ferai tout ce que vous voudrez. Je vais vous suivre jusqu'a ce que vous m'ayez donné votre parole.

Frém. Nous verrons comment vous vous conduirez. (Ils sortent.)

# VOCABULARY TO "LE POULET."

Le poulct, the chicken. Le malude, the sick man. Le médecin, the doctor. Le laquair, the foot-man, La scène, the scene. Parbleu, zounds. Fatigue, tired. Je meurs de faim, I am dying of hunger Vous allez avoir, you are going to have. Tout-à-l'heure, immediately. Pourquoi, why. N'y est-il pas allé, has he not gone for it. **I**l fallait bien être auprès de vous, it was necessary to be with you. Habiller, to dress. Mettre le couvert, to lay the cloth.  ${m Finir}$ , to end---finish. Ils ne finirent pas, they will never get through. Allons, (excl.) well then. Va-t-en, go. Tomber d'inanition, to sink from want of food. Est-ce qu'il ne peut? cannot he? Le fauteuil, the arm-chair. Tout seul, all alone. Il s'assied, he sits down. Finissez donc, make haste. Je vais mettre, I am going to put. La table, the table. Devant, before.

Approcher , to draw near (trans.). Je m'en vais, 1 am going. Chercher, to look for.  $\boldsymbol{Le}$  pain, bread. Je crois, I believe. Qu'ils me feront, that they will make me. Impatience, impatience.  $D\grave{e}ployez$ , unfold. Toujours, always, (used here for mean while.) Serviette, (sem.) napkin. Pour ne pas, not to. Perdre, to lose. De temps, time. Je n'en puis plus, I am exhaust-S'endormir, to fall asleep. De fatigue, (fem.,) from fatigue. De faiblesse, (sem.) from weakness. Ronfler, to snore. Porter, to carry. Apporter, to bring. Il y en a là, there is some there. Quoi! il dort dêja, what! he is already asleep. Je ne fais pourtant que de le quilter, I had but just left him. Refroidir, to grow cold. Reveiller, to wake up. Je ne m'y joue pas, I'll not risk it. Crier comme un aigle, to scream (scold) like an eagle.

Comment ferons-nous, how shall Je n'en sais rien, I know nothing about it. Diner, to dinc. Fera, will make. Ma foi, faith. A je ne sais quelle heure, at heaven knows what o'clock. Et moi aussi, and I too. L'éveiller, to wake him up. Tu n'en viendras jamais à bout, vou will never succeed. Criant, crying out. Vois comme, see how. Remuer, to stir. Il n'en ronfle que plus fort, he only snores the louder. Quel diable d'homme, what a devil of a man. Coupe, cut, (imperative.)  ${m E}n$  cas que, in case. Toujours autant de fait, it will be so much done. Plus froid, colder. Eh bien, well then. Moi, myself, (emphatic.) Une cuisse, a thigh. Tiens, vois comme, hold, see how. Cela sent bon, that smells good, (how good that smells.) Sentir, to feel-smell. Ne pas avoir besoin, to have no need. Encore plus, still more. Avoir envie, to have a wish, desire.

Ordonner, to order.

only a wing.

Peut-être, pernaps.

Ne manger qu'une aile, to eat

Il n'y prendru pas garde, he will

Boire un coup, to drink a glass.

not pay attention to it.

Donner un verre, to give a glass. Verser à boire, to pour out to drink. Se reveiller, to wake up. Chasser, to turn away. S'en aller, (fut. irai,) to go away. Tu le prends sur ce ton-la, that's the way you take it. J'en ferai bien autant, I will do the same. Je le veux bien, I am willing. Allons, allons, come, come. Contre, against. Lequel renvoyer, which to send away. Done, then. Avoir raison, to be right. Excellent, excellent. Je songe une chose, a thought strikes me. Ne pas devoir manger, ought not to eat. Ne pas couter davantage, not to cost any more. Mettre, to put, L'assistic, the plate. C'est been dit, well said. Le corps, the carcass—body. L. croupion, the rump. Ne pas valoir, not to be as good. Mange, mange tou jours, eat,eat. Buvons, let's drink. A ta santé, your health. A la tienne, yours. Le vin, the wine. Manger, to eat. Le haut, the upper part. Attends donc, wait then. Je suis ton serviteur, I am your servant. Gourmand, glutton. Tu ne l'es pus toi? and you are not? Ah ça, come.

S'aviser, to take counsel. La bouteille, the bottle. Il ne reste plus rien, there is no longer anything. Dira, will sav. Vide, emply. Les restes, the remainder. Le voilà qui remu, see, he stirs. Comment ferons-nous, how shall we manage it? Que dirons-nous? what shall we Tiens, mets les os, hold, put the bones. Eh bien, qu'est-ce que vous faites là vous autres, well, what are you doing there. S'embarasser, to be embarrassed. Paix donc, silence. Se frottant les yeux, rubbing his Rince son verre, rinse his giass. Ces coquins-la, those rogues. Deux heures, two hours. Badiner, to jest. Etre bien loin, far from it. Dormir, to sleep. Je n'en reviens pas. I cannot recover from my astonishment. Ne rien leisser, to leave nothing. Incompréhensible, inconceivable. Etonnant, astonishing. Monsieur a dorm! dessus, you have slept upon it. Du moins, at least. Appètit pareil, such an appetite. Surement, surely. La medicine, the medicine. L'eau, water.

mouth. Apres cela. after that. Comprendre, to understand. Rien a dire non plus, nothing to say cither. Annonger, to announce. Dèvorant, ravenous. Balayer, to sweep. Le reste des humeurs, the remainder of the humours. Ordonné, ordered. Bien plus fait, done a good deal more. En colère, in a passion. Raisonable, reasonable.  $Le\ m\hat{e}me\ besoin$ , the same want. Etre honleux, to be ashamed. Considérer, to reflect. Intempérance, intemperance. Ne mériter, not to deserve. S'attacher, to attach one's self. I rendre soin, to take care. Prier, to beg. A la d'ête, on diet. Eau de poulet, chicken-tea.  $E_{pouvantable}$ , frightful. Inflammation, inflammation. Chien-dent, dog's grass. Sculement, only. Revenir, to return. Condition, condition. Promettre, to promise. Donner sa parole, to give one's werd. Suivre, to follow. Se conduire, to behave. Sortir, to go out.

Se rincer la bouche, to rinse one's

# LA DIÈTE.

IL FAUT SAVOIR HURLER AVEC LES LOUPS.

#### PERSONNAGES.

M. Despreuils.

MME. DENERET, veuve, nièce de M. Despreuils.
LE CHEVALIER de ST. JULES.

MME. BABAS, gouvernante de M. Despreuils.
LA ROCHE, laquæis de M. Despreuils.
LE BRUN, laquais du Chevalier de St. Jules.
M. Sobrin, médecin.

La Scène est chez. M. Despreuils dans un salon.

## SCÈNE I.

### MME. DENERET, LE CHEVALIER.

Le Chev. Eh-bien, Madame, qu'est-ce qu'il y a de nouveau ici?

Mme. D. Mon oncle est toujours de même. Le Chev. Le délire continue?

Mme. D. Oui. Mais je ne veux pas vous parler devant les domestiques.

Le Chev. Pourquoi ?

Mme. D. C'est qu'ils ne sont pas bien intentionnés pour vous. Ils disent que mon oncle n'était pas malade, et que c'est le médecin que vous lui avez donné, qui lui a causé ce délire.

Le Chev. Mais Monsieur Sobrin est fort sage, et j'ai fait pour le

mieux.

Mme. D. Je le crois; mais la diète qu'il ordonne dans toutes les maladies a révolté nos gens, et ils ont tant dit à

mon oncle que, s'il ne voulait pas manger, il mourrait, qu'aujourd'hui il se croit mort, oui, absolument mort.

Le Chev. Quoi! la tête de M. Despreuils est affaiblie à ce point-là?

Mme. D. Oui, vraiment; et, si elle ne revient pas, et qu'il meure en effet, je ne pourrai jamais vous épouser.

Le Chev. Pourquoi donc? N'êtes-vous pas veuve, par conséquent maîtresse de vos volontés?

Mme. D. Il est vrai; mais vous ne savez pas tout. J'attends de mon oncle la seule fortune que je puisse avoir.

Le Chev. Je le sais.

Mme. D. Vous n'êtes pas riche, et il m'était bien doux de pouvoir vous faire partager des biens que je ne saurais désirer sans vous.

Le Chev. Votre cœur me suffit.

Mme. D. Je le crois; mais en vous épousant sans la succession de mon oncle, je vous ruinerais en vous empéchant de faire un bon mariage; et il a fait un testament par lequel il me déshérite si je vous épouse.

Le Chev. O ciel! que m'apprenez-vous?

Mme. D. S'il mourrait . . .

Le Chev. Ne pourrait-on pas faire casser le testament, comme avant éte fait dans le délire ?

Mme. D. Ce serait un procès dont le succès serait très douteux; et, comme les domestiques sont bien traités dans ce testament, le délire serait très difficile à prouver.

Le Chev. Comment donc faire ?

Mme. D. Il faut attendre M. Sobrin, que j'ai envoyé chercher par Le Brun, qui s'est trouvé ici fort à propos.

Le Chev. Mais la gouvernante . . .

Mme. D. Madame Babas?

Le Chev. Oui; elle empêchera qu'on ne suive ses ordonnances.

Mme. D. Il est vrai qu'elle est un peu contre lui depuis le délire de mon oncle; mais je vais lui faire entendre raison.

Le Chev. La chose sera difficile; car elle est bien entêtée. La voici.

### SCÈNE II.

#### MME. DENERET, LE CHEVALIER, MME. BABAS.

Mme. D. Eh-bien, Madame Babas, mon oncle se croit-il toujours

Mme. B. Ah! Madame, plus que jamais; il nous fait perdre l'esprit, il ne veut plus ouvrir les yeux, et il ne parle que de son enterrement, et puis il dit qu'on verra dans son testament qu'il ne veut ni cloches, ni chant. Quelle pitié! ensuite il demande si on l'a lu.

Le Chev. Est-ce que les notaires n'ont pas vu qu'il était dans le

délire ?

Mme. D. Mais c'est qu'il n'y était pas, Madame, et qu'il avait toute sa raison comme moi. Il n'y a qu'un point qui le tourmentait, c'était de savoir que vous vous portiez bien, vous, Monsieur le Chevalier, et Monsieur Sobrin aussi. Pour Monsieur Sobrin, il a bien raison de le détester; car c'est cette diète, qu'il lui a ordonnée, qui l'a mis dans cet état-là.

Le Chev. Eh-bien, si vous le croyez, faites-le manger.

Mme. B. Est-ce qu'il y a moyen à présent? It dit que les morts ne mangent point. J'ai beau lui dire: "Mais, mon cher maître, écoutez donc une chose, si vous ne mangez pas, nous mourrons tous de chagrin." "Eh-bien," dit-il, "tant mieux; nous nous reverrons bientôt;" car il nous aime bien, comme vous voyez; c'est le meilleur cœur du monde! Pour moi, je crois que je deviendrai folle. Savez-vous que cela me fait tant de peur, cette vilaine diète, que, depuis que mon maître est comme cela, je sais mes quatre repas, et je mange, la nuit, quand je m'eveille; il faut vivre avant de mourir.

Mme. D. Mais Monsieur Sobrin ne vient pas.

Mme. B. Qu'en voulez-vous faire, Madame? Voila un beau médecin de neige; c'est dommage qu'il n'y ait pas de dégel pour lui. Mais je m'amuse, moi, la, tandis que j'ai affaire. Voyons un peu....oui, il sera bien sur ce canapé.

Le Chev. Qui donc, Madame Babas?

Mme. B. Monsieur Despreuils veut être transporté ici.

Mme. D. Pourquoi faire ?

Mme. B. Ah dame, pour .... Eh-bien, voilà que je ne m'en souviens pas à présent. Ah! si j'allais devenir folle

aussi, moi! Je m'en vais manger un morceau et boire un coup promptement.

### SCÈNE III.

MME. DENERET, LE CHEVALIER, LA ROCHE avec des oreillers.

La Roche. Je vais mettre les oreillers sur le canapé.

Mme. D. Est-ce que mon oncle va venir ?

La Roche. Oui, Madame; c'est-à-dire, nous allons l'apporter, car il dit que les morts ne marchent pas.

Mme. D. Chevalier, allez-vous-en; il serait peut-être fâché de

yous voir.

La Roche. Il ne le verra pas, Madame. Il dit que, lorsqu'on est mort, on doit avoir les yeux fermés, et il tient parole. Je m'en vais le chercher. (Il sort)

Mme. D. En vérité cette situation est réellement affligeante.

Le Chev. Il faut espérer qu'elle ne durera pas. Nous verrons ce que dira le Docteur.

Mme. D. Voici, je crois, mon oncle.

# SCÈNE IV.

M. DESPREUILS en robe de chambre, MME. DENERET, LE CHEVA-LIER, MME. BABAS mangeant, LA ROCHE et LA FLEUR portant M. Despreuils.

La Roche. Tiens par ici. Avance encore; posons-le là.

Mme. B. Un peu plus avant; fort bien.

Desp. Eh! tu me fais mal au cou, toi, La Roche.

La Roche. Oh que non, Monsieur.

Desp. Eh parbleu, je le sens bien apparemment.

La Roche. Vous vous trompez, Monsieur.

Desp. Comment, je me trompe?

La Roche. Assurément; est-ce que les morts sont sensibles?

Desp. Ah! tu as raison; je n'y pensais pas.

Mme. B. La Roche, allez-vous-en boire un coup avec La

Fleur, et n'oubliez pas de manger au moins, car vous voyez où mène la diéte.

La Roche. Oh! laissez-nous faire, ne soyez pas en peine de nous.

# SCÈNE V.

MME. DENERET, M. DESPREUILS, LE CHEVALIER, MME. BABAS.

Mme. D. Eh-bien, mon oncle, comment vous trouvez-vous?

Desp. Mais assez bien. Je ne croyais pas qu'on mourût comme cela, sans sentir ni mal, ni douleur.

Mme. D. Mais vous n'êtes pas mort . . .

Desp. Je ne suis pas mort ? qui vous a dit cela ?

Mme. D. Non, assurément, vous ne l'êtes point ; rappelez votre raison . . .

Desp. Comment ma raison? est-ce que les morts sont des fous? croyez-vous qu'ils aient envie de rire? Laissez-moi tranquille; voilà l'état où je dois être, je le sais mieux que vous.

Mme. D. Mais, mon oncle, croyez-nous donc.

Desp. Ah çà, voulez-vous me faire mettre en colère afin que les morts se moquent de moi; car je serai, je crois, le seul mort en colère.

Mme. B. Moi, je ne lui veux rien dire; s'il voulait manger, cela scrait différent.

Desp. Mais je vous dis que dans notre monde on ne mange pas. Mme. B. Eh-bien, soyez du nôtre; il vaut mieux être un bon

vivant qu'un triste mort.

Mme. D. Ah! voila Le Brun.

# SCÈNE VI.

MME. DENERET, LE CHEVALIER, M. DESPREUILS, M. SOBRIN, MME. BARAS, LE BRUN.

Le Chev. Eh-bien, le Docteur vient-il ? Le Brun. Vous allez le voir; il me suit; le voilà qu'il entre. Mme. D. Monsieur le Docteur, que dites-vous de l'état de mononcle?

Sobr. Tout-à-l'heure, Madame, tout-à-l'heure. (Il tâte le pouls de M. Despreuils.)

Mme. B. Monsieur, depuis le matin il se croit mort.

Sobr. Bon.

Mme. B. Songez donc qu'il n'a pas mangé depuis huit jours.

Sobr. Bon.

Mme. B. Toute la nnit il a été très-agité.

Sobr. Bon.

Mme. B. Et, quelque chose que nous lui ayons dit, il n'a pas voulu ouvrir les yeux.

Sobr. Bon.

Mme. B. Comment, bon, bon, bon! mais, s'il continue, nous ne saurons qu'en faire.

Sobr. Fort bien; je sais à present la cause du mal, et je la guérirai.

Mme. B. Vous ne le guérirez pas, si vous ne trouvez le moyen de le résoudre à manger.

Sobr. Au contraire. Ecoutez-moi.

Mme. B. Mais, Monsieur, quand il n'y a plus d'huile dans une lampe, il faut bien qu'elle s'éteigne; on ne vit pas de l'air du temps, et votre diète . . .

Mme. D. Ecoutez M. le Docteur, Madame Babas.

Mme. B. Qu'il parle tant qu'il voudra; mais ce n'est pas avec des paroles qu'on guérit un malade. J'ai parlé à mon mari jusqu'au dernier moment, et cela ne l'a pas empêché de mourir, le pauvre défunt!

Mme. D. Finissez donc.

Mme. B. Allons, je me tais; mais . . .

Sobr. (a Madame Deneret.) Madame, le mal de votre oncle est dans le sang; c'est-à-dire, la fermentatiou a causé une fièvre qui tourne à la malignité, et, sans perdre un instant, il faut le saigner trois fois d'heure en heure.

Mme. B. Ce n'est pas mon avis à moi, Madame; c'est Monsieur

votre oncle, mais c'est mon maître.

Desp. Qu'est-ce que dit le Docteur, Madame Babas ?

Mme. B. Il dit qu'il veut vous faire saigner trois fois ; n'y consentez pas, mon cher maître.

Desp. Je ne crois pas qu'il s'en avisc.

Sobr. Mais, Monsieur Despreuils . . .

Desp. Non, Monsieur; vous m'avez tué, contentez-vous de cela. On peut bien ouvrir un mort; mais on ne la saigne pas; et je vous empêcherai bien de me poursuivre au delà du tombeau.

Mme. B. Et moi aussi, je vous assure.

Mme. D. Madame Babas, je vous prie de ne pas vous opposer aux secours qu'il est à propos de donner à mon oncle.

Mme. B. Mais Madame . . . .

Mme. D. Taisez-vous.

Mme. B. Si je ne parle pas, je n'en penserai pas moins.

Le Chev. (bas). Docteur, comment ferez-vous? Ils ne le lais-

seront jamais saigner.

Sobr. Je sens bien que Madame Babas s'y opposera, et que le malade sera fort difficile à saigner de force; ainsi, il faut prendre un autre parti.

Le Chev. Voyons.

Sobr. Avez-vous quelqu'un sur qui vous puissiez compter ici ?

Mme. D. Oui, il y a Le Brun, qui est au Chevalier.

Sobr. Eh-bien, je vais vous envoyer un températif, qu'il lui fera prendre, sans que Madame Babas le sache, et cela arrêtera les progrès de la fièvre; vous en pouvez être sûre.

Mme. D. Allons, envoyez-le promptement.

Sobr. Je vous l'apporterai moi-même, et, quelque temps après, je viendrai voir l'effet du remède.

Mme. D. Allez, ne tardez pas.

Le Chev. (à Madame Deneret.) Je vais conduire le Docteur.

Mme. D. J'y vais aussi; je veux savoir ce qu'il pense réellement de l'état de mon oncle.

# SCÈNE VII.

M. DESPREUILS, MME. BABAS, LE BRUN.

Mme. B. Pour des gens d'esprit, comme ils donnent tête baissée dans tout ce que dit cet homme-là! Ah! si notre Monsieur Tibia n'était pas à la campagne, comme il aurait déjà guéri notre maître!

Le Brun. Qu'est-ce que c'est que Monsieur Tibia?

Mme. B. Ah! c'est un petit chirurgien qui demeure ici au coin de la rue à droite.

Le Brun. Ah çà, voulez-vous que je guérisse Monsieur Des-

preuils, moi ?

Mme. B. Assurément, je le veux. Tenez, j'ai plus de confiance en vous qu'en ce Docteur avec sa grande perruque et sa canne. Quand en dit un Docteur, c'est pour moi comme si l'on disait un ignorant.

Le Brun. Cela est souvent la même chose. A çà, qu'est-ce que

vous me donnerez, si je réussis?

Mme. B. Tout ce que vous m'avez demandé.

Le Brun. Ne badinons pas; vous savez que depuis longtemps j'ai envie de vous épouser.

Mme. B. Eh-bien, je vous épouserai, cela ne me fait rien; parce

qu-on m'a prédit que je serais veuve trois fois.

Le Brun. Je ne crois pas aux devins. Allons, commencez par me donner des draps blancs, et envoyez-moi La Roche avec une

échelle.

Mme. B. Vous me direz donc . . . .

Le Brun. Oui, oui, après.

# SCÈNE VIII.

#### M. DESPREUILS, LE BRUN.

Desp.. Eh-bien, qu'est-ce donc que l'on fait ? est-ce qu'on ne songe pas à mon enterrement ?

Le Brun. Pardonnez-moi, Monsieur, on va apporter la tenture.

Desp. Avec toutes leurs cérémonies ces gens-là gâtent la mort; mais j'ai dit dans mon testament que je n'en voulais point.

Le Brun. Dame, Monsieur, je n'en sais sien; mais, puisque le vin est tiré, il faut le boire.

Desp. Allons, finissez donc.

### SCÈNE IX.

M. DESPREUILS, LE BRUN, LA ROCHE avec des draps et une échelle.

Le Brun. Aidez-moi donc. (Ils tendent les draps.)
Desp. Cela avance-t-il?
Le Brun. Oui, Monsieur, voilà qui est fait. (Ils s'en vont.)

# SCÈNE X.

#### M. DESPREUILS.

JE ne sais pas quand ils viendront me chercher. Je suis bien faché d'avoir défendu les cloches; j'aurais entendu tout cela, et je saurais quand on aurait fini; car je ne sens rien.

### SCÈNE XI.

### M. DESPREUILS, LE BRUN.

F Le Brun, (contrefaisant plusieurs voix.) Qu'est-ce donc là qui passe ?—C'est ce payvre M. Despreuils.

Desp. Ah, ah! je passe! cela sera bientôt fait.

Le Brun. A-t-il été malade long-temps?—Non; mais ses gens pleurent bien.—C'est qu'ils l'aimaient beaucoup.—Voyez donc ce pauvre Le Brun comme il est affligé.—Est-ce qu'il était à lui?—Non; mais il ne l'aimait pas moins.—S'il avait su cela, il lui aurait assurément laissé quelque chose.—Allons, voilà le convoi passé.—Adieu, Monsieur; adieu, Madame.—Mes compliments chez vous.—Je n'y manquerai pas.

# SCÈNE XII.

#### M. DESFREUILS.

Je n'entends plus rien. Je voudrais bien savoir où je suis à présent. Je crois que je puis ouvrir les yeux. (II ouvre

les yeux.) Ah, ah! je ne vois que du blanc. Apparemment ce sont les Champs Elysées. Mais que dois-je faire? dois-je me lever ou rester tranquille? Pour le savoir, attendons qu'il paraisse quelques âmes, qui sans doute me le diront... Ah! que je m'ennuie! On a bien raison de dire dans l'autre monde qu'on s'ennuie comme un mort. Mais j'entends quelqu'un. Examinons sans dire.

# SCÈNE XIII.

M. DESPREUILS, MME. BABAS, LE BRUN, enveloppés chacun d'un drap de la tête aux pieds.

Desp. Ce sont deux âmes.

Le Brun. (bus.) Le Docteur a envoyé une petite bouteille, que j'ai là pour lui faire prendre.

Mme. B. Jetez-la par la fenêtre.

Le Brun. Non, je veux la lui faire voir, pour lui prover que je n'en ai pas eu besoin.

Mme. B. Madame Deneret croit que nous ne réussirons pas.

Le Brun. Elle verra qu'elle s'est trompée.

Desp. Je n'entends pas un mot de ce qu'ils disent; mais que voisje ? je crois que c'est Le Brun !

Le Brun. Oui, Monsieur, c'est moi-même.

Desp. Depuis quand es-tu mort?

Le Brun. Monsieur, deux heures après Madame Babas.

Desp. Madame Babas est morte ?

Mme. B. Oui, mon cher maître, du chagrin de ne plus vous voir ; j'ai dit comme cela, qu'est-ce que j'ai à faire au monde à présent? et je suis mort tout de suite ; et Le Brun, qui m'aimait, est mort aussi.

Desp. En vérité, mes amis, j'en suis bien aise ; car je ne connais

personne ici.

Mme. B. Que faisiez-vous donc là?

Desp. Rien. Je m'ennuyais.

Le Brun. Mais il faut faire quelque chose pour s'amuser.

Desp. Et quoi ?

Mme. B. Boire et manger.

Desp. Vous vous moquez du moi; les âmes ne mangent pas.

Le Brun. Je le croyais comme vous; mais nous avons déjà goûté, et nous allons souper.

Desp. Quel conte vous me faites ?

Le Brun. Vous allez voir. Madame Babas, vous avez nos deux poulets?

Mme. B. Oui, les voici ; je les ai choisis bien gras.

Le Brun. Et moi, j'ai deux bouteilles de vin, du meilleur qui soit en Bourgogne.

Desp. Et vous allez boire et manger ?

Le Brun. Sûrement; vous allez voir.

Desp. Je ne comprends pas cela.

Mme. B. Est-ce que vous n'avez pas faim ?

Desp. Parbleu, si fait, j'ai faim et soif, on ne peut pas davantage; mais je ne crois pas que je doive manger.

Mme. B. Eh-bien, Monsieur, ce sont vos affaires; pour nous nous allons toujours manger; n'est-ce pas, Le Brun?

Le Brun. Ah! je vous en réponds.

Mme. B. Mettons-nous ici auprès de Monsieur pour lui tenir compagnie. Voilà votre poulet. Donnez-moi du pain.

Le Brun. En voici. (Ils mangent.)

Desp. Votre poulet sent bien bon.

Mme. B. Il est excellent!

Le Brun. J'avais bien faim. Mme. B. Buyons donc.

Le Brun. Volontiers. (Il verse à boire, ct ils boivent.)

Desp. Savez-vous à quoi je pense, pendant que vous mangez tous les deux?

Le Brun, (la bouche pleine.) Non, Monsieur; à quoi ?

Desp. A tout ce qu'on dit dans le monde d'eu nous venons, quand on parle de celui-ci.

Le Brun. Oui, cela est bien drôle; on y parle souvent de tout sans savoir ce qu'on dit.

Desp. Assurément, puisqu'on dit que, quand on est mort, on ne mange pas.

Mme. B. Ah! mais, dame, écoutez donc; peut-être qu'ici il n'y a que le peuple qui mange pour le récompenser de n'avoir pas fait aussi bonne chère que vous de son vivant.

Le Brun. Ah, pardi, pour moi, je serais bien faché de n'être pas

peuple ici; je serais privé d'un trop grand plaisir.

Mme. B. Ce qu'il y a de meilleur encore c'est qu'on peut manger tant qu'on veut, sans craindre que cela fasse du mal; parce qu'on ne meurt pas deux sois.

Le Brun. Cela n'est pas malheureux; on n'est seulement pas malade ici ; ce n'est pas comme là-haut. En vérité je les plains bien ces pauvres vivants! Allons, buvons.

Mme. B. Monsieur, à votre santé.

Le Brun. C'est sans cérémonie. A la vôtre.

Desp. Vous trouvez donc du goût à ce que vous mangez ? Mme. B. Et un bon goût. Tenez, sentez cela.

Desp. Diantre! cela augmente ma faim.

Le Brun. Il est bien malheureux d'être condamné comme cela à avoir toujours faim sans pouvoir manger.

Desp. Vous croyez que je suis condamné à cela ?

Mme. B. Ab dame, je ne sais pas. Qui est-ce qui sait cela? Si vous voulez, quand nous aurons fait connaissance, ici nous nous informerons des tenants et des aboutissants, et nous vous dirons de auoi il retourne.

Desp. Oui, mais en attendant . . . .

Le Brun. Vous êtes sûr de ne pas mourir de faim.

Desp. Oui ; mais de souffrir beaucoup.

Le Brun. Cela pourrait bien être; mais il faut prendre patience. je n'y sais pas d'autre remede.

Desp. Ecoutez-moi; vous êtes tous les deux mes amis.

Mme. B. Et nous le serons toujours à présent; voilà de quoi vous pouvez être bien sûr.

Desp. Si vous me promettiez le secret, il me semble que je pour-

rais essayer de manger.

Le Brun. Oui; mais c'est que nous avons encore faim.

Desp. Rien qu'une cuisse de poulet seulement. Mme. B. Ah oui, pour essayer, n'est-ce pas ?

Le Brun. Qui : mais c'est que l'appétit vient quelquesois en mangeant, et puis nous . . .

Desp. Mes amis, je vous en prie.

Mme. B. Vous n'en direz rien.

Desp. Non. non.

Le Brun. Tenez, voilà une cuisse.

Mme. B. Et du pain.

Desp. En vous remerciant. (Il dévore).

Mme. B. Cela est-il bon?

Desp. (la bouche pleine). Excellent!

Le Brun. It faut boire.

Desp. Donnez, donnez. (Il boit). Voilà de bon vin.

Le Brun. C'est qu'il n'y a pas ici de cabarctier. Le vin est naturel.

Desp. Donnez-moi quelque chose encore.

Le Brun. Tenez, voilà une aile.

Desp. Donnez-moi à boire. (Il boit).

Mme B. Cela ne va pas mal. Je commence à croire à présent que vous n'êtes pas condamnê à mourir toujours de faim : dame, écoutez donc : plus on vit, plus on apprend.

Desp. En vérité, mes amis, je suis bien heureux que vous sovez

La Brun. Buvez, buvez! (Il lui verse à boire). Desp. (après avoir bu). Tout cela me fait un grand plaisir!

Le Brun. Vous voyez bien que les morts vous apprennent à vivre.

Mme. B. Si j'étais vous, pour vous amuser, car vous n'avez rien à fairc, je m'amuserais à dormir, c'est toujours autant de pris.

Desp. Les morts dorment-ils ?

Le Brun. Tant qu'ils veulent.

Desp. Je commence à le croire; car j'en ai bien envie.

Mme. B. Eb-bien, essayez. Attendez, je vais raccommoder votre bonnet de nuit et votre couvrepieds. Là, voilà qui est bien. Bon soir.

Desp. Bon soir, bon soir.

Le Brun. Bon soir, Monsieur. Il ne me répond pas ; bon soir. Monsieur. Ma foi, il est déjà endormi.

Mme. B. Le voilà sauvé.

Le Brun. Pour moi, ie le crois. Bon soir, Monsieur. Il n'entend rien.

Mine. B. Allons, emportons tout cela.

Le Brun. Non, laissons-le la.

### SCÈNE XIV.

MME. DENERET, M. DESPREUILS, LE CHEVALIER, MME. BABAS. LE BRUN.

Mme. D. Nous avons tout entendu. Mon oncle dort-il tout de bon?

Le Brun. Je vous en réponds.

Le Chev. Il ne faut pas le réveiller.

Mme. B. Oh! il n'y a rien à craindre; quand il dort une

fois, on tirerait le canon de la Bastille, que cela ne lui ferait rien.

Mme. D. Voila une heureuse idée que Le Brun a eue la.

Le Brun. Je vais détendre tout cela pour quand il se réveillera.

Le Chev. Dépêche-toi.

Le Brun. J'aurai bientôt fait. (Il va chercher une échelle, et détend les draps).

Mme. D. Pourvu qu'il revienne dans son bon sens.

Mme. B. Ah! pardi, il y sera, puisqu'il a mangé; je vous en réponds, moi. Je voudrais avoir autant d'écus que les médecins ont tuê de monde avec leur diète. Pour moi je sais bien que, lorsque je serai malade, je demanderai toujours à manger; tant qu'on mange, on ne meurt pas.

Le Brun. Allons, voilà qui est fait. (Il emporte les draps et

l'échelle).

Mme. B. Je ne suis pas encore sans inquiétude.

Le Chev. Vous verrez à son réveil.

### SCÈNE XV.

MME. DENERET, LE CHEVALIER, M. DESPREUILS, M. SOBRIN,
MME. BABAS, LE BRUN.

Le Brun. Voilà Monsieur le Docteur.

Sobr. Eh-bien, notre malade?

Mme. B. Il dort, et je le crois hors d'affaire.

Sobr. Cela doit être. Oh! j'étais sûr de mon fait. Il faut le réveiller.

Mme. B. Non, Monsieur; laissez, je vous prie, reposer mon pauvre maître; vous voudrez peut-être encore le saigner.

Sobr. Non, je vous en donne ma parole d'honneur; d'ailleurs il ne doit plus en avoir besoin.

Le Chev. Vous le crovez. Docteur ?

Sobr. Quand je vous dis que j'en suis sûr. Allons, Monsieur Despreuils!

Desp. Ah! c'est vous, Docteur?

Sobr. Oui, c'est moi. Donnez-moi votre bras. (Il lui tâte le pouls). Fort bien; il n'y a plus d'agitation.

Desp. Ah! Docteur, j'ai fait un terrible rêve.

Mme. B. Ah! s'il prend cela pour un rêve! Mme. D. Ne dites donc rien, Madame Babas.

Desp. Je me suis cru mort.

Sobr. Eh-bien, vous ne le croyez plus ?

Desp. Non vraiment ; je me sens même assez de force.

Sobr. C'est moi qui vous ai tiré de là.

Desp. Vous?

Sobr. Qui, avec un tempèratif que je vous ai fait donner.

Desp. Je ne me souviens pas . . .

Le Brun. Je m'en souviens bien moi.

Sobr. Ne vous l'a-t-on pas remis pour le faire prendre à Monsieur Despreuils ?

Le Brun. Oui, Monsieur; mais, comme vous ne vouliez pas croire que c'était la diéte qui l'avait mis dans l'état ou il était, Madame Babas et moi nous lui avons fait manger une cuisse et une aile de poulet; il a bien dormi; il se porte à merveille, et voilà votre températif que j'ai gardé dans ma poche.

Sobr. Quoi! vous l'avez fait manger?

Mme. B. Oui, Monsieur; tenez, voilà les restes du poulet et du vin.

Sobr. Et vous le croyez guéri?

Le Brun. Assurément; et vous en êtes convenu vous même tout-a-l'neure.

Sobr. Eh-bien, je me suis trompé.

Mme. B. C'est peut-être votre habitude.

Mme. D. Docteur, vous convenez donc que Monsieur Despreuils . . .

Sobr. Est fort mal.

Desp. Moi fort mal! (It se leve.) Je ne conviendrai pas de cela. Sobr. Voyez à quoi vous l'exposez.

Desp. A te chasser, maudit ignorant.

Sobr. Ccci est un peu fort; un malade n'a jamais chassé un médecin. Vous me rappellerez; mais vous ne m'aurez pas quand vous voudrez.

Mme. B. Ah! tant mieux. Je voudrais bien ne le revoir jamais ici.

# SCÈNE XVI.

MME. DENERET, M. DESPREUILS, LE CHEVALIEB, MME. BABAS, LE BRUN.

Le Brun. J'espère, Monsieur, que vous serez plus content de votre nouveau médecin, et que si vous avez été fàché contre Monsieur Chevalier pour vous avoir donné l'autre...

Desp. Moi, j'ai été fâché contre le Chevalier ?

Mme D. Oui, mon oncle; puisque vous avez mis dans votre testament que vous me déshériteriez, si jamais je voulais l'épouser.

Desp. J'ai l'ait mon testament?

Mme. B. Oui, Monsieur.

Desp. Et j'y ai mis cette clause ?

Mme. D. Oui, mon oncle.

Desp. Eh-bien, je vais l'annuller par un bon contrat bien en forme, où je ne vous donnerai tout mon bien qu'a condition que vous l'épouserez sans différer.

Mme. D. Ah! mon oncle!

Desp. Je n'ai jamais eu d'autre intention.

Le Chev. Monsieur, toute la vie . . .

Desp. Ne parlons point de remerciments. Laissez-moi aller m'habiller; car je veux sortir, et passer chez mon notaire.

Le Brun. Monsieur, nous avons fait un marché, Madame Babas et moi.

Desp. Qu'est-ce que c'est ?

Le Brun. Qu'elle m'épouserait, si je vous guérissais.

Desp. J'entends; c'est encore un autre contrat; je m'en charge. Un vieux garçon n'a rien de mieux à faire que de marier tout ce qui l'entoure.

#### VOCABULARY TO " LA DIÈTE."

La diète, the diet. Il faut savoir, we must know La veuve, the widow. La nièce, the niece. Hurler, to howl. La gouvernante, the housekeep-Le loup, the wolf. De nouveau, again-once more. er. Le laquais, the valet. L'oncle, the uncle. Le chevalier, the chevalier. Toujours de même, still the same. Le médecin, the physician. Le délire, the delirium. Le salon, the drawing-room. Continuer, to continue.

A prouver, to prove.

Le domestique, the servant. Intentionnés, disposed. Causer, to cause. Etre fort sage, to be very discreet-judicious. Faire pour le mieux, to do for the Ordonner, to order-prescribe. Revolter, to revolt. Les gens, people (domestics). Mourir, to die. Absolument, absolutely. Aujourd'hui, to-day. Se croire mort, to believe one's self dead. Affaiblie à ce point-là, grown weak to that point. Vraiment, truly-really. Epouser, to marry. Par consequent, consequently. Maîtresse, mistress. La volonté, will. Attendre, to wait—expect. La seule fortune, all the fortune. Riche, rich. Doux, sweet. Partager, to share. Les biens, the wealth. Désirer, to desire. Cœur, heart. Suffire, to suffice. La succession, the inheritance. Ruiner, to ruin. Empêcher, to prevent. Le bon mariage, a good match. Le testament, the will. *Déshériter*, to disinherit. O ciel! good heaven! Apprendre, to learn. Casser, to break. Le procès, the suit (at law). Le succès, the success—issue. Douteux, doubtful. Traiter, to treat. Bien traités, well provided for.

Se trouver ici, to happen to be Fort a propos, just at the right moment. Suivre, to follow. L'ordonnance, the prescription. Faire entendre raison, to make listen to reason. Etre entêtee, to be obstinate. Mort, dead. Perdre l'esprit, to lose one's wits. Ouvrir les yeux, to open one's eves. L'enterrement, the burial-fune-Les cloches, the belis. Le chant, the dirge. Quelle pitié! what a pity! Ensuite, then. Le notaire, the notary. La raison, the reason. Un point, a point. Tourmenter, to torment. Se porter bien, to be well. Détester, to detest. Faites-le, make him. Y avoir moyen, to be any way. A present, now. Avoir beau dire, to be in vain to De chagrin, with sorrow. Faire ses quatre repos, eat one's four meals. S'éveiller, to wake up. Vivre, to live. Le médecin de neige, a man of straw (lit. a doctor of snow). Etre dommage, to be a pity. Le dégel, thaw. S'amuser tandis que, to amuse one's self while. Le canapé, the sofa. 🥕 Etre transporté, to be carried. Ah dame, well.

Se souvenir, to remember. Devenir folle, to turn crazy. Un morceau, a piece. Promptement, promptly--quickly. L'oreiller, the pillow. C'est-à-dire, that is to say. Marcher, to walk. Allez-vous-en, go way. Etre faché, to be sorry. Fermé, shut. Tenir parole, to keep one's word. En vérité, in truth. La situation, the situation. Affligeante, distressing. Réellement, really. Espérer, to hope. Croire, to believe. Tiens, par ici, hold, this way. Avancer, to bring or carry forward. Poser, to set down. Plus avant, further forward. Fort bien, very well. Fuire mal au cou, to hurt the neck Oh que non, oh! no. Sentir, to feel. Apparemment, apparently. Se tromper, to deceive one's self. Assurément, surely. Etre sensible, to be sensible of. Avoir raison, to be right. Où méne, to what leads. Etre un peine, to be troubled uneasy.  $\pmb{Le}$  mal, the disease. La douleur, the pain. Rappeler, to recall. Les fous, fools. Avoir envie de rire, to have a disposition to laugh. Se mettre en colère, to fly into a passion. Se moquer, to make fun of. Bon vivant, good liver (jolly companiou).

Triste mort, a sad dead man.  $Le\ docteur$ , the doctor. L'état de, the state of. Tout-à-l'heure, instantly. Depuis, since. Bon, well. Songez donc, think then. Huit jours, a week. Tres agité, very restless. Ne savoir qu'en faire, not to know what to do with. Le guérirai, I will cure him. Le résoudre à, to induce him to, Au contraire, on the contrary. L'huile, the oil. Une lampe, a lamp. S'éteindre, to go out. La parole, the word—speech.  ${\it Empêcher},$  to prevent. Se taire, to be silent.  $oldsymbol{L}e$  sang, the blood. C'est-à-dire, that is. La fermentation, the fermentation. Causer une fievre, to cause a fever. Tourner à la mnlignité, to turn to malignant. Saigner, to bleed. Trois fois, three times. Y consentir, to consent to it. S'aviser, to think of-take into one's head. Tuer, to kill. Ouvrir un mort, to open a dead body. Poursuivre, to pursue. Au delà du tombeau, beyond the S'opposer aux secours, to oppose one's self to the assistance. Etre à propos de donner, to be proper to give. Taisez-vous, hold your tongue. De force, by force.

Prendre un autre parti, to take an other course. Pouvoir compter sur, to be able to count upon. Un températif, a quieting dose. Arrêter, to check. Promptement, promptly. L'effet du remede, the effect of the medicine. Tarder, to wait-to be long. Conduire, to lead. Réellement, really. Des gens d'esprit, intelligent people. Donner tête baissée, to fall blindly in with. Un petit chirurgien, a little sur-Assurément, certainly. La confiance, the confidence. Un ignorant, an ignoramus. Ah çu! ah—so—come! Donner, to give. Réussir, to succeed. Badiner, to jest.  $Pr^{\ell}dire$ , to foretell. Le devin, soothsayer. Le drap blanc, sheet.  $oldsymbol{L}$ 'échelle, ladder. Songer  $\dot{a}$ , to think—take care of. Tenture, the hanging. Aider, to help. Tendre, to hang. Avancer, to advance - make pro-Défendre les cloches, to forbid the bells. Contrefaire, to disguise. La voix, the voice. Pleurent bien, weep bitterly. Etre affligé, to be afflicted. Assurément, surely. Laissé, left. Le convoi, the procession. Le compliment, compliment. Ouvrir, to open.

Apparemment, apparently. Champs Elysees, Elysian fields. S'ennuyer, to be wearied. Examiner, to examine. Une âme, a soul-spirit. Envelopper, to wrap up. De la tête aux pieds, from head to foot. Jeter par la fenêtre, to throw out of the window. Prouver, to prove. Réussir, to sneceed. Se tromper, to be mistaken-deceive one's self. Le chagrin, grief. Tout de suite, immediately. En verité, in fact. Déjâ goûté, already lunched. Souper, to  $\sup$ . Un conte, a story. Bien gras, very fat. Sûrement, surely. Comprendre, to understand. Vos affaires, your business. Tenir compagnie, to keep conpany. Sentir bon, to smell good. Volontiers, willingly. La bouche pleine, the mouth full. Le monde, the world. Bien drôle, very funny. Le peuple, the people. Récompenser, to reward. Bonne chere, good cheer. Son vivant, during their lives. Pardi, zounds—faith. Etre bien faché, to be very sorry. Faire mal, to hurt. Malheureux, unfortunate-unhappy. Là-haut, up-above. Cérémonie, ceremony.  $oldsymbol{L}$ e goû $oldsymbol{t}$ , taste—flavour. Diantre! zounds! Condamné à, condemned to. Connaisances, acquaintance.

S'informer, to inquire of. Des tenants et des aboutissants, comers and goers. De quoi il retourne, what is going on. Souffrir, to suffer. Prendre patience, to take patience Promettre le secret, promise to keep it secret. Essayer, to try. L'appétit, appetite. Remercier, to thank. Dévorer, to devour. Le cabaretier, the tavern-keeper. Vin naturel, pure wine. Mourir, to die. Verser à boire, to pour out to drink. Faire grand plaisir, to do a great favour, or give great pleasure. Apprendre à vivre, to teach how to live. S'amuser à dormir, to amuse one's self by sleeping. Commencer à croire, to begin to believe. Avoir envie, to wish. Raccommoder, to arrange. Le bonnet de nuit, nightcap. Le couvrepieds, foot coverlid. Endormir, to fall asleep. Le voilà suuvé, he is saved. Emporter, to carry away. Tout de bon, really. Je vous en réponds, I will answer for it. Le reveiller, to wake him up. Rien à craindre, nothing to fear. Tirer le canon, fire the canon. De la Bastille, of the Bastille. Heureuse idée, a lucky thought. Détendre, to unhang. Se depêcher, te make haste. Avoir bientôt fait, to be soon done Pourvu qu'il revienne dans son bon sens, provided he wakes up in his right mind.

 $L'\acute{e}cu$ , a half-crown. Tuè de monde, killed people. L'inquiétude, anxiety. Hors d'affaire, out of danger. Etre sûr de son fait, to be sure of what one does or says. Parole d'honneur, on one's honour-word of honour. D'ailleurs, besides. Tâter le pouls, to feel the pulse. L'agitation, agitation. Terrible reve, a horrible dream. La force, strength. Ai tiré de là, have extricated (saved) him from that. Remettre, (remis), to give-consign to. A merveille, perfectly. Garder dans la pôche, to keep in one's pocket. Se tromper, to mistake—be mistaken.  $m{L}$ 'habitu $m{de}$ , habit. Convenir, to agree to. Se lever, to get up. Exposer, to expose. Chasser, to drive—turn away. Un maudit ignorant, a cursed ignoramus. Un peu fort, somewhat strong. Rappeller, to recall. Déshéritér, to disinherit. Une clause, a clause. Annuller, to annul. Un contrat bien en forme, a formal contract. Différer, to put off. Remerciments, thanks.  $oldsymbol{L}$ e notaire, the notary. Le marché, the bargain. Guerir, to cure. Entendre, to understand. S'en charger, to take upon one's self. Le vieux garçon, the old bachelor. Marier, to marry. Rien de mieux, nothing better.

# L'ENRAGÉ.

#### PLUS DE PEUR QUE DE MAL.

#### PERSONNAGES.

LE COMTE D'ERMONT, Lieutenant-Général. LE CHEVALIER DE GIRSAC, Lieutenant d'Infunterie. MME. THOMAS, maîtresse d'Auberge. M. HACHIS, cuisinier.

La Scene représente une chambre d'auberge de campagne.

### SCÈNE I.

### LE COMTE, MME. THOMAS.

Mme. Thom. (entrant la première, et fermant la fenêtre). Monsieur le Comte, voilà votre chambre.

Le Comte. Elle n'est pas trop bonne; mais une nuit est bientôt passée.

Mme. Thom. Monsieur, c'est la meilleure de la maison, et personne n'a encore couché dans ce lit-là, depuis que les matelas ont été rebattus.

Le Comte. Voulez-vous bien mettre cela quelque part. (Il lui donne son chapeau, son epee et sa canne, et il s'assied.) Ah ça, Madame Thomas, qu'est ce que vous me donnerez à souper?

Mme. Thom. Yout ce que vous voudrez, Monsieur le Comte.

Le Comte. Mais encore ?

Mme. Thom. Vous n'avez qu'à dire.

Le Comte. Qu'est-ce que vous avez ?

Mme. Thom, Je ne sais pas bien; mais, si vous voulez, je m'en vais faire monter Monsieur l'Ecuyer.

La Comta, Ah oui je serai fort aise de causer avec Monsieur

Le Comte. Ah, oui, je serai fort aise de causer avec Monsieur

Mme. Thom. (criant). Marianne, dites à Monsieur l'Ecuyer de monter.

Le Comte. Avez-vous bien du monde dans ce temps-ci, Madame Thomas?

Mme. Thom. Monsieur, pas beaucoup, depuis qu'on a fait passer la grande route par ... chose ...

Le Comte. Je passerai toujours par ici, moi ; je suis bien aise de

vous voir, Madame Thomas.

Mme. Thom. Ah, Monsieur, je suis bien votre servante, et vous

avez bien de la bonté.

Le Comte. Il y a long-temps que nous nous connaissons.

Mme. Thom. Monsieur m'a vûtbien petite.

Le Comte. Et vous m'avez toujours vû grand, vous. C'est bien différent.

# SCÈNE II.

#### LE COMTE, MME. THOMAS, M. HACHIS.

Mme. Thom. Tenez, Monsieur l'Ecuyer, parlez à Monsieur le Comte.

Le Comte. Ah, Monsieur l'Ecuyer, qu'est-ce que vous me donnerez à manger ?

Huchis. Monsieur, dans ce temps-ci, nous n'avons pas de grandes provisions.

Le Comte. Mais qu'est-ce que vous avez ?

Hachis. Qu'est-ce que Monsieur le Comte aime ?

Le Comte. Je ne suis pas difficile; mais je veux bien souper.

Hachis. Si Monsieur le Comte avait aimé le veau.

Le Comte. Oui, pourquoi pas ?

Hachis. Ce matin, nous avions une noix de veau excellente.

Le Comte. Eh-bien, donnez-le moi.

Hachis. Oui, mais il y a deux Messieurs qui l'ont mangée. Cela ne fait rien, on donnera autre chose à Monsieur le Comte.

Le Comte. Mais quoi ?

Hachis. Madame Thomas, si nous avions cette outarde de l'autre jour.

Le Comte. Est-ce qu'il y en a dans ce pays-ci?

Mme. Thom. Oui, Monsieur, quelque fois.

Le Comte. Et vous ne pourriez pas en avoir une? Hachis. Oh mon Dieu, non.

Le Comte. Pourquoi dit-il que vous en aviez une l'autre jour?

Mme. Thom. Ce n'est pas nous; ce sont des voyageurs qui passent par ici, et qui nous en font voir, quand ils en ont; et, quand il dit l'autre jour, il y a plus de six mois.

Huchis. Six mois! il n'y en a pas trois.

Mme. Thom. Je dis qu'il en a six, puisque c'était le jour du mariage de Monsieur le Bailli.

Hachis. Vous croyez?

Mme. Thom. J'en suis sûre.

Le Comte. Oui, mais avec tout cela je meurs de faim, et je ne sais pas encore ce que j'aurai à souper.

Mme. Thom. Il n'y a qu'à commencer par saire une sricassée de

poulets.

Hachis. Oui, cela se peut faire, et cela n'est pas long.

Le Comte. Eh-bien, allez donc toujours. Nous verrons après.

Hachis. Allons, allons, (Il s'en va et revient). Je songe une chose nous n'avons pas de poulets; nous n'avons que ceux qui sont éclos ce matin, et ils sont trop petits.

Mme. Thom. Eh-bien, nous donnerons autre chose à Monsieur.

Le Comte. Mais dépêchez-vous.

Mme. Thom. Il n'y a qu'à faire une compote de pigeons.

Hachis. Vous savez bien que, depuis qu'on a jeté un sort sur le colomber, il n'y en revient plus.

Mme. Thom. C'est vrai, je n'y pensais pas.

Le Comte. Mais donnez-moi de la viande de boucherie, et finissons. Mme. Thom. Monsieur l'Ecuyer n'est pas long, il est accoutumé à servir promptement.

Le Comte. Donnez-moi des cotelettes. Hachis. On a mangé les dernières à cîner. Le Comte. N'y a-t-il pas ici un boucher?

Mme. Thom. Oui, Monsieur; mais c'est aujourd'hui Jeudi; il ne tuera que demain.

Le Comte. Quoi, je ne pourrai donc rien avoir ?

Hachis. Pardonnez-moi; mais c'est qu'il faut savoir le goût de Monsieur.

Le Comte. Mais j'aime tout, et vous n'avez rien. Hachis. Si Monsieur voulait un gigot, par exemple?

Le Comte. Oui, et vous n'en aurez-pas ?

Hachis. Je vous demande pardon, nous en avons un.

Le Comte. Ah, voilà donc quelque chose! mais il sera bien dur? Hachis. Non. Monsieur, il sera fort tendre, j'en réponds.

Le Comte. Eh-bien, mettez-le à la broche tout de suite.

Hachis, Allons, allons, il sera bientôt cuit.

Le Comte. Vous n'avez pas autre chose ?

Hachis. Non, Monsieur, pour le présent; mais, si vous repassiez dans huit jours.....

Le Comte. Eh, va te promener. Allons, ne perdez pas de temps.

Hachis. J'y vais, j'y vais.

Mme. Thom. Et moi, je m'en vais mettre le couvert en attendant.

Le Comte. Allons, dépêchez-vous, tous les deux.

Mme. Thom. Vous n'attendrez pas. (Elle sort).

### SCÈNE III.

### LE COMTE, seul, prenant du tabac.

QUELLE diable d'Auberge! (il se promène). On ne m'y rattrapera plus. (Il regarde à la fenêtre et lit l'enseigne). "Ici l'on fait nôces et festins, à pied, à cheval." Ce sont de jolis festins, je crois.

### SCENE IV.

#### LE COMTE, MME. THOMAS.

Mine. Thom. (mettant le couvert). Le couvert sera bientot mis ; c'est toujours une avance.

Le Comte. Et le gigot, est-il à la broche ?

Mme. Thom. Oui, monsieur, il y a long-temps.

Le Comte. Pourvu qu'il ne soit pas gaté encore. Mme. Thom. Oh, non, Monsieur; le mouton est tué d'hier.

Le Comte. D'hier ? il sera dur comme un chien.

Mme. Thom. Non, non. (Elle s'en va et revient). Quel viu yeut Monsieur le Comte?

Le Comte. Eh, celui que vous aurez.

Mme. Thom. Nous avons du vin blanc et du vin rouge.

Le Comte. Donnez-moi du blanc.

Mme. Thom. C'est bien choisir; car c'est le meilleur.

Le Comte. Oui, je crois que ce sera de joli vin.

Mme. Thom. Il est excellent, car, quand Monseigneur l'Intendant passe par-ici, on en met toujours six bouteilles dans son carrosse.

Le Comte. Pour ses gens apparemment?

Mme. Thom. Non; car c'est lui qui paie tout.

Le Comte. Je le crois bien.

Mme. Thom. Vous verrez, vous verrez. (Elle crie). Marianne? oh. (Elee sort et prend deux bouteilles, qu'elle met sur la table). Tenez, en voilà des deux façons, vous choisirez. (Elle s'en va et revient). Monsieur, je voulais vous dire une chose.

Le Comte. Qu'est-ce que c'est ? pourvû qu'il ne soit rien arrivé

au gigot.

Mme. Thom. Oh, non, Monsieur, tout au contraire.

Le Comte. Eh-bien, dites donc ?

Mme. Thom. Monsieur, c'est que nous avons là-bas un jeune officier et...

Le Conte. Quoi ?

Mme. Thom. Si Monsieur le Comte voulait, il aurait l'honneur de souper avec lui.

Le Comte. Et le gigot, est-il fort ?

Mme. Thom. Oh, oui, Monsieur. Le Comte. Sans cela il ne souperait pas, n'est-ce pas ?

Mme. Thom. Mais nous serions bien embarassés.

Le Comte. Faites-le monter.

Mme. Thom. Je m'en vais lui dire.

Le Comte. Ecoutez, apportez un couvert.

Mme Thom. Oui, oui, Monsieur.

Le Comte. Attendez donc ; le connaissez-vous, cet officer ?

Mme. Thom. Oui, Monsieur, il passe toujours par-ici.

Le Comte. Vous ne savez pas son nom ?

Mme. Thom. Son nom ? ah, c'est Monsieur le Chevalier de Girsac.

Le Comte. Girsac ?

Mme. Thom. ()ui, j'en suis bien sûre; car il a passé par ici quand il était page, et il a écrit son nom sur la cheminée de sa chambre. Le Comte. Allons, faites-le venir.

Mme. Thom. J'y vais, j'y vais. Monsieur le Chevalier, Monsieur le Chevalier, par-ici, par-ici. Entrez-là.

# SCÈNE V.

#### LE COMTE, LE CHEVALIER.

Le Comte. Monsieur le Chevalier, entrez donc. (Le Chevalier fait de grandes révérences). Je serai charmé de faire connaissance avec vous.

Le Chev Mon Général; c'est bien de l'honneur pour moi.

Le Comte. Asseyez-vous donc. (Le Chevalier s'assied). Nous ferons mauvaise chère. D'où venez vous comme cela ?

Le Chev. Du régiment, mon Général, de Dunkerque.

Le Comte. Qu'est-ce qui en est Lieutenant-Colonel à présent ? est-ce toujours le bonhomme La Garde ?

Le Chev. Non, mon Général, il a eu une Lieutenance de Roi. C'est Monsieur de Gouvière.

Le Comte. Ah, qui était dans Poitou ?

Le Chev. Justement.

Le Comte. Et le Major ? Le Chev. C'est encore Monsieur de la Verdac.

Le Comte. Un gros garçon, que j'ai vû, il y a bien long-temps, Commandant de Bataillon?

Le Chev. Oui, mon Général.

Le Comte. Et qu'est devenu le petit Guiraudan? c'était un joli officier.

Le Chev. Il s'est marié d'abord qu'il a eu la Croix, et il a quitté. Le Comte. Et comment appelez-vous...un grand, qui était si fou? attendez...

Le Chev. Du Merlier ?

Le Comte. Oui ; c'est cela, je l'aimais beaucoup.

Le Chev. Il a été tué à Hastembeck.

Le Conte. Ah, le pauvre diable! Je ne sais pas si on nous fera bientôt souper.

Le Chev. Mon Général, si vous voulez, j'irai voir.

Le Comte. Oui, oui ; vous êtes ici le Junior ; mais voilà Madame Thomas, restez, restez.

### SCÈNE VI.

#### LE COMTE, MME. THOMAS, LE CHEVALIER.

Le Conte. Eh-bien, Madame Thomas, où en sommes-nous?

Mme. Thom. Je viens voir si ces Messieurs veulent être servis?

Le Comte. Hé, mais sûrement, toute de suite.

Mme. Thom. Allons, allons. (Elle va chercher le souper).

Le Conte. Mettons-nous toujours à table. (Ils s'arrangent tous les deux et déploient leurs serviettes).

Mme. Thom. (apportant le gigot). Tenez, Messieurs, voilà un gigot qui a la meilleure mine du monde.

Le Comte. Oui, mais il est bien petit, Madame Thomas.

Mme. Thom. Pas trop, Monsieur; yous en serez bien content.

Le Chev. Si vous voulez, mon Général, je m'en vais le couper. Le Comte Non, non, laissez-moi faire. (Il coupe le gigot).

Avez-vous faim?

Le Chev. Oui, vraiment, car je n'ai pas diné.

Le Comte. Tant pis.

Mme. Thom. An ça, Messieurs, vous n'avez plus besoin de rien?

Le Comte. Vous n'avez pas autre chose?

Mme. Thom. Non, Monsieur, dont je suis bien fâchée. Quand vous appelerez, je viendrai tout de suite.

### SCÈNE VII.

#### LE COMTE, LE CHEVALIER.

Le Comte. Tenez, Monsieur le Chevalier, voilà une bonne tranche. Un peu de jus. Je vous en redonnerai d'autre quand vous aurez mangé cela.

Le Chev. (dévorant). J'aurai bientôt fait.

Le Comte. (mangrant). Vous vous étouisez.

Le Chev. Oh que non.

Le Comte. Allons, buvez un coup. (Ils boivent).

Le Chev. Mon Général, voulez-vous bien me donner une autre tranche.

Le Comte. Vous mangez trop vîte.

Le Chev. Quand j'ai grande faim, je ne perds pas de temps, comme vous voyez.

Le Comte. Oui. oui. (Ils mangent vîte tous les deux).

Le Chev. Mon Général, je suis fâché de la peine; mais si vous vouliez me laisser prendre.

Le Comte. (coupant). Hé, non, non, un moment s'il vous plaît. Tenez, voilà un bon morceau.

Le Chev. Oh, il sera bientôt expédié. (Il mange d'une vîtesse incroyable).

Le Comte. (d part en mangeant). Il faut prendre un parti ici.

Le Chev. Mon Général, voulez-vous bien?

Le Comte. Buvez en attendant. (Le Chevalier boit). Tenez, cela scra peut-être un peu dur. (Il lui donne un morceau en faisant une grimace). Eh-bien, comment le trouvez-vous? (Il fuit encore une grimace, et le Chevalier le regarde avec étonnement).

Le Chev. Fort bon. (Il le regarde, et le Comte redouble ses grimaces).

Le Comte. Il y a à tirer. (Il fait une grimace).

Le Chev. Un peu; mais celà ne sait rien. (Le Comte fait encore une grimace qui étonne de plus en plus le Chevalier).

Le Comte. Qu'est-ce que vous avez donc? (Il fait une grimace).

Le Chev. C'est que . . . vous . . .

Le Comte. (faisant la grimace). Quoi?

Le Chev. Je ne sais pas ce que cela veut dire.

Le Comte. (faisunt la grimace). Ce mouvement-là que je sais?

Le Chev. Oui, mon Général.

Le Comte. (faisant la grimace). Je vous le dirai, si vous voulez; ce n'est rien.

Le Chav. Vous ne faisiez pas de même avant le souper.

Le Comte. (faisant la grimace). Non, cela vient de me prendre tout-à-l'heure. Depuis quinze jours je suis comme cela souvent. Tenez, mangez ce petit morceau-là. (Il fait la grimace).

Le Chev. Et peut-ou savoir d'où cela vient ?

Le Comte. (faisunt la grimace). Je vous le dirai, si vous voulez. Il y a environ un mois que je sus mordu par un petit chien . . . (Il fait la grimace).

Le Chev. (avec inquiétude). Par un chien ?

Le Comte. (Il fait la grimace). Oui, un petit chien noir. Mangez donc.

Le Chev. Je n'ai plus faim.

Le Comte. (faisant la grimace). Quand je fais ce mouvementlà, je crois toujours le voir, ce chien, comme s'il allait se jetter sur moi. (Il fait la grimace). Mais ce n'est rien.

Le Chev. (se lève, prend son assiette, en regardant attentivement le Comte).

Le Comte (fuisant la grimace). Où allez-vous ?

Le Chev. (s'en allant). Je vais revenir.

Le Comte. Mais restez donc.

# SCÈNE VIII.

#### LE COMTE, mangeant.

St je n'avais pas pris ce parti-là, je me serais couché sans souper. (Il mange le reste de gigo!). Ils se disputent là-bas. Dépêchonsnous. (Il boit). Il n'est pas mauvais ce petit gigot-là. Quel train! Madame Thomas? Madame Thomas?

# SCÈNE IX.

#### LE COMTE, MME. THOMAS.

Mme. Thom. (sans paraître). Monsieur, laissez-moi faire, je m'en vais lui parler.

Le Comte. Eh-bien, venez donc.

Mme. Thom. (d la porte tenant la clef). Comment Monsieur . .

! Le Comte. Qu'est-ce que vous avez donc ? entrez, entrez.

Mme. Thom. (à la porte). C'est Monsieur le Chevalier, qui dit comme cela, que c'est fort mal fait à moi de le faire souper avec un enragé.

Le Comte. Il le croit réellement ?

Mme. Thom. (à la porte). Comment s'il le croit? oui, Monsieur, il le croit, et c'est fort mal fait à vous de venir comme cela décrier mon auberge.

Le Comte. Mais je ne suis pas enragé.

Mme. Thom. (à la porte). Pourquoi donc est-ce qu'il le dit?

Le Comte. Approchez, approchez. Est-ce que les enragés boivent et mangent?

Mme. Thom. (approchant). Ah! c'est vrai, il est donc fou.

Le Comte. Apparemment.

Mme. Thom. Je ne comprends pas cela.

Le Comte. Faites-le venir.

Mme. Thom. (criant). Monsieur le Chevalier, venez, venez.

Le Comte. Allons, Chevalier, arrivez.

# SCÈNE X.

#### LE COMTE, LE CHEVALIER, MME. THOMAS.

Mme. Thom. Entrez donc, Monsieur le Comte n'est pas enragé.

Le. Chev. Vous n'êtes pas enragé ?

Le Comte. Je vous dis que non.

Le Chev. (avançant). J'ai crû que vous alliez le devenir.

Le Comte. C'est un conte que je vous ai fait.

Mme. Thom. Quand je vous l'ai dit, vous n'avez pas voulu me croire.

Le Comte. Je vais boire à votre santé. (Il boit).

Mme. Thom. Vous savez bien que les enragés ne boivent, ni ne mangent.

Le Chev. Mais, mon Général, pourquoi saisiez-vous donc toutes

ces grimaces ?

Le Comte. Pour vous empêcher de manger autant. Mais nous faisons la même route, et demain je vous promets de vous bien donner à dîner.

Le Chev. Ma foi, j'en ai été la dupe tout-à-fait.

Le Comte (se levant). Voulez-vous que nous allions voir nos chevaux?

Le Chev. Je ne demande pas mieux.

Mme. Thom. Pendant ce temps-là je m'en vais desservir tout cela et faire préparer vos lits. (Elle emporte le plut et les assiettes).

Le Comte. Vous ferez bien, Madame Thomas. Allons, venez. Chevalier. (Ils sortent).

### VOCABULARY TO "L'ENRAGÉ."

Lieutenant Général, Lieutenant-General. D'Infanterie, of Infantry. La maîtresse d'auberge, hostess. Le cuisinier, the cook. La chambre, the chamber. Plus de peur, more fright. Que de mal, than harm. La fenêtre, the window. Fermer, to shut. Bientôt, soon. Coucher, to sleep, lie in a bed. Le lit, the bed. Le mutelas, the mattress. Rebattre, to beat over again. Mais encore, but still. L'écuyer (de cuisine), head cook. Causer avec, to chat with. Monter, to come up. Servante (fem.), servant. Les provisions, the provisions. Etre difficile, to be difficult. Une noix de veau, a knuckle of veal. Une outarde, a bustard. Le voyageur, the traveler. Mois, month. Le mariage, marriage. Le bailli, the bailiff. Une fricassée de poulets, fricassed chicken.  $oldsymbol{E}$ clos, hatched. Une compote de pigeons, pigeon-

Jetter un sort sur, to throw a spell

Le colombier, the pigeon-house. La viande de boucherie, butchers'

Accoutumé 4 servir, accustomed

Tuer, to kill. Jeudi, Thursday. Le gigot, a shoulder of mutton. Par exemple, for example. Etre bien dur, to be very tough. Mettre à la broche, to put on the spit. Bientôt cuit, soon done, (cooked). Va te promener, clear out. Mettre le couvert, to set the table. Tous les deux, both of you. Prendre du tabac, take snuff. Se promener, to walk. Diable d'auberge, devil of an inn. Rattraper, to catch. L'enseigne, the sign. Les nôces et festins, weddings and A pied, a cheval, on foot and on horseback: (i. e. for foot travelers, &c.)

Les cotelettes, cutlets. Le boucher, the butcher.

elers, &c.)
Une avance, a gain.
Etre gate, to be spoiled.
Le mouton, the mutton.
Tué d'hier, killed yesterday.
Dur comme un chien, tough as a dog.

Choisir, to choose.

Monseigneur l'intendant, my lord
the steward.

Ses gens, his servants.

the steward.

Ses gens, his servants.

Qui paie tout, who pays all.

Des deux façons, of both kinds.

Pourvû, provided.

L'officier, the officer.

L'honneur, honour.

Est-il fort? is it large? (strong).

Embarassé, embarrassed.

Le page, the page.

La cheminée, the chimney. Une grande révérence, a low bow. Etre charmé, to be delighted. Le régiment, the regiment. Lieutenant-colonel. Lieutenant colonel. Le bonhomme, that old codger. Une lieutenance de Roi, a king's lieutenancy. Un gros garçon, a big fellow. Commandant de bataillon, commander of a batallion. La croix, the cross. Si fou, so crazy. Le pauvre diable, the poor devil. Deployer une serviette, to unfold a napkin. Tenez, hold. La meilleure mine, the best appearance. Laisser faire, to let do. Tant pis, so much the worse. Une bonne tranche, a good slice. Redonner, to give again. Le jus, the gravy. S'étouffer, to choke one's self. Vîte, vîtesse, quick, quickness. Expédiér, to dispatch. Incroyabte, incredible. Faire une grimace, to make a face. Regarder avec etonnement, to look with wonder. Redoubler, to redouble.

Il y a à tirer, there's work for the teeth.  $oldsymbol{E} tonné de plus en plus, more and$ more astonished. Le mouvement, the movement, motion. Ce que cela veut dire, what that means.  $Faire \ de \ m\^eme$ , to do so. Vient de me prendre tout-à-l'heure, that has just seized me. Etre mordu, to be bitten. Un petit chien noir, a little black dog. Avec inquiètude, with uneasiness. Se jetter, to throw one's self. Prendre son assiette, to take his plate. Se disputer, to dispute. Se dépêcher, to make haste. Quel train! what a bustle! Tenant la clef, holding the key. Réellement, really. Décrier, to decry. Comprendre, to understand. Avancant, coming forward. Le devenir, to become so. 4 Un conte, a story.  ${m Emp}$ echer, to hinder. La dupe, the dupe. Desservir, to clear away a table. Préparer vos lils, to prepare your beds.

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