



洋学文庫
文庫 8
C 1224



Have you made all your
preparations for departure

D. Litamusa

NEW GUIDE
TO
MODERN CONVERSATIONS
IN
ENGLISH

BY BELLENGER

A SECOND REVISED EDITIONS.

—
TOKIO
FOURTH YEAR OF MEIJI.

For notice

Meeting	54
Parting	57
Asking and answering	58
Affirming and denying	61
Expressions of surprise	64
Probability	66
Sorrow	68
Blame	69
Anger	72
Joy	73
Consulting	74
Eating and drinking	77
News	78
Going and coming	81
Asking questions and answering	



65-117

文庫 8
C 1224

MODERN CONVERSATIONS,
VOCABULARY.

- Give me
- Some bread.
- Some meat.
- Some wine.
- Some beer.
- Some fruit.
- Some apples.
- A pear.
- A peach.
- Some cherries.
- Some plums.
- Some grapes.
- Some almonds.
- Some raspberries.
- Some mulberries.
- An orange.
- Some strawberries.
- An apricot.

A fig
 Some walnuts.
 Some nuts.
 Some currants.
 Some gooseberries.
 A chesnut.
 A lemon.
 Some medlars. 苹果
 Some beef. 牛肉
 Some mutton. 羊肉
 Some veal. 小牛肉
 Some ham.
 Some roast meat. 煮肉
 Some boiled beef. 煮牛肉

*The verb TO HAVE conjugated with
 the above nouns.*

I have some bread.
 Thou hast some meat.
 He has some wine.
 We have some beer.

You have some fruit.
 They have some apples.
 I had a pear.
 Thou hadst a peach.
 He had some cherries.
 We had some plums.
 You had some grapes.
 They had some almonds.
 I had some raspberries.
 Thou hadst some mulberries.
 She had an orange.
 We had some strawberries.
 You had an apricot.
 They had some figs.
 I shall have some walnuts.
 Thou wilt have some nuts.
 My brother will have some currants.
 We shall have some chestnuts.
 You will have a lemon.
 My sisters will have some medlars.
 I should have some beef.

Thou wouldst have some mutton.
My friend would have some veal.
We would have some ham.
You would have some roast meat.
They would have some boiled beef.

VOCABULARY.

Bring me
Some meat pie.
Some butter.
Some cheese.
Some eggs.
Some milk.
Some coffee.
Some tea.
Some cream.
A cake.
Some salad.
Some salt.
Some pepper.
Some vinegar.

Some oil.
Some mustard.
Some sugar.
Some spices.
Let him have some meat pie.
Let us have some butter.
Have some cheese.
Let them have some eggs.
Let the children have some milk.
That I may have coffee.
That thou mayest have tea.
That his cousin may have some cream.
That we may have a cake.
That you may have some salad.
That they may have some salt.
That I might have some pepper.
That thou mightest have some vinegar.
That he might have some oil.
That we might have some mustard.
That you might have some sugar.
That they might have spices.

VOCABULARY.

A knife.
A fork.
A spoon.
A glass.
A napkin.
A table-cloth.
A plate.
A dish.
A basin.
A bottle.
Some gold.
Some silver.
Some iron.
Some steel.
Some copper.
Some brass.
Some lead.
Some pewter.
Tin.

Paper.
Some pens.
A penknife.
A book.
Some ink.
A house.
A room.
A castle, a villa, a seat.
A garden.
A wall.
Some flowers.
Some trees.

The verb TO HAVE conjugated interrogatively.

Have I a knife?
Hast thou a fork?
Has he a spoon?
Have we any glasses?
Have you any napkins?
Have they a table-cloth?

Had I a plate?
Hadst thou a dish?
Had he a basin?
Had we a bottle?
Had you any gold?
Had they any silver?
Had I any iron?
Hadst thou any steel?
Had he any copper?
Had we any brass?
Had you any lead?
Had they any pewter?
Shall I have any paper?
Shalt thou have pens?
Will your friend have his penknife?
Shall we have any books?
Shall you have any ink?
Will your sisters have a house?
Should I have a room?
Shouldst thou have a seat?
Would she have a garden?

Should we have a wall?
Should you have any flowers?
Would they have any trees?

VOCABULARY.

A coat.
A waistcoat.
A jacket.
Stockings.
Shoes.
A hat.
A shirt, a chemise.
Linen.
Cloth, linen.
Lace.
A handkerchief.
Buckles.
Gloves.
A comb.
A watch.
A snuff-box.

Boots.
A table.
A chair.
A shawl.
An arm-chair.
A coach.
A bed.
Velvet.
Cloth.
A sword.
A broadsword.
A pin.
A cap.
A purse.
Spectacles.
A razor.

*The verb TO HAVE conjugated
negatively.*

I have no coat.
Thou hast no waistcoat.

He has no stockings.
We have no shoes.
You have no hat.
They have no shirt.
They have no chemises.
I had no linen.
Thou hadst no cloth.
She had no lace.
We had no handkerchiefs.
You had no buckles.
They had no gloves.
I had no comb.
Thou hadst no watch.
He had no snuff-box.
We had not any boots.
You had no table.
They had not any chairs.
They had no shawls.
I shall have no arm-chair.
Thou wilt not have a coach.
He will have no bed.

We shall have no velvet.
 You will not have any cloth.
 They will have no sword.
 I should have no broadsword.
 Thou wouldst have no pin.
 She would have no cap.
 We should have no purse.
 Thou would have no spectacles.
 They would have no razors.

VOCABULARY.

A gown. 長キ上衣
 A petticoat. 婦人ノ上衣
 An apron.
 Some worsted. 細ヤカサ糸
 Silk.
 Cotton.
 Thread.
 A needle.
 A thimble.
 Scissars.

Some rippon.
 Muslin.

That I may have no gown.
 That thou mayest have no petticoat.
 That she may have no apron.
 That we may have no worsted.
 That you may have no silk.
 That they may have no cotton.
 That I might have no thread.
 That thou mightest have no needle.
 That she might have no thimble.
 That we might have no scissars.
 That you might have no ribbon.
 That they might have no muslin.

VOCABULARY.

A horse.
 A dog.
 An ape, a monkey.
 A cat.

A mare.
A cow.
A goat.
A parlour.
A reward.
Pleasure.
Gratitude.
A fever.
Some powder.
Fine weather.
Some rain.
A carpet.
A boat.
A holiday.
A concert.
An illness.
A bird.
An appetite.
The courage.
Grief.
The misfortune.

The boldness.
Relations.
The happiness.
A friend.
An enemy.

*The verb TO HAVE conjugated both
negatively and interrogatively.*

Have I not a horse?
Hast thou not a dog?
Has he not a monkey?
Have we not a cat?
Have you not a mare?
Have they not some cows?
Had I not a goat?
Hadst thou not a parlour?
Had he not a carpet?
Had we not a holiday?
Had you not a boat?
Had they not a concert?
Had I not an illness?

Hadst thou not a bird?
Had he no appetite?
Had we no reward?
Had you no pleasure?
Had they no gratitude?
Shall I not have a fever?
Shalt thou have no powder?
Will he not have fine weather?
Shall we not have rain?
Shall you not have the courage?
Will they have no grief?
Should I not have the misfortune?
Shouldst thou not have the boldness?
Would he not have relations?
Should we not have the happiness?
Should you not have a friend?
Would they not have some enemies?

VOCABULARY.

Very glad.
Idle.

Inquisitive.
Generous.
Dexterous.
Happy.
Unhappy.
Busy.
Tired.
In bed, lying down.
Shut.
Poor.
Obedient.
Sorry, angry.
Surprised.
Quiet.
Wounded.
Greedy.
Ready.
Learned.
Hump-backed.
Glad, merry.
Rich.

Weak.
Rash.
Imprudent.
Useless.
Barbarous.
Guilty.
Wicked.

The verb TO BE conjugated with the preceding adjectives.

I am very glad.
Thou art idle.
She is inquisitive.
He is generous.
He is dexterous.
We are happy.
You are unhappy.
They are busy.
I was tired.
Thou wast in bed, lving down.
His window was shut.

We were poor.
You were obedient.
They were sorry, angry.
I was surprised.
Thou wast quiet,
His horse was wounded.
They were greedy.
I shall be ready.
Thou wilt be learned.
He will be hump-backed.
We shall be merry.
You will be rich.
They will be weak.
I should be rash.
Thou wouldst be imprudent.
That would be useless.
We should be barbarous.
You would be guilty.
They would be wicked.

VOCABULARY.

Honest.

Polite.
 Just.
 Wise.
 Faithful.
 Strong.
 Innocent.
 Dumb.
 Skilful.
 Tame.
 Tall.
 Short, small.
 Equal.
 Bold.
 Proud.
 Blind.
 Young.

Be honest.
 Let him be polite.
 Let us be just.

Be wise.
 Let them be faithful.
 That I may be strong.
 That thou mayest be innocent.
 That she may be dumb.
 That we may be skilful.
 That you may be bold.
 That they may be proud.
 That I might be blind.
 That thou mightest be young.
 That his bird might be tame.
 That we might be taller.
 That you might be shorter.
 That they might be equal.

VOCABULARY.

Deaf.
 Diligent.
 Blue.
 Merry.
 Dull.

Studious.
Discreet.
Ungrateful.
Ashamed.
Ill.
Wet.
Astonished.
Worthy.
Illustrious.
Obstinate.
Modest.
Excusable.
Lavish.
Lame.
Lucky.
Full.
Unpolite, impolite.
Erant.
Narrow.
Satisfied, pleased.
Displeased.

Wide.
Amiable.
Ridiculous.
Heavy.

*The verb TO BE conjugated both
negatively and interrogatively.*

I am not deaf.
Art thou diligent.
Is not your coat blue?
We are not merry.
Are you not dull?
They are not very modest.
Was I not excusable?
Wast thou not lavish?
Was he lame?
We were not lucky.
Were you studious?
Were they not discreet?
Was I ungrateful?
Wast thou not ashamed?

He was not ill.
We were not wet.
Were you astonished?
Were they not worthy?
Shall I be illustrious.
Shalt thou not be obstinate?
The bottle will not be full.
We shall not be so impolite.
Shall you be frank?
Will not the sleeves be too narrow?
I should not be satisfied, pleased.
Shouldst thou be dissatisfied, displeased,
Would not the room be wide enough?
Should we be amiable?
Should you not be ridiculous?
Would they not be too heavy?

VOCABULARY.

To love, to like.
To forsake.
To bark.

To finish.
To buy.
To call.
To bring.
To light.
To pull, to pluck.
To water.
To tie.
To dress, to get ready.
To assure.
To confess.
To christen.
To sweep.
To blame.
To hurt.
To stop.
To button up.
To brew.
To embroider.
To grind, to bruise.
To burn.

The above verbs conjugated.

I like fruit.
Thou forsakest thy friends
The dog does not bark.
We are finishing our work.
Do you not buy fish?
Do they call?
I was bringing (in) the dinner.
Thou wast lighting the candle.
Was he not plucking the flowers?
We were watering the garden.
Were you not tying a string?
They were dressing the dinner.
I assured your brother.
Thou confessedst thy fault.
He did not christen the child.
We swept the kitchen.
Did you not blame his conduct?
Did they not hurt themselves?
I will stop the hole.

Wilt thou not button up thy jacket.
He will brew some beer.
We will bruise the drugs.
Shall you embroider your gown?
Will they not burn all the wood?

VOCABULARY.

To brush.
To bridle.
To break.
To hide.
To break.
To change.
To load.
To warm.
To seal.
To look for.
To chastise.
To begin.
To sing.
To cut.

To tear.
To disgrace.
To guess.
To make haste.
To breakfast.
To listen to.
To borrow.
To sneeze.

I should brush my coat.
Thou wouldst bridle thy horse.
He would break the door.
We should hide our money.
You would break the glass.
They would change their lodgings.
Let him load the cart.
Let us warm the sheets.
Seal your letter.
Let them look for a house.
That I may chastise the guilty.
That thou mayest begin thy exercise.

That she may sing a song.
That we may cut the meat.
That you may not tear your coat.
That they may not disgrace their family
That I might guess the riddle.
That thou mightest make haste.
That he might not breakfast.
That we might not listen to him.
That you might not borrow money.
That they might not sneeze.

VOCABULARY.

To study.
To strike.
To fry.
To rub.
To spoil.
To dress.
To throw away.
To invite.

To print.
To plough.
To wash.
To eat.
To mix.
To furnish.
To swim.
To clean.
To take off.
To forget.
To pay.
To lend.
To pray.
To speak.
To leave.
To reward.
To thank.
To shake off.
To salt.
To kill.
To rob.

I have studied my lesson.
Hast thou not struck the dog?
Has she fried the fish?
We have rubbed the chairs.
We have not spoiled that child.
Have you not spoiled your coat?
They have not dressed the children.
I had thrown the remains away.
Hadst thou not invited my cousin.
Had he printed his work?
We had ploughed the field.
You had not washed your hands.
Had they not eaten the fruit?
When I had mixed the drug.
When he had furnished his house.
When we had swum.
They had not cleaned the paintings.
When I (shall) have taken off my
coat.
Shalt thou not have forgotten thy les-
son?

He will have paid noe guinea.
When we (shall) have lent the mo-
ney.
I should have prayed to God.
Would he not have spoken French?
Should we have left the house?
Would they not have rewarded the dili-
gent?
That we may have thanked God.
That they might have shaken off the
dust.
The meat is salted.
His brother has been killed.
We should have been robbed.

VOCABULARY.

To abolish.
To fulfil.
To make milder.
To weaken.
To act.

To praise.
To warn.
To build.
To demolish.
To wash.
To choose.
To disobey.
To dazzle.
To fill.
To embellish.
To bury.
To enrich.
To stun.
To finish.
To blossom.
To shudder.
To cure.
To enjoy.
To grow thin.
To grow ripe.
To blacken.

To feed.
To turn pale.
To rot.
To punish.
To shorten.
To refresh.
To fill.
To succeed.
To seize.
To tarnish.
To betray.
To grow old.

The above verbs exemplified.

The law has been abolished.
I will fulfil my promise.
The rain will make the weather milder.
This illness weakens me very much.
He has acted prudently.
He is praised by every body.

Warn your brother of it.
He was building his house.
I was demolishing mine.
Is your linen washed?
Choose one of these apples.
Do not disobey me.
The sun dazzles me.
You have not filled the pot.
Your house is greatly embellished.
He has buried his money.
This affair would have enriched you.
You stun me.
When shall you have finished your exercise?
See how the trees blossom.
You make me shudder.
The doctors will never cure him.
Did he not enjoy his fortune?
Your father has grown very thin.
That I may blacken my shoes.
How do you feed your rabbits?

He turned pale at the sight of the gun.
This fruit begins to rot.
Would you not punish him likewise?
Have you not shortened the board?
We refreshed ourselves in the wood.
Why do you not fill the glasses?
Let us seize the opportunity.
Will not the smoke tarnish these pictures?
He would have betrayed you.
His mother grows very old.

VOCABULARY.

To discover, to perceive.
To understand, to hear.
To translate.
To paint.
To owe.
To come down.
To glitter.
To receive.

To wait for.
To destroy.
To overtake,
To sell.
To answer.
To bake.
To fear.
To reduce.
To pity.
To conceive.
To pretend.
To paint again.
To cleave.
To join.

The above verbs exemplified.

I discover a ship.
He does not understand French.
I did not hear you.
Do you not translate fables?
Your sisters paint very well.

I owed some money to your father.
Were you not coming down?
Gold and silver glittered every where.
I received a letter last Saturday.
Did he wait for an answer?
We destroyed all the fortifications.
Did you not overtake the coach?
They perceived nothing.
Shall I sell my horse?
He will not answer you.
Shall you not bake to morrow?
Will they not fear their master?
I should not wait for any body.
He would soon reduce them.
Why should we pity his fate?
They would never conceive that.
Let us pretend not to hear them.
Translate that into English.
Wait for your brother.
Receive that money for me.
That I may owe him thanks.

That he may cleave the tree.
That we may destroy their works.
That they may not fear God.
That I might not receive his letters.
That he might not sell his horses.
That we might translate some French.
That you might join the army.
That they might come down to break-
fast.
Have you received your books?
Have you not translated your fable?
Why have you not answered me?
Have you painted your room again?

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

One.
Two.
Three.
Four.
Five.
Six.

Seven,
Eight.
Nine.
Ten.
Eleven.
Twelve.
Thirteen.
Fourteen.
Fifteen.
Sixteen.
Seventeen.
Eighteen.
Nineteen.
Twenty.
Twenty-one.
Twenty-two.
Twenty-three.
Twenty-four.
Twenty-five.
Twenty-six.
Twenty-seven.

Twenty-eight.
Twenty-nine.
Thirty.
Thirty-one.
Thirty-two, etc.
Forty.
Fifty.
Sixty.
Seventy.
Seventy-one.
Seventy-two.
Eighty.
Ninety.
Ninety-one.
Ninety-two.
A hundred.
A hundred and one.
A hundred and two, etc.
Two hundred.
Three hundred, etc.
A thousand.

Two thousand, etc.
Ten thousand.
A hundred thousand.
A million, one million.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

First.
Second.
Third.
Eourth.
Fifth.
Sixth.
Seventh.
Eighth.
Ninth.
Tenth.
Eleventh.
Twelfth
Thirteenth.
Fourteenth.
Fifteenth.

Sixteenth.
Seventeenth.
Eighteenth.
Nineteenth.
Twentieth.
Twenty-first.
Twenty-second.
Twenty-third.
Twenty-fourth, etc.
Thirtieth.
Fortieth.
Fiftieth.
Sixtieth.
Seventieth.
Eightieth.
Ninetieth.
Hundredth.
Hundred and first.
Hundred and second, etc.
Two hundredth, etc.
Thousandth, etc.

Millionth.

FRACTIONS.

Half.

Third.

Quarter, fourth.

Fifth.

Sixth, etc.

MULTIPLE NUMBERS.

Double, twofold.

Treble, threefold.

Fourfold.

Fivefold.

Sixfold.

Sevenfold.

Eightfold.

Ninefold.

Tenfold.

Elevenfold, etc.

Twentyfold.

Hundredfold.

Once.

Twice.

Thrice, three times.

Four times, etc.

He has lived ninety-five years.

She is five and twenty years old.

The army consists of ninety thousand six hundred men.

Two thousand five hundred and thirty-four men were killed in that engagement.

A hundred men were taken prisoners.

There are in that village one thousand seven hundred souls.

There are one thousand and five houses in our parish.

This monument was erected one thousand and twenty five years ago.

The house has lasted a hundred and six

years.

Your letter is dated April the twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

Our uncle will arrive on the thirteenth of next month.

That seat was built in the reign of George the third.

The length of this street is double that of the other.

I rode twice round the town.

A earthquake has destroyed half the town.

That theatre has been burnt three times.

If you cultivate your ground its value will increase a hundredfold.

THE SEASONS.

Spring.

Summer.

Autumn.

Winter.

THE MONTHS.

January.

February.

March.

April.

May.

June.

July.

August.

September.

October.

November.

December.

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Sunday.

Monday.

Tuesday.

Wednesday.

Thursday.

Friday.

Saturday.

HOLIDAYS.

New year's day.

Twelfth night.

Shrovetide.

Ash Wednesday.

Good Friday.

Easter.

Whitsuntide.

Midsummer's day.

All Saints' day.

Christmas. *25th December,*

A month.

A fortnight.

A week

To-day.

Yesterday.

The day before yesterday.

To-morrow.

The day after to-morrow.

I shall spend the summer in Italy.

He will return to Paris next winter.

We have not seen our friend since last spring.

We have had a very fine autumn this year.

The museum will be open on the fifteenth of March.

We shall come and see you in a fortnight.

I received a letter from my cousin the day before yesterday.

He came to see me a week ago yesterday.

We went to your house a week ago to-morrow.

I shall return his visit to-morrow week.

Our annual fair will open on Thursday fortnight.

I will write to you on Wednesday if I can't go and see you on Friday.

I shall have the pleasure of seeing you next week on Monday or Tuesday.

The fencing-master will come every Monday and Thursday.

To-morrow is Christmas-day.

I shall be obliged to give away a great many Christmasboxes.

My uncle will come and see me on new years' day.

He will bring us some new year's gifts.

We shall enjoy ourselves very much on Twelfth night.

You will have pancakes on Shrove Tuesday.

We had a few day's holidays at Easter.

I shall go into the country at Whitsuntide.

I shall write to you the day before I leave.

He came to my house the day after his arrival.

My guardian will arrive next week.

I shall hear from my father in the course of the next fortnight.

In a week's time I shall have finished reading this book.

FIRST PART.
ELEMENTARY PHRASES.

MEETING.

Good morning, Sir.
Sir, good morning to you.
I have the honour to wish you a good day.
How do you do to-day?
I hope you are in good health.—I hope I see you well.
I am very well.
Very well, thank God.
How does your father do?
He is very well, Sir.
How does all the family do?
How do they all do at home?
And how is your mother?
My mother is rather better to-day.
She is much better.
She is pretty well.

She is tolerably well.
She is middling.
She is but indifferently well.
She is not very well.—She is not over well.—She is rather unwell.
She is not well.—She is poorly.—She is rather poorly.
She is indisposed.
She is ill.
She is very ill.
She is dangerously ill.
She is extremely ill.
She is very ill indeed.
She is very low.
She is going.
She is dying.
What ails her?—what is the matter with her?
She has taken cold.
She has a cold.
She has a violent cold.

She is feverish.
I am very sorry to hear it.
How long has she been ill?
How long has she been unwell.
I did not know that she was ill.
What is her complaint?
What is her illness?
Does she take any thing for it.
Does any one attend her?
The doctor attends her every day.
I hope it will be nothing.
It is to be hoped that it will have no
bad consequence.
We hope so.
The doctor says that it will not be of
any consequence.
So much the better.
I am very glad of it.
Is your sister still unwell?
Is she still indisposed?
She is not quite well yet.

But she is a great deal better.
I am very happy to hear it.

PARTING.

I must go.
I must leave you.
We must part.—We must leave each
other.
I must take my leave of you.
I am going to take my leave of you.
Till I have the honour of seeing you
again.
Till I have the pleasure of seeing you
again.
Good by.
I am yours, with all my heart.
Farewell.—Adieu.
Till I see you again.
To our next meeting.
Your servant.
Your very humble servant.

I am yours.
I am your servant.
Good morning.
Are you well?
I wish you good morning.
Good evening.—Good night.
I wish you good evening,
Good night.
I wish you good night.
My compliments to your brother.
Give my regards to your sister.
Present my respect to your mother.
Present my duty to your aunt.
Give my kind regards to your lady.
Remember me most kindly to your
niece.
Present my compliments to all at home.
I will, I will not fail.

ASKING AND THANKING.

By your leave.

Will you give me leave to....?
Pray.
Do me the favour to....
Might I trouble you to....?
Will you have the goodness to....
Will you be so kind as to....?
Would you be kind enough to....
I have a favour to beg of you.
I would ask a favour of you.
I have a favour to beg of you.
May I beg a favour of you?
Do me a favour.
Grant me that favour.
Will you do me a favour?
Will you render me a service?
You can render me a great service.
You could render me a very great ser-
vice.
I am much obliged to you.
I am very much obliged to you.
I am greatly indebted to you.

I am extremely indebted to you.
I thank you most kindly.—I thank you
most respectfully.
I thank you.
Thank you.
I shall be much obliged to you.
It is not worth mentioning.
You will do me a great service.
You jest.
I give you much trouble.
I give you too much trouble.
You take a great deal of trouble.
You give yourself a great deal of trou-
ble.
I am sorry to trouble you so much.
I am ashamed of the trouble I give
you.
No trouble at all.
I beg you will not mention it.
Don't mention that.
You are very kind.

You are very polite, sir.

AFFIRMING AND
DENYING.

I'll tell you what.
I assure you that....
I promise you that....
I warrant it.
That I can assure you.
This is what I can assure you.
This is what I can tell you.
Rely upon what I tell you.
I'll swear that....
I say it is.—I say yes.
I say it is not.—I say not.
I maintain that....
I wager it is.
I wager it is not.
I suppose so.
I suppose not.
I don't suppose it is so.

I fancy so.
I fancy not.
You may suppose that....
You easily conceive that....
Do you think so?
I think so.
I think so too.
I do not think so.
You must know....
I must tell you....
I have a notion that....
I am inclined to think....
I dare say it is so.
What do you mean?
I don't know what you mean.
Is it certain that....?
Is it true that....?
Yes, it is true—it is certain.
It is but too true.
It is a fact.
It is a certain fact.

Are you sure of what you say?
Would you believe that....?
I could believe it.
Do you believe it?
I believe it.
I believe so too.
That I believe.
I do not believe any thing of it.
I don't believe a word of it.
I think so.
I think not.
I make no doubt of it.
Are you quite sure of it?
I am sure of it.
I am certain of it.
Nothing more certain.
Nothing is more certain.
I answer for it.—I will warrant it.
I do not believe it.
I can hardly believe it.
I believe you.

You may believe me.
It is very doubtful.
It cannot be true.
It is no such thing.
You are mistaken.
It is a story.
It is an invention.
I give you my word that....
I protest that....
Upon my honour.
Upon my word of honour.
My word of an honest man.
I give you my word of honour.

EXPRESSIONS OF
SURPRISE.

What!
Good!—You don't say so!
Indeed!
Is it!—Is it so.
No!

Is it possible!
Is it really possible!
Who would have believed it?
I should never have suspected it.
How can that be?
How is that possible?
That is impossible.
Impossible!
It is not possible.
That cannot be.
I cannot think how.
I am surprised at it.
I am quite astonished at it.
That surprises me.
You surprise me.
You astonish me.
I should not have thought it.
That surprises me.
That quite astonished me.
I wonder at it.
This is quite astonishing.

It is inconceivable.
It is a thing not to be conceived.
It is incredible.
It is unheard of.
It is a thing unheard of.
That is very strange!
This is something strange!
That is a strange sort of a business!

PROBABILITY.

It is probable.
It is likely.
It is likely enough.
It is not improbable.—It is not unlikely.
It is not at all unlikely.
It is very probable.
It is more than probable.
Nothing is more probable.
There is nothing impossible in it.
It is not impossible.

I see nothing impossible in it.
It is very possible.
It may be so.
It might be so.
I am not astonished at it.
I am not surprised at it.
That does not astonish me.
That does not surprise me.
It is not astonishing.
It is not surprising.
There is nothing surprising in it.
It was to be expected.
You do not astonish me.
You do not surprise me.
I do not wonder at it.
I should not wonder at it.
It would not surprise me.
It is natural.
Of course.
No wonder.
Of course.—It is of course.—It is a

matter of course.
That is understood.

SORROW.

I am sorry for it.
I am very sorry for it.
I am quite vexed at it.
I am extremely sorry for it.
I feel extremely mortified at it.
I am quite inconsolable at it.
It makes me quite unhappy.
I am quite vexed about it.—It vexes me
beyond expression.
What a pity!
It is a great pity!
It is a very great pity!
It is a sad thing.
It is a melancholy case.
It is quite vexing.
That is very disagreeable.
It is very provoking,

It is very hard.
It is a cruel case.
It is shocking.
That is very unlucky, that is very un-
fortunate.
It is a great misfortune.
It is terrible.
It is dreadful.
It makes one's hair stand on end.

BLAME.

Eye!—For shame!
Are you not ashamed?
Are you not ashamed of yourself?
You ought to be ashamed.
I am ashamed of you.
What a shame!
It is a shame.—It is shameful.
It is a shameful thing.
It is very bad.—It is too bad.
How naughty it is!

That is very wicked.
It is abominable.
How can you be so naughty?
How could you do so?
How came you to do so?
You are very bad.
What did you do so for?
It is very bad of you.
It is very wrong of you.
That is very bad of you.
This is very bad.
One must be very naughty.
You are very much to blame.
You are very wrong.
How dare you do so?
I have no patience with you.
My patience is tired out.
I am not satisfied with you, I am not
pleased with you.
I am quite dissatisfied with you.
I shall be dissatisfied.

I shall be very angry.
Be quiet.
Have done.
Have done, I say.
Can't you be still?
Can't you be quiet?
I tell you beforehand that....
I tell you that....
Hind what I say.
I won't have that.
I won't suffer that.
I will have it.
I insist upon it.
Mind for another time.
I am in earnest.
Don't do so any more.
You must not do so any more.
Don't be impertinent.
Silence.
Hold your peace.
Hold your tongue.

Will you hold your tongue?
No answers.
Do not reply.
Get out of my sight.

ANGER.

I am very angry.
I am not in a good humour.
I am in a bad humour, I am out of
humour.
I am in a dreadful humour, I am very
cross.
I am quite out of humour.
I am hurt.
I am quite hurt.
I am stung to the quick.
I am quite stung.
I am quite provoked.—I am quite
exasperated.
I am unhinged.
You see me quite in a passion.

I am in a terrible passion.
It makes me quite mad.
I cannot contain myself for anger.

JOY.

I am glad.—I am very glad.
I am very happy.—I am delighted.—
In raptures.
I am extremely happy.
I am very glad of it.
I am extremely glad of it.
It gives me great joy.
It makes me very happy to hear it.
It gives me a great deal of joy.
It gives me the greatest pleasure.
How happy I am!
I am overjoyed at it.
I give you joy.—I wish you joy!
I give you joy with all my heart.
I sincerely give your joy.
I congratulate you.

I congratulate you on it.
Will you give me leave to congratulate
you?

CONSULTING.

What is to be done?
What course is to be taken?
What course shall we take?
What course are we to take?
What shall we do?
What have we to do?
What are we to do?
What remains for us to do now?
Let us see.
We must resolve upon something.
We must take some course.
I am quite puzzled.
I don't know what to do. I am at a
loss what to do.
I am quite at a loss.
I am in great embarrassment.

We are in a great perplexity.
We are in a very perplexing case.
This is very embarrassing.
I think...., it is my opinion....
Don't you think....?
If I were you.
If I were in your place.
I advise you....
I should advise you....
I am of opinion that....
If you take my advice.
I am thinking of one thing.
An idea strikes me, a thought strikes
me.
I have been thinking of one thing.
A thought has struck me.
An idea has struck me.
Let me alone for that, leave that to
me.
Let us do one thing.
I have altered my opinion.

I have altered my mind.
Let us do otherwise.
Let us do something else.
Let us go another way to work.
What do you say to that?
What do you say about it?
What do you think of it?
I think as you do.
It is very well thought.
It is very well imagined.
That is a good thought.
That is a very good idea.
I am of your opinion.
Let us do that.
Let us do so.
It is the best way.
I would rather....
It is better....
Would it not be better....?
It is the best thing we can do.
It is the only thing we have to do.

That is the only course we can take.

EATING AND DRINKING.

Are you hungry?
I am getting an appetite, I begin to
feel hungry.
I have a good appetite.
I am hungry.
I am very hungry.
I could eat a bit of something.
Eat something.
What will you eat?
What should you like to eat?
What do you wish to eat?
I will eat any thing.
You don't eat.
You don't eat any thing?
I beg your pardon, I eat very well.
I have done very well, I have eaten
heartily.
I have dined with a good appetite.

Eat another piece.

I cannot take any thing more.

Are you dry? (Vulg.)

Are you not thirsty?

I am thirsty.

I am very thirsty.

I am very dry.

I am dying with thirst.

Let us drink.

What will you drink?

Give me something to drink.

Take a glass of wine.

Will you take a glass of wine?

I could drink a glass of porter.

Take a glass of beer.

Drink another glass of wine.

Sir, your very good health.

I drink your good health.

NEWS.

Is there any news to-day?

Is there any thing new?

Do you know any thing new?

Do you know any news?

What is the best news?

What news is there?

What news can you tell us?

Have you any thing to tell us?

Have you not heard of any thing?

What is the talk about town?

What is the news in your quarter?

I know nothing new.

There is nothing new.

There is no news.

I know no news.

I have not heard of any thing.

There is no talk of any thing.

There is good news.

The news is good.

There is bad news.

The news is very bad.

This is very good news.

This is very bad news.
I have heard that....
I have not heard speak of that.
Did you read the papers?
What do the papers say?
I have read no paper to-day.
Did you see that in any paper?
It is only mentioned in a private letter.
Do they say who received that letter?
Yes; they name the person, it is Mr.

A***.

They doubt this news very much.
This news wants confirmation.
Whence have you had this news?
How do you know that?
I have had that news from good authority.
I have had that news from good hands.
I have had it from the first hand.
I give you my author.
That news has not been confirmed.

That report has proved false.
This news is no longer talked of.
Do they still talk of war?
Do they think we shall have peace?
It is not likely.
Have you heard from your brother?
Did you hear lately from your friend?
How long is it since he wrote to you?
I have not heard from him these two months.
He has not written for three weeks,
he has not written these three weeks.
I expect a letter from him every day.

GOING AND COMING.

Where are you going?
Where are you going this way?
I am going home.
I was going to your house.
Whence do you come?
I come from my brother's.

I come from church.
I have just left the school.
Will you come with me?
Where do you wish to go?
We will go for a walk.
We will go and take a walk.
With all my heart.—Willingly.
Which way shall we go?
We will go which way you please.
Let us go to the park.
Let us take your brother in our way.
As you please.
Is Mr. B*** at home.
He is just gone out.
He is gone out.
He is not at home.
Can you tell us where he is gone?
I cannot tell you exactly.
I think he is gone to see his sister.
Do you know when he will return?
No; he said nothing when he went out.

In that case, we must go without him.

ASKING QUESTIONS AND
ANSWERING.

Here, I have something to tell you.
I have a word to tell you.
Hark ye.
Hear me.
I wish to speak with you.
What is it?—What is your pleasure?
I speak to you.
I don't speak to you.—I am not speaking to you.
What do you say?—What is it you say.
What did you say?
I say nothing.
I said nothing.
I don't speak.
Do you hear?
Do you hear me?

Do you hear what I say?—Do you understand me.

I did not hear you, understand you.

Listen to me.

You do not listen to me.

Do you hear me now?

I hear you very well.

Do you understand what I say.

Will you be so kind as to repeat?

Will you have the goodness to repeat?

I understand you well.

Why don't you answer me?

Why don't you answer?

Don't you speak French?

Very little, Sir.

I understand it a little but I cannot speak it.

Speak louder.

Do not speak so loud.

Don't make so much noise.

Hold your tongue.

Did you not tell me that....?

Who told you so?

I have been told so.

Somebody told me so.

I heard it.

What do you mean?

What do you mean by that?

What is the meaning of that?

What is that good for?—What is the use of it?

What is that?

What do you call that?

What's the name of that?

It is called....

That is called....

This is what is called....

May I ask you?

Shall I make bold to ask you?

May one ask you?

Shall I trouble you to....?

What do you wish to have?

Do you know Mr. A***? *Did you know Mr. A***?*
I know him by sight. *I know him by sight.*
I know him by name. *I know him by name.*
Do you know that....? *Do you know that....?*
I did not know. *I did not know.*
I know nothing of it. *I know nothing of it.*
I don't know a word of it. *I don't know a word of it.*
Not that I know of. *Not that I know of.*
I have not heard of that. *I have not heard of that.*
I have not heard of it. *I have not heard of it.*

AGE.

What is your age? *What is your age?*
How old is your brother? *How old is your brother?*
I am twelve years old. *I am twelve years old.*
I am ten years and a half old. *I am ten years and a half old.*
I am near fifteen. *I am near fifteen.*
I shall be sixteen next month. *I shall be sixteen next month.*
I was thirteen last week. *I was thirteen last week.*
I shall be twenty next Christmas. *I shall be twenty next Christmas.*
You do not look so old. *You do not look so old.*

You look older. *You look older.*
I thought you were older. *I thought you were older.*
I did not think you were so old. *I did not think you were so old.*
How old may your uncle be? *How old may your uncle be?*
He may be sixty years old. *He may be sixty years old.*
He is about sixty. *He is about sixty.*
He is more than fifty; he is upwards of
fifty. *He is more than fifty; he is upwards of
fifty.*
He is a man of fifty and upwards. *He is a man of fifty and upwards.*
He is a man of sixty. *He is a man of sixty.*
He is sixty old. *He is sixty old.*
He is about sixty years of age. *He is about sixty years of age.*
He may be sixty years or thereabouts. *He may be sixty years or thereabouts.*
He is above eighty years old. *He is above eighty years old.*
He is at least seventy years old. *He is at least seventy years old.*
It is a great age. *It is a great age.*
Is he so old? *Is he so old?*
Is he of that age? *Is he of that age?*
He begins to grow old. *He begins to grow old.*
He begins to get in years. *He begins to get in years.*
He breaks very fast. *He breaks very fast.*

THE HOUR.

What o'clock is it?
What o'clock may it be?
Pray tell me what it is o'clock?
Can you tell me what it is o'clock?
It is one o'clock.
It is past one.
It has struck one.
It is a quarter past one.
It is half an hour past one or half
past one.
It wants a quarter to two; it is a
quarter to two.
It wants ten minutes to two; it is ten
minutes to two.
It is not yet two.
It has not struck twelve.
It is but twelve o'clock.
It is twelve o'clock (in the day).—It
is noon.

It is twelve o'clock (in the night).—it
is midnight.
It is almost three.—It is nearly three.
It is upon the stroke of three.
It is going to strike three.
You will hear the clock strike three.
It is ten minutes after three.
It has just struck four.
It is past four.
It is twenty minutes past four.
The clock is going to strike.
The clock strikes.
It is not late.
It is very late.
It is later than I thought.
I did not think it was so late.

THE WEATHER.

How is the weather?
What sort of weather is it?
It is bad weather.

It is cloudy.
It is very dull.
The weather is cloudy.
It is dreadful weather.
It is shocking bad weather.
It is fine weather.
It is charming weather.
It is beautiful weather.
We shall have a fine day.
It is dewy.
It is foggy.
It is rainy weather.
It threatens to rain.
The sky is overcast.
The sky lowers.
The sky gets very cloudy.
The sky becomes very dark.
The sky becomes very black.
The sun begins to break out.
The sun breaks out.
The weather settles.

The weather begins to settle.
The weather seems as if it would settle.
It looks as if it would be fine weather.
The weather is settled.
It is very warm.
It is sultry hot.
It is very mild.
It is cold.
It is terribly cold.
It is excessively cold.
It is raw weather.
It is very close.
It rains.—It is raining.
It rains very fast.
It pours.—It showers.
It is pouring.
It rains as fast as it can pour.
It has rained.—It has been raining.
It is going to rain.
I feel some drops of rain.
There are some drop falling.

It hails—It is hailing.
It snows.—It is snowing.
It has snowed.—It has been snowing.
It snows in great flakes.
It freezes.
It has frozen.
It froze very hard, there is ice.
It freezes extremely hard.
It is a white frost.—It rimes.
It is a glazed frost.
It drizzles.
It is getting milder.
It begins to get milder.
It thaws.—The frost is broken.
It is very windy.
The wind is very high.
There is no air stirring.
It lightens.
It has lightened all night.
It thunders.
The thunder roars.

I hear the thunder.
The thunderbolt has fallen.
It has thundered all day long.
The weather is stormy.
We shall have a storm.
The sky begins to clear up.
The weather may hold up.
The weather is very unsettled.
The weather is very changeable.
It is very dirty.
It is very dusty.
It is very slippery.
It is very bad walking.
It is daylight.
It is dark.
It is night.
It is a fine night.
It is a dark night.
It is moonlight.
Do you think it will be fine weather?
I do not think it will rain.

I think it will rain.
It threatens to rain.
I am afraid it will rain.
I am afraid we shall have some rain.
I fear so.
I am afraid we shall.

SECOND PART.

EASY DIALOGUES.

DIALOGUE I.

SALUTATION.

Good morning, Sir.
I wish you a good morning.
How do you do this morning?
How is it with your health?
How is your health?
Do I see you in health?
Do you continue in good health?
Pretty good, and how is yours?
Do I see you well?
Very well, and how do you do?
How have you been since I had the
pleasure of seeing you?
I hope I see you well.
I hope I find you in good health.
You are looking well.

I am perfectly well.
As well as can be.
And how is it with you?
Pretty well, thank God.
As usual.
I am glad of it.
I am very happy to see you well.

DIALOGUE II.
VISIT.

There is a knock.
Somebody knocks.
Some one rings.
Go and see who it is.
Go and open the door.
It is Mrs. B***.
Good morning to you.
I am very glad to see you.
I am very happy to see you.
I have not seen you this age.
It is a novelty to see you.

You are quite a stranger.
Pray be seated.
Do, pray, sit down.
Won't you sit down?
Please to sit down.
Give a chair to Mrs.***
Fetch a seat for Mrs.***
Will you stay and take dinner with
us?
I cannot stay.
I only came in to know how you did.
I must go.
You are in great haste.
Why are you in such a hurry?
I have a great many things to do.
Sure, you can stay a little longer.
I have many places to call at.
I will stay longer another time.
I thank you for your visit.
I hope I shall see you soon again.

DIALOGUE II.
BREAKFAST.

Have you breakfasted?
Not yet.
You come just in time.
You will breakfast with us.
Breakfast is ready.
Come to breakfast.
Do you drink tea, or coffee?
Would you prefer chocolate?
I prefer coffee.
What shall I offer you?
Here are rolls and toast.
Which do you like best.
I shall take a roll.
I prefer a piece of toast.
How do you like the coffee?
I hope your coffee is agreeable to your
taste.
Is the coffee strong enough?

It is excellent.
Take more sugar.
Is it sweet enough?
If it is not, I beg you will speak.
If it is not don't make any ceremony.
Are you fond of milk?
You have not milk enough.
Allow me to pour you out some-
more.
Make yourself at home.

DIALOGUE IV.
BEFORE DINNER.

What time do we dine to-day?
We are to dine at four o'clock.
We shall not dine before five.
Shall we have any body to dine
to-day?
Do you expect company?
I expect Mr. B***.
I rather expect Mr and Mrs. A***.

Mr, D*** has promised to come, if the weather permit.

Have you given orders for dinner?

What did you order for dinner?

What have we for our dinner?

What shall we have for dinner?

Did you send for any fish?

Shall we have any fish?

I could not get any fish?

There was not a fish in the market.

No fish came to-day.

I fear we shall have an indifferent dinner.

We must do as well as we can.

DIALOGUE V.

DINNER.

What shall I help you to?

Will you take a little soup?

Will you take some soup?

I thank you. I will trouble you for a

little beef.

It looks so very nice.

What part do you like best?

Which way shall I cut it?

Any way.

Will you have it well done, or under-done?

Well done, if you please.

Rather under-done, if you please.

I like it rather well done.

I do not like it overdone.

I like it rather under done.

Did I help you to your liking?

Did I help you to the part you like best?

I hope this piece is to your liking.

It is excellent.

Now I am going to send you a piece of this meat pie.

Would rather take a piece of that pudding.

Try them both.
You had better take some of both.

DIALOGUE VI.
AT TABLE.

Gentlemen, you have dishes near you.
Help yourselves.
Take without ceremony what you like
best.

What shall I help you to?
What will you have?
Will you take a little of this roast beef?
Will you take some roast beef?
Shall I help you to a bit of this
sirlom?
Are you fond of the outside?
Do you like fat?
Shall I help you to some fat?
I am not very fond of fat?
Give me some of the lean, if you
please.

A little of both.
Here is a piece which, I think will
please you.
I hope you will find this piece to
your taste.

DIALOGUE VII.
THE SAME.

You have no gravy.
You have no sauce.
I have plenty, I thank you.
I have as much as I want, I thank
you.
How do you like the roast beef?
It is very good, indeed.
It is delicious.
It melts in the mouth.
I am very glad it is to your taste.
What do you take with your meat?
Shall I help you to some vegetables?
Here are spinage and broccoli?
ホレニヤ

Will you have peas, or cauliflower?
These French beans are excellent.
You have not tasted the artichokes.
Do you eat salad?
Here are potatoes and cabbage.
Will you take white or brown bread?
It is quite indifferent to me.

DIALOGUE VIII.

THE SAME.

Shall I help you to a little of this?
Give me leave to help you to a piece of
this.
Shall I send you a slice of this leg of
mutton?
It seems excellent.
It is very juicy.
You have not eaten any pudding.
This fricandeau is delicious.
Shall I help you to some of it?
I will thank you for a very small

piece, just to taste it.
Give me but very little of it.
You are a poor eater.
You eat nothing.
I ask your pardon, eat very heartily.
I do honour to your dinner.

DIALOGUE IX.

THE SAME.

Now, what can I offer you?
I will send you a bit of this fowl.
Not any thing more, I thank you.
A little bit of fowl cannot hurt you.
Help me then to a very small piece.
Bring the gentleman a plate.
Which do you like better, a leg, or a
wing?
It is all the same to me.
You give me a great deal too much.
There is but a mouthful.
Give me but half of it.

Cut that in two.
Half of it will be enough.
So? Will that do?
Thank you, there is plenty.
You may take away.
Take away, and bring in some wine.

DIALOGUE X.
TEA.

Have you carried in the tea-things?
Every thing is on the table.
Does the water boil?
Tea is quite ready.
They are waiting for you.
I am coming.
I follow you.
You have not put a basin on the table.
We have not cups enough.
We want two cups more.
Bring another spoon and a saucer.

You have not brought in the sugar-tongs.
Do you take sugar?
Do you take cream?
I will thank you for little more milk.
The tea is very strong.
I can give you more.
We have plenty.
Do not spare it.

DIALOGUE XI.
THE TAME.

What will you take?
Here are cakes and buttered rolls.
Do you prefer bread and butter.
I shall take a slice of bread and butter.
Get more bread and butter.
I will thank you for some bread and butter.
Hand the plate this way.
Permit me to offer you some cake.

Shall I help you to a piece of this cake?

Give me a small piece, if you please.

Give me leave to cut you another piece.

Not any more, I thank you.

Would you rather not?

Much rather not, I am much obliged to you.

Ring the bell, if you please.

Will you have the goodness to ring the bell?

Will you be so kind as to pull the bell?

We want more water.

Make more toast.

Bring it in as soon as possible.

Make haste.

Take the plate will you.

DIALOGUE XII.

THE SAME.

Ladies, is the tea to your taste?

Is your tea sweet enough?

Have I put sugar enough in your tea?

Do you find your tea sweet enough?

It is excellent.

I do not like it quite so sweet.

Your tea is very good.

This is most excellent tea.

Where do you buy it?

I buy it at...s.

It is the best shop for coffee and tea.

You have a very fine set of tea-things.

The tea-pot is very tasteful.

The sugar-basin and the milk-pot are very handsome.

You have a splendid tea-board.

Have you finished already?

You will take another cup.

You can take another cup.

I will pour you out half a cup.

You cannot refuse me.

Much rather not, I thank you.

I have taken three cups, and I never drink more.

Are you sure you won't take any more?

Are you quite sure?

Take away.

DIALOGUE XIII.

SUPPER.

Will you stay and sup with us?

Will you stay and take a bit of supper with us?

Sup with us without ceremony.

I am obliged to you, but I am afraid it will be too late.

We shall sup directly.

We are going to sup directly.

Pray do not order any thing on purpose for me.

Do not make any preparations for me.

A little bread and cheese will be sufficient.

We shall just have a little cold meat, with a few oysters.

Do you like oysters?

I am very fond of them.

I shall send for some, and we will sup immediately.

Here are some ham and cold beef.

What shall I offer you first?

I shall eat a few oysters.

How do you like them?

Are they quite fresh?

They are very good.

Won't you take two or three more.

No, I thank you, I will take a little ham if you please.

Take some beef with it.

Give me very little.

Will you have a piece of this apple-pie?

It looks pretty good.

I cannot take any thing more.

I am afraid you have supped very badly.

I have supped very well.

I have done extremely well.

DIALOGUE XIV.

DRINK.

Will you take a glass of wine with me?

I thank you.—Willingly.

Which do you prefer red or white?

Red, if you please.

I will take white, if you please.

Bring two glasses of wine, one of red, and one of white.

Your health, Sir.

I drink^a your good health.

What do you wish to drink with your dinner?

Do you drink table beer or porter?

I'd rather have some table beer.

I will take some beer, if you please.

I prefer porter.

Give me a glass of porter, if you please.

What do you think of this porter?

Is not this pretty good porter?

Don't you think this pretty good porter?

Very good, indeed.

Do you bottle it?

How long has it been bottled?

I do not remember ever having drunk better.

DIALOGUE XV.

SCHOOL.

Say your lesson.

Do you know your lesson?

Have you learned your lesson?

What lesson have you learned?

You do not know your lesson.

You have not learned your lesson.
You cannot say your lesson.
Can you say your lesson?
I cannot say it yet.
I can say it.
I think I can.
I don't think I can.
I cannot say it perfectly.
Why did you not learn your lesson?
I forgot to learn it.
I learned it last night.
I could say it yesterday.
It is too difficult.
I could not learn it.
I have not had time to learn it.
Learn it again.
I shall get it perfectly by to-morrow.

DIALOGUE XVI.

THE SAME.

Have you done all your tasks?

My history is not finished.
Have you finished your map?
Not quite.
Make haste, the master will be here presently.
I shall have finished before he comes.
Let him come, I am ready now.
Have you studied your geography?
I know it perfectly well.
If you don't know your geometry you will have an imposition.
The lesson of algebra is very difficult.
If you don't learn it you will be kept in.
The master is pretty well satisfied with me.
I hope to be the first pupil of my class.

DIALOGUE XVII.
IN THE SCHOOL.

Where shall I sit?
Where am I to sit?
Sit by me.
Sit upon the bench.
Sit a little higher up.
Sit a little lower down.
Sit further.
Go and sit down in your place.
Do not make a noise.
Don't make such a noise.
Do not shake the table.
Why do you shake the table?
Lend me your pen.
Lend me your penknife.
I have lost my book.
I cannot find my copybook.
Where did you leave it?
I left it in my desk.

Here it is.
It is on the table.
Go and fetch it.
Have you it?
Look for it.
I have found it?
Where was it?
It was under the bench.

DIALOGUE XVIII.
MAKING A PEN.

Can you lend me your penknife?
Will you have the goodness to lend
me your penknife?
What do you want it for? What
for?
What do you want to do with it?
I want it to make a pen.
I want to make a pen.
Take this steel-pen.
I prefer a quill.

I want to make my pen.
My pen is good for nothing.
I want to mend it.
It wants mending.
Why don't you use your penknife?
It does not cut.
It is blunt.
It has no edge.
It wants setting.
I cannot make use of mine.
It is entirely spoilt.

DIALOGUE XIX.

THE SAME.

Shall I make your pen for you?
I thank you.
If it is not too much trouble for
you.
No trouble at all.
Will you have it hard or soft?
Do you like it hard or soft?

I like it hard.
I do not like it quite so hard.
Here it is. Try it.
How do you like it.
It is rather too broad.
It is too fine.
It is not slit enough.
The slit is rather too long.
Try it again.
It is excellent.
I am very much obliged to you.
You are very welcome.

DIALOGUE XX.

TO WRITE A LETTER.

Have you any postpaper?
I have a whole quire.
I have just bought a ream.
Do you want any?
Oblige me by lending me a sheet.
Have a letter to writ this evening.

Is it for the post?
Yes it must go to-day.
You have no time to spare, for it is
very late already.
I shall not be long.
What day of the month is this?
What day of the month have we?
What is the day of the month?
What day of the month is it to-day?
To-day is the first, the second, the
third, the fourth...
I am going to fold my letter.
Give me an envelop.
Now, I have only the address to
write.
The letter is not sealed.
There is no sealing wax.
Bring me a wafer.
I cannot find my seal.
What is become of my seal?
What have I done with the seal?

I have found it.
I have it.
Now I have done.
Carry this letter to the post-office.
Pay the postage of it.

DIALOGUE XXI.

MARKETING.

You must go to market.
See how ducks and fowls sell to day.
Try to get a couple of nice ones.
Do you want any eggs to-day?
Yes. Buy some eggs, and some
butter.
How many pounds of butter?
Take three pounds, if it be good.
As you go to market, call at the
butcher's.
What meat shall I order to-day?
Let him send a round of beef to salt.

A sirloin, or two or three ribs of beef,
and a leg of mutton.

A breast, or a loin of veal, and a
quarter of lamb.

A rump of beef, and a shoulder of
mutton.

A calf's head, and a fillet of veal.

A neck of mutton, and a leg of lamb.

Ask him if he has a good sweetbread.

If he has not, get it somewhere
else.

See if he has a nice tongue.

Let him send it directly.

Tell him to send the bill with it.

DIALOGUE XXII.

ORDERS FOR DINNER.

What will you have for your dinner
to—day?

Let us see.

What have we in the house?

We have a round of beef in salt.

How long has it been in salt?

A week to day.

Do you think it is salted enough?

I am afraid it is not salted through.

We must keep it two or three days
longer.

What joint have we to roast?

The butcher has sent in a leg of
lamb.

Let us have it with beefsteaks, and
salad.

Shall I boil greens, or spinage?

Boil some peas, and potatoes.

What pudding will you have?

Make a gooseberry pudding and a cher-
ry pie.

What time will you have your dinner?

Let us have our dinner at six.

Let the dinner be ready, by six.

DIALOGUE XXIII.

FISH.

Have you been to the fish-market?
I have just come from it.
Is there any fish?
There is very little fish to-day.
There is hardly any fish.
There is plenty of fish to-day.
There is a full market.
What sort of fish is there?
There are herrings and whittings.
There is skate, salmon, cod, and a good
deal of flat fish.
There are soles, turbot, and a great
quantity of mackerel.
Did you ask the price of mackerel?
How do they sell mackerel?
They sell it according to the size.
There are three for a shilling.
Is there any shell-fish?
There are shrimps, prawns, crabs, and a

few lobsters.
Get two shillings worth of mackerel.
See that there are some with soft roes,
and some with hard roes.
Bring a dozen of prawns if they be
very fresh.
Ask the price of soles.
If they are not too dear, buy a pair of
a good size.

DIALOGUE XXIV.

THE WATCH.

Do you know what o'clock it is?
I don't know exactly.
I cannot tell you exactly.
Look at your watch.
It is not wound up.
I forgot to wind it up.
It does not go.
It has stopped.
What o'clock is it by yours?
Does yours go well?

Mine does not go well.
It is not right.
It is too fast.
It is too slow.
It is out of order.
It stops now and then.
It goes too slow.
It goes too fast.
It loses a quarter of an hour every
day.
It gains half an hour every day.
Something is out of order in it.
Something is broken in it.
The main spring is broken.
I think the chain is broken.
Have it mended.
You must get it mended.
I am going to send it to the watch-
maker.
You will do very well.

DIALOGUE XXV.

MORNING.

You are up!
You are up already!
I have been up this hour.
You got up very early.
I commonly rise early.
It is a very good habit.
It is very good for the health.
How did you sleep last night?
How have you slept?
Did you sleep well?
Very well. I never awoke all night.
I slept without waking.
And you, how did you rest?
Not very well.
I did not sleep very well.
I could not sleep.
I could not sleep a wink.
I never closed my eyes all night.

DIALOGUE XXVI.

THE SAME.

This is a fine morning.
What a beautiful day!
Delightful.
What do you think of taking a little walk?
Shall we have time before breakfast?
We have plenty of time.
They won't breakfast this hour.
We have full an hour before us.
Well, let us go for a little airing.
It will sharpen our appetite.
The walk will give us an appetite.
The walk will give an edge to our appetite.

DIALOGUE XXVII.

EVENING.

It begins to grow late.

It is almost time to go to bed.
Mr. A*** in not come home yet.
I don't think he will be long.
I think he will not be long.
I dare say he will not be long.
This is about his time.
He generally keeps good hours.
I hear a knock.
Very likely it is he that knocks.
Go and see.
Just so. It is he.
I hope I have not made you wait.
Not in the least. It is but ten o'clock.
We never go to bed before half past ten.
I come just in time.

DIALOGUE XXVIII.

THE SAME.

How did you find your walk to-night?
Delightful,—very pleasant.
It is a charming evening.

Are you not tired?
Not much.
Won't you rest yourself a little?
No, I thank you. I shall go to bed.
It is not late.
It is not late yet.
It is time to go to bed.
I do not like to go to bed late.
I like to go to bed in good time.
I wish you a good night.
I wish you the same.
I wish you a good night's rest.

DIALOGUE XXIX.
WINTER.

It is winter.
Winter is come.
I wish the winter was over already.
As for me, I like winter as well as
summer.
I find winter as agreeable as summer.

You are the only one of that opinion.
How can any one like winter?
The days are so short, and the cold is
so insupportable!
One is not comfortable but by the fire-
side.
Can you skait?
Have you skaited this year?
Will there be any skating to-day?
The ice does not bear.
Do you remember the hard frost?
Yes; it was excessively cold?
The frost lasted two months and a half.

DIALOGUE XXX.
SPRING.

We have had no winter this year.
It is spring weather.
To-day is a summer's day.
I longed for the spring.
It is the season I like best.

It is the most pleasant of all seasons.
Every thing smiles in nature.
Every thing seems to revive.
All the trees are white with bloom.
The weather prove favourable, there
will be plenty of fruit this year.
All the stone-fruits have failed.
The season is very forward.
The season is very backward.
Every thing is back ward.
Noting is forward.

DIALOGUE XXXI.
SUMMER.

I fear we shall have a very hot summer.
We have had no summer this year.
We had a fire even in the month of
July.
One would think that the order of the
seasons is inverted.

The meadows are mowed already.
Hday-making has begun.
There will be a great deal of hay.
They have begun the harvest.
The crop will be plentiful.
There is corn cut down already.
All the corn will be housed next week.
We have a very warm summer.
No wonder it is so warm, we are in the
dog-days.

DIALOGUE XXXII.
AUTUMN.

Summer is over.
We shall only have a few fine days onw
and then.
The leaves begin to fall.
The mornings begin to be cold.
We have had a fire already.
Fire begins to be comfortable.
Fire begins to be seasonable.

Fire is a good companion.
The days are shortened very much.
The days are much shortened.
The evenings are long.
One cannot see at five o'clock.
It is hardly daylight at four in the evening.
It is soon dark.
Winter draws near.
We shall have the shortest day in three weeks.
I wish it were Christmas already.
The days begin to lengthen.

DIALOGUE XXXIII.
CHANGE OF MONEY.

Have you any silver?
I want change for a sovereign.
Have you change for a sovereign?
Can you change me a sovereign?
Can you give me change for a sovereign?

I don't think I can.
I have no change about me.
I have not silver enough.
Go and get it changed at the next shop.
I am going to try.
Have you got it changed?
Yes, here is the change.
They are all shillings.
Are they all good?
I believe they are. You may look at them.
Is this shilling a good one?
This does not seem a good one.
It does not look well.
Let me look at it.
Sound it.
It does not sound well.
I think it is a bad one.
I think it is good for nothing.
Take it back I don't think it is good.

There is a good deal of base coin about.

DIALOGUE XXXIV.

INQUIRING THE
WAY.

Pray which is the way to go to....?

Which is the shortest way to go to...?

Is this the way to....?

Can you tell me whether this road leads
to....?

Does not this road lead to....?

Is not this the way to....?

Whither does this road lead?

Is this the right way to go to....?

Am it not in the road to....?

You are is the right way.

You are not in the right way.

You are quite out of the way.

DIALOGUE XXXV.

SHE SAME.

Which way am I to go?

Go straight before you.

You will find a lane on your left hand.

Fake that lane, it will carry you to the
^{fake} main road.

You cannot mistake your way.

How far may it be from here?

One mile, or thereabouts. ^{here?}

About a mile.

It may be one mile.

It is not more than one mile.

It is hardly one mile.

It is full a league from here.

It is a little more than a league.

It is little less than three leagues.

DIALOGUE XXXVI.

INQUIRING AFTER A
PERSON.

Do you know Mr.** in this place?

Do you know a person of the name
of**?

Is there not a person of the name of**
living in this town?

Is there not living about here a person
who is named**?

I don't know any body of that name.
I believe there is.

Yes. There is a person of that name.

Do you know him?

I know him perfectly well.

Can you tell me where he lives?

Where does he live?

Whereabout does he live?

He lives near the fishmarket.

He lives in such a street.

Is it far from here?

It is but two steps from here.

It is but a very little way.

Can you direct me to his house?

I am going that way myself.

I will show you where he lives.

I will show you his house.

DIALOGUE XXXVII.
NEEDIE-WORK.

I want a needle.

What are you going to sew?

I am going to mend my gown.

This needle is too large.

Here is another.

This is too small.

Give me some thread, some silk, some
cotton, some worsted.

What colour do you want?

I want some red.

What is it for?

To stitch my collar.

Is this the colour you want?

This colour will not do.

It is too deep.

It is too light.
It will do very well.
Have you finished your apron?
Not quite.
I have had something else to do.
What have you had to do?
I have been hemming my handkerchief.
Then I had my gloves to sew.
After that I darned my muslin apron.
Indeed you have been very busy.

DIALOGUE XXXVIII.
FIRE.

The fire is very low.
Here is a poor fire.
Here is a very bad fire.
You have not taken care of the fire.
You have not kept the fire up.
You have let the fire go down.
You have let the fire go out.
It is not quite out.

It must be lighted up again.
Come and make up the fire.
What are you looking for?
I am looking for the tongs.
Here they are in the corner.
Where are the bellows?
Go and fetch the bellows.
Blow the fire.
Blow it gently.
Do not blow so hard.
Put a few shavings on the top.
Now put on two or three pieces of wood.
It will soon draw up.

DIALOGUE XXXIX.
THE SAME.

Are there any coals in the scuttle?
Take the shovel and put on some coals.
Do not put on too many at a time.
If you put on too many coals, you will
put the fire out.

You have almost smothered the fire.
Raise it with the poker, it will give it
a little air.

Leave the poker in, and the fire will
soon burn up.

It will burn up presently.

It begins to blaze.

Now the fire is very good.

You have made it up very well.

DIALOGUE XL.

FRUIT.

Should you like to take a turn in the
garden?

Willingly.

I am very fond of gardens.

The trees have done blowing.

There is a great show of plums this year.

The plums begin to set.

They are set.

How thick they hang!

They are a great deal too thick.

There are a great deal too many.

They want thinning.

There will be very few apricots this year.

They have generally failed.

How tempting these peaches look!

You have plenty of nectarines.

This tree bears a great many every year.

This tree is a great bearer.

Cherries and strawberries are now in
their prime.

They will soon be over.

These grapes are quite ripe.

I had some ripe a week ago.

They are very early.

This vine lies in a fine aspect.

How are the trees in your orchard?

They are loaded with fruit.

DIALOGUE LXI.

FLOWERS.

You have not seen my flowers.

Come and see my flowers.
They are beautiful.
The garden begins to look pleasant.
The flowers come up apace.
The crocuses have been in bloom some time.
The daffodils will soon come out.
Are your tulips blown?
Yes. We shall see them presently.
What a fine bed you have of them!
The hyacinths are almost over.
What flower is this?
What is the name of this flower?
What a beautiful double wallflower!
Here is a fine double stock.
Are you fond of pinks?
Yee. But I don't like the smell.
Here are some pretty fine ones.
You have not seen my ranunculuses.
They are very beautiful.
You have a very fine collection of flowers.

You keep your garden very clean.
Your garden is kept in perfect order.

DIALOGUE XLII.
VEGETABLES.

Now I must pay a visit to your kitchen garden.
How every thing grows!
The rain has done a great deal of good.
We wanted it very much.
What a quantity of cabbages and cauliflowers!
We consume a great many in the family.
Here is a fine bed of asparagus.
I am very fond them.
I like artichokes nearly as well.
These peas are in bloom already.
I have some in pods in another place.
Have you planted any kidney beans?
I have some out of the ground.
I have some up.

You will have some very early.
Here are garden beans in blossom.
You will have plenty of them.
You will have a full crop.

DIALOGUE XLIII.
THE SAME.

What is that?
It is salsify.
Further are carrots and parsnips.
What have you there?
They are Jerusalem artichokes.
I had never seen any before.
Are these onions.
No. They are leeks.
They are very much like onions.
I see you have all sorts of salad.
Here is cabbage-lettuce, and coss-lettuce.
This is endive.
I prefer it to lettuce.
You have a great plenty of them.

I don't see any celery.
It is in another part of the garden.
I think your garden is pretty well
stocked.
You have plenty of every thing.
It is better to have too much than too
little.

DIALOGUE XLIV.
WALKING.

Shall we go and take a little walk?
With all my heart.
I must beg leave to go and take my
stick.
I will be with you in a minute.
Now, I am ready to follow you.
I am at your command.
We will go when you please.
Which way shall we go?
Let us go into the fields.
I am afraid the roads are very dusty.

The rain has laid the dust a little.
Let us go through the hop-grounds.
It is a very pleasant walk.
We shall be sheltered from the sun.
Will you cross this field?
Is there a thoroughfare across this field?
Let us take this path.
It is the nearest way to go home.
It is not late.
I want to be home in good time.
We have only half an hour's walk.
We shall reach home in good time.

DIALOGUE XLV.
RAIN.

What do you think of the weather?
I think we shall have some rain.
We shall have some rain before long.
I think so too, the glass falls very
much.
We may have some showers, for the

sky gets cloudy.
We are in great want of rain.
A little rain won't do any harm.
A little rain would do good to the gar-
dens.
Don't you think it is very warm for the
season?
Yes. This is the warmest spring I can
remember.
The sun is as hot as in the middle of
summer.
I am afraid we shall pay for it after-
wards.
I fear we shall have cold weather after
this.
It is likely enough.

DIALOGUE XLVI.
AFTER RAIN.

I have not been out since the rain.
Nor I either.

Let us go and see how things look abroad.

The country looks quite different. It is much more pleasant walking to-day.

The rain has laid the dust. The rain has made the weather cooler. It is not near so warm as it was. What a difference from what it was yester day!

How fresh every thing looks! Every thing looks alive. The grass-plot seems quite green already. The rain has revived all the plants. Every thing shoots up, and grows visibly. The rain has done a great deal of good. A little more would do no harm.

DIALOGUE XLVII.
MEETING A FRIEND.

What! is it you?

Is it really you?
No other.—Myself.
It is I in person.
You quite surprise me.
I did not expect to meet you here.
I am very glad to meet you.
I am very happy to see you.
When did you return.
I came home last night.
How did you come?
I came by the stagecoach.
I came by the rall-way.
I came by post-chaise.
I came in the mail coach.
You come rather unexpected.
Rather so.
I thought to stay all the summer.
What makes you return so soon?
Some business requires my presence here.
How did you like your journey?

I liked it very well.
I have had a very pleasant journey.
When shall I have the pleasure of seeing
you at my house?
When will you come and dine with us?
I don't know. I have a little business
to do.
I shall wait upon you some time to-
morrow.
We shall be very happy to see you.

THIRD PART.
FAMILIAR DIALOGUES.

DIALOGUE I.
GOING TO SCHOOL.

Where are you running so fast?
I am going to school.
Did you not hear the bell?
To be sure, I did. But why should we
hurry? We shall be there soon
enough.
One is not soon enough, when not in
time.
We have plenty of time. The bell has
not ceased ringing above a minute.
For that very reason, we should be
there now.
At the worst, if we arrive a little too
late, we shall only be scolded for it.

Do you call that nothing? For my part
I do not like to be scolded.
That is always your way. You never
will do like others.
So much the worse for the others. Why
don't they do as they should?
See. There are a great many boys yet
behind us.
Let us wait for them. We shall go in
all together.
No, no. I will wait for nobody.
If you choose to come with me, let us
run; if not, good bye.
For my own part, I won't stay a mo-
ment longer.

DIALOGUE II.
BETWEEN TWO
SCHOOL-BOYS.

What are you looking for?
I am looking for a steelpen.

Here are several.
I thank you, I will take this one.
Be so good as to lend me a pen-
holder.
This is a bad pen, it cuts the paper.
It spatters.
Choose another.
Can you lend me a sheet of paper?
What sort of paper do you want?
What paper do you wish to have?
Some letter paper. I have not one
single sheet in my box.
Here is one. If one is not enough, I
have more at your service.
I thank you. One sheet will do.
I will return it to you by and by; for
I am going to send for some.
There is no hurry. But, tell me, whom
are you going to write to?
I am going to write to my friends.

I thought so, present my respects to them.
I will —I will not fail.

DIALOGUE III.
RISING.

Who's there?

It is I. Up, up.

What o'clock is it?

It is time to get up.

Already! it is impossible. I have not
been in bed two hours.

Two hours! You have been in bed
almost ten.

If they would humour you, you would
sleep all day long.

I was so comfortable when you awoke me!
Indeed, it is a great pity!

But make haste, and dress yourself
quickly.

Why such a hurry?

All the boys have been in school this

quarter of an hour and more.

Well, can't they begin without me?

If you loiter so, they are indeed very
likely to begin without you; But be-
ware of punishment.

How can I help it? Is it my fault, if
I am sleepy?

Come, come. I have no time to argue
with you.

Make haste, I say, and come down im-
mediately.

I am ready.

Yes; but it was not without difficulty.

DIALOGUE IV.
BETWEEN A FRENCH MAN
AND AN ENGLISHMAN.

Sir, are you a Frenchmen?

Yes, Sir.

What part of France did you come
from?

From Picardy, from Normandy, from Flanders, etc.

What is the name of your town?

Amiens, Paris, Rouen, etc.

Have you been long in England?

Ten years.

You are almost naturalized.

You are almost an Englishman.

How do you like England?

I like it pretty well.

I understand you, you like France better, don't you?

It is true, Sir; but a man cannot help being partial to his own country.

I do not blame you, It is natural.

Besides, every one allows that France is a finer country than ours.

Is it true that it is warmer there in summer, and colder in winter than it is here?

That is most certain. Our summers are

both longer and hotter, and our winters are more severe than they are here.

Sir, you know where I live.

I shall always be glad to see you, when you will do me the honour to come and see me.

You are very kind, Sir, but I am afraid of being troublesome.

Do not be afraid of that. I like French people, and it is always a pleasure for me to see them in my house.

I shall do myself that honour now and then.

DIALOGUE V.
WITH A BOOKSELLER.

You have received lately an assortment of French books. I should like to see them.

You are very welcome, Sir.

They were not unpacked before this

morning, You shall have the first sight of them.

Are they all new books?
Not all, Sir. Some are new, some are old publications.

I hope you will find some to suit your taste.

Show the gentleman the books we received lately.

Well, Sir, have you found any thing that suits you?

Yes; here is a note of the books I wish to have.

DIALOGUE VI.
THE SAME.

Will you have them in sheets or bound?
Send them to me stitched.

I Prefer having them in boards.

I want them bound.

What sort of binding do you wish for?

Will you have them in calf, or in sheep?
I want this in morocco and gilt-edged.

What colour will you have the morocco?
Is the price the same for all colours?

The same, Sir. The colour makes no alteration in the price.

If that be the case, I prefer green morocco.

That colour is more lively, and not so apt to get dirty.

How do you wish to have the other?

I will have them bound in calf and lettered.

Very well, Sir. I will take care that they shall be bound exactly as you direct.

DIALOGUE VII.
THE SAME.

Do you want any thing else?

I should wish to have a copy of Spiers's

dictionary.

Have you Johnson's dictionary?[?]

I have one copy by me which is in very good condition, and not dear.

I prefer to have it new.

It is impossible; for the book is out of print.

You cannot find a single copy at any bookseller's even if you were to give twenty guineas for it.

Don't they think of printing it again?

For it is a very useful book.

It is now in the press.

But nobody knows when it will appear.

DIALOGUE VIII.

THE SAME.

If this be the case, I had better make sure of your copy.

What do you ask for it?

I did expect two guineas and a half for it.

But as you have bought several other books, I will let you have it for two guineas.

Two guineas! It is more than it cost new.

It is true. But it grows so scarce, that the price rises every day.

This copy is certainly a very great bargain.

You cannot take less?

You cannot let me have it for less?

No, upon my word, Sir, I hardly get any thing by it.

Put it by, and sent it down with the other books.

DIALOGUE IX.

IN A SHOP.

Have you any fine cloth?

What sort of cloth do you wish to have?

What price?
What price would you wish to go to?
We have some of all prices.
We have some of different prices.
Show me the best you have.
Let me see the finest you have.
Is this the finest you have?
Here is some good cloth for summer wear.
If it is for trowsers I recommend you
this cloth.
This cloth is excellent for winter trowsers.
I advise you to take that cloth.
I warrant it strong.
I have just enough left to make a coat.
This will make you a splendid cloak.
How much do you sell it a yard?
I sell it for twenty shillings a yard.
I find it very dear.
What is the lowest price, for I do not
like to bargain?
Sir, I never ask more than I take.

I have but one price.
Can you let me have it for....?
I will give you... for it.
Indeed, I cannot sell it under.
I cannot sell it for less.
I cannot take less.
You know I am a good customer.
It is true; but it is not right I should
sell at a loss.
Well, let us split the difference.
Indeed, you have it at prime cost.

DIALOGUE X.
THE SAME.

Do you wish to have any thing else?
Let me see your patterns.
I want some stuff for a waistcoat.
Here are some of all colours.
Do you like white?
I have some fine quilting.
This kerseymere is good.

I can recommend you that stuff.
This is too gaudy.
This colour is too dull.
That is too light.
I want something that does not get
dirty.
I want something that washes.
Is this colour a good dye?
I like this pattern well enough; but I
fear the colour won't stand.
I am afraid this stuff won't wear well.
On the contrary, it is excellent.
You will never see the end of it.
You may take it on my word.

DIALOGUE XI.

THE SAME.

Now let me know what I owe you.
How much does it amount to?
How much does it come to?
Here is your account.

It comes in all to seventy-two francs.
It all amounts to seventy-two francs
fifty centimes.
Are you not mistaken?
The account is right You may reckon
yourself.
You may cast it up yourself.
Here are four louis, which make eighty
francs. You are to give me esven
francs fifty centimes.
Here they are, Sir.
Send me that immediately.
You shall have it within a quarter of an
hour.
You shall have it in ten minutes.
In less than a quarter of an hour.

DIALOGUE XII.

LODGING.

Have you any apartments to let?
Yes, Sir, I have several what rooms do

you wish to have?

Do you want an apartment furnished, or unfurnished.

I want furnished rooms.

I should like to have two bed-rooms, with a parlour and a kitchen.

I can accommodate you. Please to walk in.

I will show you the rooms. Here is the sitting room.

It is not very large, but it will do for me.

You see that there is every thing necessary, and that the furniture is very neat.

All the furniture is mahogany.

Here are two armchairs, six chairs, a new carpet, a fine looking glass, and very neat curtains.

Besides that, there are cupboards on

both sides of the chimneypiece.

Yes. Here is all that is necessary.

DIALOGUE XIII.

THE SAME.

Let me see the bedrooms.

This way, Sir, if you please.

Let us see whether the bed is good, for that is the main point.

When I have a good bed, I little care for any thing else.

You cannot wish for a better one.

Does the room look into the street?

No, Sir; it looks into the garden.

So much the better. I don't like to sleep a front room, on account of the noise of the carriages.

Do you wish to see the other room?

I fancy the bed is good. Now, the only question is about the price.

DIALOGUE XIV.

THE SAME.

What do you ask for the three rooms and the kitchen?

I have always let the parlour with one of the rooms for fourteen shillings.

You shall give me one guinea a week for the whole.

It is only seven shillings for the other room and the kitchen.

I think it a great deal of money.

Consider that this is one of the best quarters of the town where the houses are let very high.

Well, I will give you one guinea.

But I must have a part of the cellar, and a place to put coals and wood in.

That is understood. You shall have a place with a lock and key to it.

When do you mean to take possession of your lodging?

I intend to come and sleep here to-night.

See that every thing be ready betimes.

Very well, Sir. You may come as soon as you please.

DIALOGUE XV.

WITH AN UPHOLSTERER.

I should wish to look at some furniture.

Please to walk in, Sir. I think I can suit you.

What sort of furniture do you wish to see?

I want a book-case, if I can find a neat one.

Here is a very fine one.

I bought it yesterday at a sale.

It is of a very beautiful wood.

I should like it well enough.—It would

suit me pretty well.
How much do you ask for it?
What do you think to sell it for?
The price is twelve guineas.
You cannot take less?
I cannot, Sir. The lowest price is marked down upon every article in my shop.
It is the best way.

DIALOGUE XVI.
THE SAME.

Now I should wish to look at a chest of drawers.
A double one, or a single one?
Here are several, with the price marked upon each.
I think I shall fix upon this.
Now let me see your carpets.
What size do you want?
Six yards by five.

Here are some of all sorts.
Let us look at the prices.
These come to a great deal of money.
These come very high.
Here are some cheaper. But they are, of course, neither so handsome nor so good.
I should like this well enough. But it comes to so much money.
No, Sir. You will think it very cheap, if you consider how large it is.
Carpets are very expensive. *4-700*
Should you like to look at some second-hand ones?
No. I take this.

DIALOGUE XVII.
THE SAME.

Don't you want something else?
Do you want any thing else?

Of what price are these chairs?
What may be the price of these chairs?
They are two guineas.
They ought to be good for that price.
These are very beautiful chairs.
These chairs are of the first quality, and
in the newest fashion. 流行
Consider that they are made of the
finest wood, and highly finished.
They were made by the best workman
in London.
I like the chairs very well, but I do not
like the price.
I shall put off this purchase till another
time.
Well, you will send those things as soon
as possible.
You shall have them in the course of
the day.
Do not disappoint me.
You may depend upon it.

DIALOGUE XVIII.

TO BUY SEVERAL ARTICLES.

Will you come to town with me?
With all my heart.
What have you to do in town?
I want to go to the linen-draper's shop.
I have a few thing to buy.
What do you want to buy?
I want to buy some lace.
I want some calico. サラシ
I must get some sheeting.
Don't you want to buy something your-
self?
Not any thing in particular.
Unless I should see something that stri-
kes my fancy.
Perhaps we may see some new prints.
You put me in mind that I want some
dimitty.

Don't let me forget to buy some handkerchiefs.

I will remind you of it.

Let us go directly, for.

We must be back for tea.

We have full an hour before us.

We shall be back before that time.

DIALOGUE XIX.
WITH A TAILOR.

I have sent for you to measure me for a coat.

Will you take my measure for a coat?

How will you have it made?

Make it as they wear them now.

You want also the waistcoat and trousers.

Yes. I bought the cloth to have a complete suit of clothes.

Very well, Sir. How do you wish to have your waistcoat made?

Make it after the present fashion.

Only let it not come down quite so low.

What sort of buttons will you have?

I will have them covered with the same stuff.

Very well.

Make me a pair of trousers with straps.

Don't put straps to my trousers.

Make them full wide. I like to be at my ease.

Never fear.

Will you have your trousers come very high?

Not too high nor too low.

Let them come up so high.

I won't have them come down quite so low as they wear them now.

It is the fashion to wear them very low.

Yes, but it is a ridiculous fashion.

They shall be made exactly as you like.

Remember that I must have this against

next sunday, without fail.
You shall have it on sunday morning.
Mind, for if you disappoint me, this
will be the last work you ever do for
me.

DIALOGUE XX.
THE SAME.

Have you brought my coat?
Yes, Sir. Here it is.
You are a man of your word. But, I
began to grow impatient.
It is but ten o'clock, and I had prom-
ised it you some time in the morning.
Nor do I complain.
Let me try it on.
Try it on me.
Let's see whether it fits me.
Let's see how it fits.
You have made the sleeves too long and
too wide.

Sir, they wear them very large now.
It is too narrow.
It pinches me under the arms.
It cuts my arms.
Is it not rather long?
It seems to me a little too long.
It is too long-waisted.
It is too short-waisted.
It sits in wrinkles between the shoulders.
You cannot complain of this coat.
It fits you extremely well.
You never were better dressed in your
life.
You tailors never find fault with your
own work.

DIALOGUE XXI.
WITH A SHOEMAKER.

Sir, I want a pair of shoes.
Have the goodness to take my measure
for a pair of shoes.

I have your measure already.
Take good care to make them wide enough.
Don't make them too narrow.
Never fear, Sir.
That's your defect; you generally make them too narrow.
I shall take care to make these according to your wish.
When can you let me have them?
I will send them to you towards the end of the week.
You shall have them in the beginning of next week.
Don't disappoint me.
You may rely upon my promise.
Are you in want of any thing else?
Now I think of it, I want a pair of dress boots.
Make me at the same time some dancing shoes.

I should like to have a pair of slippers too.
What do you wish them made of?
I want them in morocco leather.
Make as quickly as possible.

DIALOGUE XXII.
THE SAME.

Sir, I have brought your shoes.
Let me see them. Let us see.
Give me leave to try them on you.
No, I thank you. I will try them on myself.
I cannot get my foot in.
Here is a shoe-horn.
I must have shoes that I can put on without any trouble.
Why have you made them so pointed.
It isn't the fashion.
I beg your pardon, they are worn so at present.

Very well, then I won't put myself to any inconvenience for the sake of following the fashion.

Decidedly, they are too tight.

They are a great deal too narrow.

They hurt my toes.

You have made them too pointed.

They hurt me.

They will grow wide enough by wearing.

This leather stretches like a glove.

Yes. But I don't choose to be crippled until they grow wider.

I cannot walk in them.

You will not have worn them two days before they cease to hurt you.

I told you many times, that I do not like to be pinched in my shoes.

I do not wish to get corns.

I wish to be easy in my shoes.

The leather is bad.

The upper leather is good for nothing.

The soles are too thin.

The quarters are too low.

I won't have my foot uncovered.

The heels are a good deal too wide.

I am sure these shoes were never made for me.

Take them back, and make me another pair as soon as possible.

Have you brought my boots?

Yes, Sir, here they are.

The leg of this boot is too high.

I told you to make the heels very high.

I can't bear low heels.

Take these boots, they want new-fronting.

That pair wants soling and heeling.

Half-sole these shoes.

Don't forget to put a few brads in them.

Send them back soon.

DIALOGUE XXIII.
WITH A RHYSICIAN.

Sir, I have taken the liberty to send for you.

I am afraid I need your assistance.

How do you find yourself at present.

I don't know. I find myself I don't know how.

My head is giddy, and I can hardly stand on my legs.

I am not well at all.

I feel myself very ill.

I am uncommonly weak.

How long have you been ill?

How were you taken ill?

It began the day before yesterday by a shivering.

Then I perspired profusely, and have been ill ever since.

Did you feel a nausea?

Yes, at first, but that went off, and I have had a terrible headache ever since.

DIALOGUE XXIV.
THE SAME.

Where do you feel pain now?

I have pains in my head.

My headaches terribly.

I feel sick, and sometimes am ready to reach.

I feel a pain in my stomach.

I have a sore throat.

I feel a pain in my bowels.

I have had a shivering the whole night long.

I feel pains in my side, and I breathe with difficulty.

Do you feel a little appetite?

I have hardly eaten any thing these two days.

Let me see your tongue.
Your tongue is foul.
The stomach is loaded.
You must take a little medicine.

DIALOGUE XXV.
THE SAME.

Give me your arm.
Let me feel your pulse.
Your pulse is a little flurried.
Your pulse is a little elevated.
Your pulse is hard. There is a fever.
You are feverish.
Do you think my illness dangerous?
No. But you must take care lest it
should become so.
What am I to do?
I will send you something to take, and
see you again to-morrow morning.
Must I do any thing besides?
No. Only take care to keep yourself warm.

Endeavour not to catch cold.
We shall see to-morrow whether it will
not be proper to take a little blood.

DIALOGUE XXVI.
THE SAME.

How have you passed the night?
How do you find yourself since yester-
day?
I feel myself much better.
I have not been so much agitated, and
I slept a little.
The fever is much abated.
The fever is almost gone.
Do you feel any more pain in your
stomach? in your side? etc.
Much less than I did. I am a good deal
easier.
I will send you another bottle, which
you will take as you did yesterday.
I can promise you that it will have no

serious consequence.
In two or three days you will be quite well.

DIALOGUE XXVII.
PLAYING AT CARDS.

What shall we do to spend the time?
Can you play at picquet?
Will you have a game at picquet?
Willingly. But I am not a great player.
One always plays well with a good hand.
How much shall we play for?
Let us play for a shilling, just to amuse ourselves.
See whether the pack is entire.
No. There are two cards wanting.
Did you throw out the small cards?
Let's see who shall deal.
Cut.

DIALOGUE XXVIII.
THE SAME.

I am to deal.
You are to deal.
Who is to deal?
I am the first.—I have the hand.
I am the last.
Shuffle the cards well, for all the court cards are together.
I want a card.
True. There is one too many in the stock.
There wants one card in the stock.
Deal again.
You are to cut.
Cut, if you please.
I am quite puzzled to discard.
Do you leave me any?
I leave two cards.
I leave one.

I am sure I put out my game.
I have discarded the game.
I took in nothing good.
I took in very good cards.

DIALOGUE XXIX.
THE SAME.

You are to call.
Call your point.
Five cards, six cards, sixty, fifty, etc.
They are equal. I have as many.
They are good.
They are not good.
A seventeenth, a sixteenth, a quint, a
quart, a tierce major, from the king,
from the queen, etc.
It is good.
I have the same.
It is not good.
I have s quatorze by aces, by kings, etc.
Are three aces, three knaves, etc., good?

Are three queens good?
No. I have a quatorze which is better.
Then I have nothing to tell.
Play away.
I play a heart, diamond, spade, club.
I have the cards.
I am capot.
You made me capot.
You win the cards.
You have lost.
Give me my revenge.

DIALOGUE XXX.
THE SAME.

Let us play a game of whist.
Mark, if you please.
What's trump?
Diamonds, hearts, etc.
How many tricks have you?
I make the odd trick.
Who has the honours?

I have two by honours.
You have trumped my king.
Is the queen out?
I have very bad cards.
We shall not win this game.
I play very badly.
I dare not play with you.
You flatter me, I don't play so well as
you think.
You have won the rubber.
We played well this time.
My partner plays very well.
I have lost three rubbers this evening.
You will be more fortunate another
time.

DIALOGUE XXXI.
AT A BALL.

I am very happy to see you, Sir.
We are most happy to see you, Ma'am.
It is very kind of you to come and see us.

Allow me to conduct Mrs.*** to a seat.
Shall I offer you my arm?
I thank you, Sir. I am much obliged
to you.
What a delightful party!
What a very pretty sight!
The ladies are very elegantly dressed.
It is a splendid ball.
The music is good.
Will you do me the favour of dancing
this quadrille with me, Ma'am?
Can I have the pleasure of dancing this
quadrille with you, Miss?
I am engaged, Sir.
May I hope to have that pleasure for
the next?
Certainly, Sir.
Who is that lady?
It is Mrs. B***.
She dances very gracefully.
You don't dance, Sir.

Pardon me, Ma'am, I have not missed a single quadrille.

Will you oblige me by dancing with that young lady? She has not danced yet.

Certainly, Ma'am, with much pleasure.

This quadrille is very pretty.

Whom is it by?

It is M. H***'s composition.

It is a pleasure to dance to this music.

DIALOGUE XXXII.

THE SAME.

Will you do me the honour of waltzing with me, Miss?

With pleasure, Sir.

Excuse me, Sir, I don't waltz.

Waltzing makes me giddy.

I am afraid to waltz yet.

I have only taken three or four lessons.

You waltz admirably.

It is pleasure to waltz with you.

Can you dance the polka?

Yes, Sir, but I don't dance it very well.

We will dance it together if you please.

I am very willing to try.

Shall we dance the cotillion?

Shall I offer you some refreshment, Ma'am?

Allow me to offer you an ice.

Here is a sherbet.

This iced fruit is excellent.

Take one of these sandwiches.

Allow me to present you with a eup of chocolate.

Here is a glass of punch.

DIALOGUE XXXIII.

HIRED CARRIAGES.

Where are you going this morning?

I am going to pay visits.

I have several visits to pay.

I must go first to Mr F***S.
You wou't find him at home.
He is in the country.
In that case I shall leave a card at his
house.
Afterwards. I shall go and see our friend
B***.
Go there first, and I will accompany
you.
Let us go.
Shall we ride or walk?
Let us ride, in order not to fatigue
ourselves.
Just as you please.
Let us look for a hackney coach.
We shall find a stand in the next street.
Here is a cab, let us take it.
I prefer taking a glass coach by the
hour.
Coachman, drive us to ***street.
Set us down at number 50.

Here we are arrived.
Already!
Coachman, here is your fare.
And here is something for yourself.

DIALOGUE XXXIV.
IN AN OMNIBUS.

Motion to the driver to stop.
Call to the conductor.
There is no room.
We are full.
There is but one place.
We must wait.
Here is another omnibus.
It does not go the same way.
Conductor! where are you going?
We are going to the Exchange.
This is the omnibus we must take.
Let us get up.
You get up first.

I can't sit down.
Will you be so kind, Sir, as to sit a
little further on?
Sit in this corner.
We are going very slowly.
The street is crowded with carriages.
We don't get on.
When I am in haste I never get into
an omnibus.
Where are we now?
We are in*** street.
Conductor, set me down at the corner
of*** street.
Stop, if you please.
Let me get down first.
Take care.
Give me your hand.
Take hold of my hand.
Hold my arm.
Don't be in a hurry.

DIALOGUE XXXV.
BEFORE A DEPARTURE.

Have you any commission for London?
Are you going to London?
Yes. Is there any thing that I can do
for you there?
You are very kind.
When do you think of going?
I set out to-morrow morning.
Do you go by the stage coach?
No. I have ordered a post-chaise.
I am going by the railway.
How long do you mean to stay there?
When shall you be back again?
I think of staying four or five days.
But I am afraid I shall be detained
longer.
It is very likely.
Therefore it is better to reckon upon a

longer stay.

If I can be of any use to you there, let me know.

If there is any thing I can do for you, I shall be very happy to do it.

I shall avail myself of your kind offer, and call upon you in the course of the evening.

You are sure to find me at home.

DIALOGUE XXXVI.
TRAVELLING BY
RAILWAY.

Have you made all your preparations for departure?

Every thing is ready.

Send for a porter to carry my luggage.

I shall take the railway omnibus.

Take that luggage to the omnibus office.

When do you start?

We start in five minutes, Sir.

Get up if you please.

It seems to me to be very late.

How soon shall we be at the terminus?

We shall be there in a quarter of an hour.

I am afraid you will arrive too late for the eight o'clock train.

Don't be uneasy, Sir, we are never after time.

Here we are at the terminus.

The train will start in five minutes.

Make haste and take your ticket.

What place do you take?

I shall take a first class place.

I shall go in a second class carriage.

What luggage have you, Sir?

I have two trunks, a carpet-bag, and a hatbox.

Take great care of the hat-box.

DIALOGUE XXXVII.

THE SAME.

Here is the locomotive engine that is to draw us.

We have two engines.

It requires a very great force to draw a train of twenty five carriages.

What is the power of those engines?

They are each of a twenty horse power.

Are we going by the fast train?

No, this is the stopping train.

At what o'clock does the luggage train start?

There are two a day: one starts at ten o'clock in the morning, and the other at three in the afternoon.

Does your friend come with us?

No, he leaves at twelve o'clock by the mixed train.

Will he make a long stay at***?

He wno't remain there, he expects to return to-morrow evening by the heavy train.

Get to your places, gentlemen.

Make haste, the train is just going to start.

I prefer taking a place outside.

Get up quickly, Sir.

That's the signal for starting.

We are off.

DIALOGUE XXXVIII.

THE SAME.

We are already far from the terminus.

We have already gone four or five leagues.

We have gone just six miles.

We went the last mile in two minutes.

We go a mile and a half a minute.

This is quick travelling.

The other day we were only two minutes

and a half going a league.
Such speed would frighten me.
For my part I like going fast.
The faster we go, the better I like it.
It seems to me that we are moving forward now with a mazing swiftnese.
I really begin to be frightened.
I am afraid the engine will go off the rails.
Don't be afraid.
We are terribly shaken.
It is because we are far from the engine.
There are twelve carriages, besides the tender, between ours and the engine.
Here is a train coming.
It is the back train.
It looks as if it were on our line.
Don't be alarmed; the up trains always go on the other line and the down trains on this one.

DIALOGUE XXXIX.

THE SAME.

Here we are at the first station.
How long shall we stop here?
We shall stop here only three minutes.
There are a great many passengere waiting at the station.
We are off again.
What do I see before us?
It is a tunnel.
We are in the dark.
We shall soon be out of it, for the tunnel is not very long.
It seems to me, on the contrary very long.
After this one we shall have to go through one of half a league in length.
Here is another station are we to stop here?
Yes, we shall remain here five minutes.

Where are we now?

It seems as if we were suspended in the air.

We are passing over a viaduct.

Here is the last station but one.

We have another bridge to pass over.

We shall soon be at our journey's end.

This station is the last.

Here we are at the terminus at last.

Have the goodness to give me your ticket, Sir.

Here it is.

Let us go and get our luggage.

Let us make haste to the omnibus, or we shall not get a place.

DIALOGUE XI.

EMBARKING.

When do you leave for France?

I shall leave in two days.

Where shall you embark.

I intend to take the steam-packet from London Bridge.

Have you your passport?

I went to get it this morning.

I advise you to go and secure your place immediately.

If you wait longer perhaps you won't find a berth.

Do you go in the main cabin or the fore cabin?

What are your prices?

The main cabin is twenty five francs and the fore cabin seventeen.

The main cabin is a guinea and the fore cabin seventeen shillings.

Let us go in the main cabin.

At what o'clock does the packet start?

She leaves at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Where is your luggage?

I have sent it on to the wharf.

You did very right.
Have you been on board to secure your berth?
I have an excellent one.
That's right. Now you can sleep across the channel.
I always like to spend the night on the water, for I gain a day by it.
How long are you generally crossing the channel?
We are generally about twelve or fourteen hours going from London Bridge to Boulogne.
Lose no time, the vessel will leave in half an hour.

DIALOGUE XLI.

THE SAME.

They are going to start.
I hear the bell.
Let us walk faster.

The vessel might start without us.
Here we are on board.
Go on shore, if you please, gentlemen, we will leave this instant.
Come, we must part.
I wish you a pleasant voyage.
I thank you.
Write to me without delay.
Certainly.
Let us go down into the cabin.
Where is my berth?
Here it is, Sir, your name is written upon it.
Have the goodness to put my carpet bag in my berth.
We are off.
Do you hear the noise of the engine?
It shakes the whole vessel.
Let us go on deck.
Who is that man standing on the paddle box?

It is the captain; he goes up there to give his commands.

DIALOGUE XLII.
DURING THE PAS-
SAGE.

The tide is strong.

We are going rapidly.

We shall not go so fast when we are in the open sea.

We are in smooth water here.

We are now in the mouth of the Thames.

The sea is rough.

Are you going to hoist sail?

No; the wind is against us.

So much the worse; we shall have a long passage.

I am going into the cabin; I don't feel quite at my ease.

What is the matter with you?

I shall be sea-sick if I remain longer on deck.

For my part I am not liable to sea-sickness.

I wish I could say the same.

How have you passed the night?

Badly enough; the engine would not let me sleep.

It is day-light.

Where are we?

We shall soon be in sight of land.

The sea is calmer.

The wind is not so high as it was.

We are going very fast.

How many knots are we running an hour?

Let us ask the helmsman.

We are making ten knots an hour.

I think I can see the coast.

We shall soon arrive, we shall soon be
in.

Here we are.

DIALOGUE XLIII.
LANDING.

Thank God, we are arrived safe and
sound.

What is it o'clock?

It is eight o'clock.

We have had a sixteen hours' passage.

We cannot get into harbour.

The tide is low.

Gentlemen, you will be obliged to land
in a boat.

The packet can't get into harbour yet
these two hours.

Here are the customhouse officers.

Gentleman, please to deliver me your
passports.

Come to the customhouse.

Your luggage will be examined in three
hours' time.

This delay is very disagreeable.

Won't you give me back my passport?
It will be returned to you in Pars, at
the prefecture of police.

They will deliver you here a provisional
passport which must be backed by the
English consul.

All that is very disagreeable and occa-
sions great loss of time.

It is time to go to the custom-house for
our things.

Will you examine this trunk directly if
you please?

Take great care not to spoil anything.

Now, tell me, do you know of a good
inn?

Can you direct me to a good inn?

Tell me, if you please, which is the
best inn.

There are several very good ones.
Do me the favour to direct me to the
best.

You may go to the hotel d' Angleterre
with safety.

You will find good accommodation there.
In what street is it? Which way is it?
I will take you there, if you like.

DIALOGUE XLIV.
IN AN INN.

Gentlemen, here is an inn of a pretty
good appearance.

Shall we alight here?

Let us go in. We only run the risk of
passing a bad night.

Can we sup at your house?

Have you any spare rooms?

Can we sleep here?

Can you accommodate us with beds to-

night?

Can you accommodate us for this night?

Yes, Gentlemen, you will find fine rooms
and good beds here.

I don't care for the room, provided the
bed is good.

You cannot find better beds any where.
Above all, make a good fire, for we are
benumbed with cold.

Waiter, show the gentlemen into the
large parlour, and make a fire there
immediately.

DIALOGUE XLV.
WITH AN HOSTLER.

Gentlemen, we shall do well to go and
see if our horses have all they want.

It is a very good thought.

Where is the hostler.

Here I am, Gentlemen.

Where are our horses?
They are in the stable.
Have they eaten their oats?
You have not taken care to rub them
down as you should.
You have not washed their feet.
They are still all over dirt.
Wash them directly, and wipe them
clean with straw.
Have you taken them to water?
Have you given them drink?
Give them a bundle of hay, and some
fresh straw.
To-morrow morning you'll give them
another feed of oats.
See whether their shoes are all good.
See whether there is any thing to be
done to their shoes.
Here is one which is very likely to fail
on the road.
Take my horse to the farrier, and have

another shoe put on immediately.

DIALOGUE XLVI.
WITH AN INNKEEPER.

Gentlemen, what do you wish to have
for your supper?
Gentlemen, don't you wish to have some
supper?
What have you to give us?
Have you any thing to give us?
I have a leg of mutton, a duck pie, and
some cold fowl.
Or, if you prefer it, I will order some
pigeons to be roasted.
See, Gentlemen, what you please to order.
Choose what you like best.
My choice will be that of the company.
I have no other taste than that of the
company.
Well, then, bring in a good cold fowl,
and the duck pie.

Above all, let us have some of your best wine.

Do you want any thing else?

No. Only let us have our supper quickly, for we want to rest ourselves.

You shall be served in a minute.

Are our portmanteaus in our rooms?

Yes, Gentlemen, I have them carried up before me.

DIALOGUE XLVII.
THE SAME.

Are our rooms ready?

Are the beds made?

Are you sure the sheets are well aired?

I am going to bed, and will endeavour to sleep.

I advise you to do the same.

Waiter, remember that we want to set out exactly at six o'clock.

I shall take care to come and awake you.

Where is your master? We wish to settle with him?

He is just coming.

How much do we owe you?

Have you made out our bill?

How much does our bill come to?

How much are we indebted to you?

It is*** for your supper and beds, and*** for your horses.

It is a great deal, but we must submit to it.

How can you help it? People must always expect to be fleeced at inns.

DIALOGUE XLVIII.
TRAVELLING.

Are you going to Paris?

Do you go all the way to Paris?

I do, Sir.

Then I shall have the pleasure of your company, for I am going there myself.

I am very glad of it.
Company makes a journey seem shorter.
It is very disagreeable to travel by one's
self.

But in company we talk, we chat, and
time passes unperceived.

How far do they reckon it from here to
Paris?

They call it seventy leagues, but they
are short.

I have heard that there are thirty-seven
posts.

It is true. But the number of posts
never agrees with that of leagues.

The post-masters always contrive to rec-
kon them to their advantage.

DIALOGUE XLIX.

THE SAME.

When do you think we shall reach
Paris?

I hope we shall arrive to-morrow.
But it may be rather late, for the roads
are very bad.

The roads are indifferent.

The roads are heavy.

The rain has spoiled all the roads.

Did you ever travel this way before?

Several times.

I know the road perfectly well.

Where is the first stage?

Where do they change horses?

Shall we not pass through***?

No Sir. We leave it on the left.

But we shall pass through **, where
they stop to change horses.

mon do
DIALOGUE L.

THE SAME.

What place shall we sleep at? Where
shall we sleep?

We shall sleep at***, from which place there are only sixteen posts to Paris. Then we shall be more than half way. Yes; but then there are many hills, and the roads are generally very bad. Why then do they prefer this road to the other?

It is because they save two posts. That is not to be slighted; for travelling is very expensive.

One must always have one's purse in one's hand; and even then one is very badly accommodated at inns.

For my own part, I am very glad of enjoying your company.

But I confess I wish I was arrived already.

I readily believe you.

But let us have patience.

A few hours more, and we shall be at our journey's end.

FOURTH PART.
MODELS OF LETTERS.
TO BEGIN A LETTER.

My Lord.

Sir.

My Lady.

Sir.

Gentlemen.

Madam.

Madam or Miss.

My dear Sir.

My dear friend.

My dear.

TO END A LETTER.

I have the honour to be, My Lord, your lordship's.

Most obedient humble servant.

I have the honour to be, My Lord.

Your lordship's most obedient humble servant.

Believe me to be, Sir, with affectionate regards, yours truly.

Yours truly.—Yours sincerely.—yours faithfully.

Entirely yours.

Heartily yours.

Yours affectionately.

Your friend.

Your devoted friend.

I have the honour to be, My Lady.

Your ladyship's most obedient humble servant.

I have the honour to be very respectfully, Sir.

Your very obedient humble servant.

I beg to subscribe myself, Sir.

Your obedient humble servant.

I am, Sir, with the highest regard.

Your very obedient humble servant.

Believe me to be, Sir, with best wishes, yours truly.

Mr. A., being obliged to go into the country to-morrow, desires Mr. F. not to give himself the trouble of calling upon him. Mr. A. will be very glad to see Mr. F. the day after to-morrow, at any hour that may be most convenient to him.

Mrs. B. presents her compliments to Mr. E. As she is going to a ball this evening, she cannot have the pleasure of seeing him to-day, and begs Mr. E. will be so kind as not to call to-morrow till eleven o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. C. present their kind compliments to Mr. and Mrs., N., and beg the honour of their company to dinner on Thursday next at five o'clock.

Mrs. D. presents her compliments to Miss I. and requests the favour of her company to cards on Tuesday evening next.

Mrs E. to Miss. P.

My dear P. I shall be alone this evening and if you will favour me with your agreeable company to tea, I shall feel extremely obliged. Pray do not refuse me this kindness. Adieu.

Answer.

I am much obliged to you, my dear E. for your kind invitation and am extremely sorry it is not in my power to accept it, because we expect company this evening. To-morrow, I shall be entirely at your service; and if you do not call on me in the morning, I shall certainly wait on you in the evening.

Mrs. G. to Mrs. F.

I have just arrived from—: if you are at leisure to give me a call, I have news to impart that will afford you

pleasure. I shall be at home the whole day, so that you may choose your time.

Answer.

I am gratified to hear that you are at last returned from—. Had I no other motive than that of congratulating you on your happy arrival after so long an absence, that alone would induce me to call on you. You may therefore depend upon seeing me this evening about six o'clock.

Mr. A. to Mr. D.

Please to return me the book I lent you, as soon as you have read it: my sister would like to read it after you. You are too polite not to use all possible despatch to oblige me.

With best wishes, I am, dear Sir,
yours truly.

Answer.

I send you back the book which you lent me; I have read it with much pleasure. I have no doubt that your sister will be equally pleased. It is very entertaining and useful for young persons who are fond of improving themselves.

Mr. G. to Mr. M.

As it is very fine to-day, I expect you after dinner; we will take a walk in the Park, and afterwards go and take tea in Kensington Gardens, where we will amuse ourselves till the evening. Do not forget to come as soon as you have dined.

Mr. N. to Mr. S.

I beg you will not expect me to-night, for I shall be engaged the whole evening. The bearer will explain to you the

reasons which compell me to postpons the pleasure of seeing you. I am persuaded you will approve of them, and believe me be with profound respect, etc.

Sir.

A new play is to be performed this evening and I purpose going early to get a good seat, for I do not like to be incommoded. They say Mr. Kean is to play the principal part. Imagine what a crowd there will be. If you have time to go with me, you will afford me a great deal of pleasure.

Sir,

Do not be surprised that I did not keep our appointment. I was confined to my room by a violent head-ache, though study did not occasion it. You know that I am naturally some what

indolent, but to-morrow I shall be at your disposal the whole day.

Madam,

I am happy to hear that you are returned from the country; I shall often have the pleasure of seeing you. Come to-day if you can; we will amuse ourselves at a game of cards. My sister and brother invite you as well as myself. Adieu.

MODELS OF BILLS.
of exchange.

For 236 francs.

London, Jan. 1, 1846.

At sight, please to pay this first bill of exchange to Mr. A., the sum of two hundred and thirty-six francs, for value received of him in cash (or in goods), and place it to account as per advice from....

To Mr. P., Merchant, Paris.

London, Feb. 6, 1846.

Sir,

I have this day drawn on you for four hundred and fifty francs, payable at sight to Mr. S., for value received of him. I beg you will honour it and place it to my account.

I am, Sir,

Your, etc., etc.

To Mr. R., Banker, Paris.

For 200 francs 70 centimes.

York, March 7, 1846.

One month after sight, you will please to pay on this sole bill of exchange, to Mr. L., or order, the sum of two hundred francs seventy centimes, for value received of him in goods, and place it to account as per advice, from your, etc.

To Mr. E., Merchant, Nantes.

For 6 000 francs.

London, April 15, 1846.

On the twentieth of January next, please to pay to Mr. John Moore, or order, the sum of six thousand livres, for value received of him, and place it to account, as per advice from your, etc.

To Mr. F., Merchant, Cherbourg.

London, Feb. 11. 1846.

Two months after date, please to pay Mr. —, or order, the sum of — pounds — shillings and — pence, and place the same to the account of your humble servant.

A. B.

To Mr. L., Merchant, Marseilles.

For 4 000 francs.

Hull, March 2, 1846.

At double usance please to pay, on

this bill of exchange, to Mr. R——, four thousand francs for value received of Mr. W——, and passe the same to account, as per advice from your, etc.

To Mr. G., Banker, Paris.

BILLS AND RECEIPTS.

220 francs.

Six months after date, I promise to pay Mr. A——, or order, the sum of two hundred and twenty francs, for value received in goods. — Rouen, this 8th day of January, 1846.

NOTE OF HAND.

London, Feb. 12, 1846.

On demand, I promise to pay Mr. Evans, or order, the sum of — pounds for value received.

T. B.

For 600 francs.

On the eighteenth of August next, we promise to pay to Mr. S. the sum of six hundred francs, value received in cash. — London, March the 26 th, 1846.

A RECEIPT.

Received of Mr. Dubois, the sum of one hundred pounds, which I had lent him, on his note of hand of the 4th of last January. — Valognes, May the 10th, 1846.

ANOTHER RECEIPT.

I hereby acknowledge, that I have received of Mr. H. — the sum of twenty francs, for two years interest of the sum of two hundred francs, which he owes me, due on the first of February last. — Caen, April the 80th, 1846.

MODELS OF.

commercial letters.

First letter. For beginning a correspondence.

With the hope of increasing the number of our correspondents in France, we have desired several of our friends to inform us of the different mercantile houses of that country with which we might negotiate with safety. As they have convinced us of your integrity, and of the good commission you give for the sale and purchase of various goods, we request you to accept our services, which we offer you upon all occasions, our principal commerce consisting in buying and selling —, etc.

We flatter ourselves that, when you have seen our method of transacting business and of consulting the interest

of our constituents, you will readily consent to carry on a correspondence that may be equally useful and advantageous to both parties. You can on your part make enquiries of whom you please, concerning our firm; we are persuaded that no one can, with justice, say any thing to our disadvantage.

We hope you will favour us with your orders: be assured of our attention and vigilance to promote your interest, being principally desirous to convince you of the perfect regard with which we have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,
Your very humble
Servants.

Answer.

Gentlemen,
In reply to your favour of the 15 th

instant, we beg to inform you that we are much flattered by the favourable opinion you entertain of us. We embrace, with pleasure, the opportunity of cultivating an acquaintance with you, Gentlemen, finding no necessity to make further inquiry, and we shall upon occasion unhesitatingly avail ourselves of your obliging offers.

We assure you that at present our commissions are very inconsiderable; for trade has been languishing so long, and especially since the beginning of the war, that we are unwilling to embark in any new enterprise. However, in order to open a correspondence, which may subsequently prove advantageous, be so kind as to send us the price current of——. If you can hold out to us but the slightest prospect of a successful issue, we will forward you two or three

bales of goods, to prove to you how sincerely we desire to be reckoned among the number of your correspondents. We beg you to favour us with your orders on all occasions in which it may be in our power to be of any service. We remain.

Gentlemen,
your most obedient
humble Servants.

Second letter.

Gentlemen,

By order and on account of Messrs. — of —, We have shipped on board the ship —, captain —, who is to sail from our port for the above place, twenty bales of —, and eight of —, amounting to — pounds sterling. We send you hereto annexed the bill of lading, signed by the said captain, and

beg you will cause the insurance to be taken care of to the best advantage of our friend at —, with whom you will settle your disbursement on this business. We have yet remaining a cargo of the same nature to forward to you in a few weeks, and we request of you in due time to take the trouble of having it likewise insured in your town. We remain, with all possible regard,

Gentlemen,
etc., etc.

Answer.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your's of the — instant inclosing the bill of lading of twenty bales of —, and eight of —, which you have placed to the account of Messrs. — brothers, of —, on board the ship — captain — commander. We have, agreeably to

your request, effected the insurance of the above mentioned goods, and shall immediately advise our said friends of this transaction, and inform them of the premium at which we procured the said insurance. We shall pursue the same method with respect to what remains to be forwarded; and the moment we receive advice of it from you, we will give it our best attention.

In the mean time we have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servants.

Third letter.

Sir,

I have received your's of the——last with the invoice and bill of lading enclosed, I remit you annexed by this day's post, a bill of exchange upon Messrs. ——and Co. for——; and beg you will

forward me by the first opportunity thirty pieces of linen, about six shillings per yard, and twelve pieces of cloth, about one guinea a yard; the whole to your taste and judgment. I remain,

Sir,

Your, etc., etc.

Answer.

Sir,

Yours of the——instant in now before me, together with your draft on Messrs. ——and Co. for——; it has been accepted, and the amount duly carried to your account. I shall consign to you by the ship——captain——, thirty pieces of linen and twelve pieces of——cloth, according to your order. If you need any thing more, I hope you will favour me with your further orders. I am.

Sir,

Your, etc. etc.

Fourth letter. From a country shopkeeper to a Paris merchant.

Sir,

I beg you will be so kind as to acquaint me by return of post with the current prices of the articles. If I find they admit of a reasonable profit you will shortly receive a very considerable order for myself and correspondents. I am,

Sir,

Your humble servant,

etc., etc.

Answer.

Sir,

Agreeably to your request, I have marked on each article, the price you wished

to know; showing at the same time, the retail prices, that you may judge of the profits.

As I somewhat apprehend an advance in the prices, I recommend the present time as the best for yourself and friends to make purchases. I am, Sir,

Yours, etc.

Fifth letter. From one tradesman to another for money.

Sir,

Having a bill to take up, and being at present short of cash, I take the liberty of troubling you for the small balance of our account in my favour. Should it be inconvenient to let me have the whole, a part at this critical juncture will exceedingly oblige, Sir, your obedient humble servant.

Answer.

Sir,

Agreeably to your request, I have inclosed for the full balance which remains due, an order, payable at sight, on Mr. —, of —, who will pay you the amount, upon receiving your receipt for the same. I request that, for the future, you will give me proper notice when you wish a payment to be made.

your, etc.

COINS.

FRANCE.

GOLD.

- A double napoleon, 40 fr., 31 s. 8 d.
- A double louis, 40 fr., 31 s. 8 d.
- A napoleon, 20 fr., 15 s. 10 d.
- A louis, 20 fr., 15 s. 10 d.

SILVER.

- A piece of five francs, a five-franc piece, 4 s. 2 d.
- A piece of two francs, a two-franc piece, 1 s. 8 d.
- A franc, 10 d.
- Half a franc, ten sous, 5 d.
- A five-souspiece, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

COPPER.

- A two-sous piece, 1 d.
- A sou, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- A centime.

ENGLAND.

GOLD.

- A guinea, 21 shillings.
- A double sovereign, 40 shillings.
- A sovereign, 20 shillings.

SILVER.

- A crown, 5 shillings.
- Half a crown, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ shillings.
- A shilling, 12 pence.
- Sixpence.
- A fourpenny piece.

COPPER.

- A penny.
- A halfpenny.
- A farthing.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

GOLD.

- Double-eagle, 10 dollars, 1 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
- Engle, 5 dollars, 1 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*

Half-eagle, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ dollars, 10 *s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

SILVER.

- Dollar, 4 *s.* 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*
- Half-dollar, 2 *s.* 2 *d.*
- Quarter of a dollar, 1 *s.* 1 *d.*

ROMAN STATES.

GOLD.

- A pistole, 4 *s.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
- A half-pistole, 7 *s.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*
- A sequin, 9 *s.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*
- A half-sequin, 4 *s.* 7 *d.*

SILVER.

- Ascudo, of 10 paolos, 4 *s.* 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*
- A mezzo scudo or halfcrown, 2 *s.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*
- A testone, 1 *s.* 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*
- A papetto, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
- A paolo, 5 *d.*

NAPLES.

GOLD.

Ounce, struck since 1818, 10 s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Quintuple or 15 ducats, since 1813, 2 l.

14 s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Decuple of 30 ducats, 5 l. 8 s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

SILVER.

Ducat of 10 carlins, 3 s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Piece of 2 carlins, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

One carlin, 4 d.

SPAIN.

GOLD.

A doubloon, 16 piastres, 3 l. 11 s. 5 d.

Half-doubloon, 8 piastres, 1 l. 15 s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

A pistole, a quarter of a doubloon, 4 piastres, 17 s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

A gold crown, 2 piastres, 8 s. 11 d.

A gold piastre, 4 s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

SILVER.

A piastre, 20 reals, 4 s. 5 d.

Half-piastre, 10 reals, 2 s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

A quarter of a piastre, 5 reals, 1 s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

A real, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

PORTUGAL.

Moidore or lisbonnine, 4,800 rees, 1 l.

6 s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Half-moidore, 13 s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Dobra of 12,800 rees, 3 l. 11 s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Half-dobra of 6,400 rees, 1 l. 15 s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Piece of 16 testoons, of 1,600 rees, 4 s.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

New cruzado of 480 rees, 2 s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

SILVER.

Crusado of 400 rees, 2 s. 9 d.

AUSTRIA.

GOLD.

Imperial ducat, 9 s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Hungarian ducat, 10 s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

SILVER.

A crown, 4 s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Two-florin piece, 4 s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

A florin, 2 s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

A 20 kreutzer piece, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

A 10 kreutzer piece, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

A 5 kreutzer piece, 2 d.

PRUSSIA.

GOLD.

A ducat, 9 s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

A frederick, 17 s. 4 d.

A half-frederick, 8 s. 8 d.

SILVER.

A rixdollar, 2 s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Half-rixdollar, 1 s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

A gross, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

HAMBURGH.

GOLD.

A ducat, 9 s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

SILVER.

A double mark, 32 schillings, 2 s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

A mark, 16 schillings 1 s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

HOLLAND.

GOLD.

A ducat, 9 s. 4 d.

A 10 florin piece, 17 s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

A 5 florin piece, 8 s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

SILVER.

A florin, 1 s. 9 d.

Pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{20}$ of a florin.

RUSSIA.

GOLD.

Ducat of 1755, 9s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Ducat of 1793, 9s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Imperial of 10 rubles, 1 l. 14 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Half-imperial of 5 rubles, 17 s. 8 d.

SILVER.

Relbn, 3 s. 4 d.

(K)

SWITZERLAND.

GOLD.

Thirty-two-franc piece of Switzerland, 1
l. 19 s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Ten-franc piece of Switzerland, 19 s. 8
 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

SILVER.

Ecu of Basil of 30 batzen, or 2 florins,
3 s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Half-ecu, or florin of 15 batzen, 1 s. 10
 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Four-franc piece of Switzerland, 5 s.

Two-franc piece of Switzerland, 2 s. 6 d.

Franc of Switzerland, 1 s. 3 d.

Florin of Zurich of 16 batzen, 1 s. 11 d.

Florin of 15 batzen, 1 s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Piece of 5 batzen, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. batzen, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

D. J. K. Kitamura



you having been I have taken
very happiness with your kinds, it
will have been much trouble on you
to me, I have taken very great
happys from your kinds it will have
been much trouble on you to me, and
I send you back the sum of the (50
cts) that you sent me as promised
you Adieu

This book belongs

to the 71803
10998765 5 43
Kitamura 5 43
6677789
12233456789
6
12223456789

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{6} = \frac{24+24+24}{48} = \frac{72}{48}$$

