

English and American Classics Series

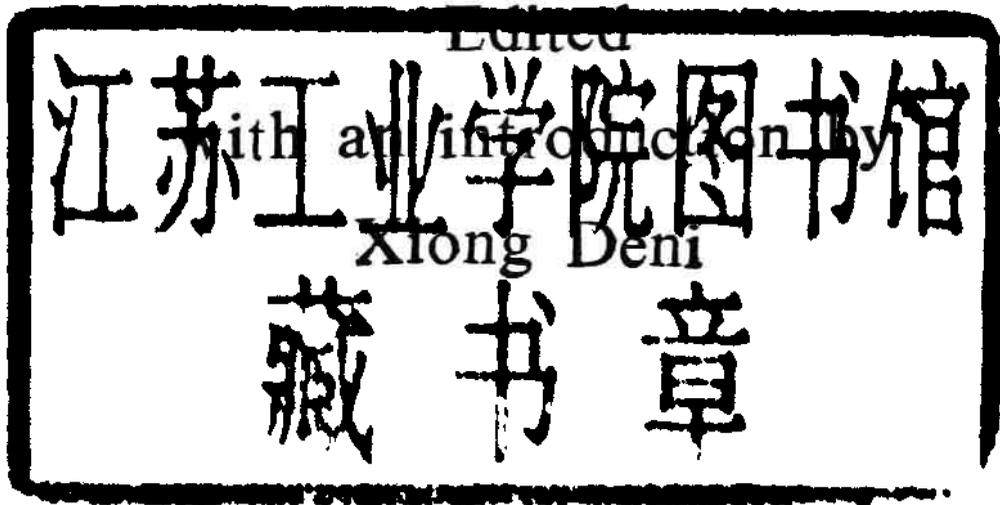
VANITY FAIR

William Makepeace Thackeray



Vanity Fair

William Makepeace Thackeray



The Commercial Press

Beijing, 1996

(英语原文本)

英美文学名著丛书

MINGLI CHANG

名 利 场

[英] 威廉·梅克皮斯·萨克雷 著

商 务 印 书 馆 出 版

(北京王府井大街36号 邮政编码 100710)

新华书店总店北京发行所发行

中国科学院印刷厂印刷

ISBN 7-100-01191-4/H·386

1996年4月第1版

开本 787×960 1/32

1996年4月北京第1次印刷

字数850千

印数 6000册

印张 31 1/2

定价: 34.40 元

Contents

<i>Introduction</i>	i
1. Chiswick Mall	1
2. In which Miss Sharp and Miss Sedley prepare to open the Campaign	10
3. Rebecca is in Presence of the Enemy	22
4. The Green Silk Purse	32
5. Dobbin of Ours	50
6. Vauxhall	64
7. Crawley of Queen's Crawley	81
8. Private and Confidential	92
9. Family Portraits	103
10. Miss Sharp begins to make Friends	113
11. Arcadian Simplicity	121
12. Quite a Sentimental Chapter	140
13. Sentimental and Otherwise	152
14. Miss Crawley at Home	168
15. In which Rebecca's Husband Appears for a Short Time	194
16. The Letter on the Pincushion	206
17. How Captain Dobbin bought a Piano	218
18. Who played on the Piano Captain Dobbin bought?	229
19. Miss Crawley at Nurse	246
20. In which Captain Dobbin acts as the Messenger of Hymen	261
21. A Quarrel about an Heiress	274
22. A Marriage and Part of a Honeymoon	287
23. Captain Dobbin proceeds on his Canvass	300
24. In which Mr Osborne takes down the Family	

Bible	308
25. In which all the Principal Personages think fit to leave Brighton	327
26. Between London and Chatham	355
27. In which Amelia joins Her Regiment	366
28. In which Amelia invades the Low Countries	375
29. Brussels	388
30. 'The Girl I left behind Me'	406
31. In which Jos Sedley takes Care of his Sister	420
32. In which Jos takes Flight, and the War is brought to a Close	436
33. In which Miss Crawley's Relations are very anxious about Her	459
34. James Crawley's Pipe is put out	474
35. Widow and Mother	497
36. How to live well on Nothing a Year	512
37. The Subject continued	524
38. A Family in a very Small Way	545
39. A Cynical Chapter	564
40. In which Becky is recognized by the Family	577
41. In which Becky revisits the Halls of Her Ancestors	589
42. Which treats of the Osborne Family	605
43. In which the Reader has to double the Cape	616
44. A Roundabout Chapter between London and Hampshire	629
45. Between Hampshire and London	643
46. Struggles and Trials	655
47. Gaunt House	667
48. In which the Reader is introduced to the very best of Company	678
49. In which we enjoy three Courses and a Dessert	694
50. Contains a Vulgar Incident	704

51. In which a Charade is acted which may or may not Puzzle the Reader	717
52. In which Lord Steyne shows himself in a most amiable Light	742
53. A Rescue and a Catastrophe	756
54. Sunday after the Battle	768
55. In which the same Subject is pursued	780
56. Georgy is made a Gentleman	800
57. Eothen	817
58. Our Friend the Major	828
59. The old Piano	843
60. Returns to the Genteel World	858
61. In which two Lights are put out	866
62. Am Rhein	884
63. In which We meet an old Acquaintance	899
64. A Vagabond Chapter	915
65. Full of Business and Pleasure	937
66. Amantium Iræ	948
67. Which contains Births, Marriages, and Deaths	968

Introduction

William Makepeace Thackeray was born in Calcutta, India in 1811, the only child of an East India Company official. His father died when he was only four years old. When he was six he was sent to England for his education. His childhood life couldn't have been too happy without his parents, and an English public school was certainly no place for a meek and sensitive boy like him, especially as he showed no aptitude for games, an essential part of the English public school system.

His university life was very short, only one year at Cambridge, leaving without a degree. He then went to Germany as a part of his education, returning to London in 1831 to study law, only to abandon it a year later. Perhaps life was too easy for the young man, especially as he knew he would get a sizable patrimony when he reached the age of 21. The money would enable him to live in comfort for the rest of his life. But as fortune would have it, he lost the fortune almost as soon as he got it, partly because of the failure of the Indian bank where the money was placed, partly because of the failure of the two newspapers he was involved in and partly because of his failure at the gaming tables.

Faced with poverty he had to start thinking of making a living. His natural inclination was toward art and so he went to Paris to study drawing and at the same time he also started to write for journals and periodicals. Though he loved drawing he never became a professional artist. It was as a writer that he gained immortal fame.

Vanity Fair was started as a serial for a magazine in 1847 and it came out in monthly instalments in 1847 and 1848, in which year it was finally published as a book. Its success established the author as a great master of English fiction. Up till then Thackeray had written mainly as a journalist and his talent had not been fully recognized. The book marked a turning point in his career. In the remaining years of his short life (he died in 1863) other great works followed—*Pendennis*, *Henry Esmond*, *The Newcomes* and *The Virginians*. Many regard *Henry Esmond* as his greatest novel, but it is *Vanity Fair* that made Thackeray famous, and it is by *Vanity Fair* that the general reading public remember him today.

Charlotte Brontë in a burst of enthusiasm called Thackeray the “first social regenerator of the day”. Thackeray himself would not have accepted such a tribute. True he saw through the hypocrisy, deceit and decadence of the middle and upper class society he was familiar with, but unlike Dickens he made no attack on the social injustice of his day. Social problems did not concern him. Human characters interested him more. Even before he wrote *Vanity Fair*, character studies formed a major part of his writings. The book owes its success more than anything else to the successful portrayal of its heroine, the remarkable Becky Sharp. In her Thackeray created a villainess you may loath, but whom you’ll certainly never forget. Though she lived almost two centuries ago in an entirely different society, an entirely different world, yet you can almost feel her presence as if you’ve made her personal acquaintance only recently. Though totally unique (there can never be a second Becky Sharp), her type can be found in any period, in any society, in any country.

Thackery has been described as a cynic by many, perhaps because he doesn't seem to have a good word to say for any of his characters. In fact he called *Vanity Fair* a novel without a hero. "Good and kindly" people, to use the author's own words, there certainly are, but he laughs at them just as he laughs at the bad. Bad people to Thackery are not totally bad. They invite our ridicule rather than arouse our hatred. There are no Murdstones in *Vanity Fair*. Even the arch-villainess Becky can rise to acts of kindness and compassion which would do credit to any heroine. Her concern for Amelia, and her effort to bring Dobbin and Amelia together is enough to make us forgive her all her past sins.

Some, the really cynical, say that such act of kindness did not cost Becky anything. But it did not bring her any good either, and Becky was the last person to expect gratitude for what she was doing. This was fully shown in the last scene in the book, when Becky, in a chance meeting with Dobbin and Amelia, "cast down her eyes demurely and smiled as they started away from her; Emmy scurrying off on the arm of George (now grown a dashing gentleman), and the colonel seizing up his little Janey, of whom he is fonder of than anything in the world...." Here we can almost see Thackery smiling together with Becky. Looking on the scene, the reader cannot help smiling with them, and with that master stroke, Thackery drops the curtain on his puppet show which he calls *Vanity Fair*.

Xiong Deni (熊德銳)

Chapter 1
CHISWICK MALL

WHILE the present century was in its teens, and on one sunshiny morning in June, there drove up to the great iron gate of Miss Pinkerton's academy for young ladies, on Chiswick Mall, a large family coach, with two fat horses in blazing harness, driven by a fat coachman in a three-cornered hat and wig, at the rate of four miles an hour. A black servant, who reposed on the box beside the fat coachman, uncurled his bandy legs as soon as the equipage drew up opposite Miss Pinkerton's shining brass plate, and as he pulled the bell, at least a score of young heads were seen peering out of the narrow windows of the stately old brick house. Nay, the acute observer might have recognized the little red nose of good-natured Miss Jemima Pinkerton herself, rising over some geranium-pots in the window of that lady's own drawing-room.

'It is Mrs Sedley's coach, sister,' said Miss Jemima. 'Sambo, the black servant, has just rung the bell; and the coachman has a new red waistcoat.'

'Have you completed all the necessary preparations incident to Miss Sedley's departure, Miss Jemima?' asked Miss Pinkerton herself, that majestic lady; the Semiramis of Hammersmith, the friend of Doctor Johnson, the correspondent of Mrs Chapone herself.

'The girls were up at four this morning, packing her trunks, sister,' replied Miss Jemima; 'we have made her a bow-pot.'

'Say a bouquet, sister Jemima, 'tis more genteel.'

‘Well, a booky as big almost as a hay-stack; I have put up two bottles of the gillyflower-water for Mrs Sedley, and the receipt for making it, in Amelia’s box.’

‘And I trust, Miss Jemima, you have made a copy of Miss Sedley’s account. This is it, is it? Very good — ninety-three pounds, four shillings. Be kind enough to address it to John Sedley, Esquire, and to seal this billet which I have written to his lady.’

In Miss Jemima’s eyes an autograph letter of her sister, Miss Pinkerton, was an object of as deep veneration as would have been a letter from a sovereign. Only when her pupils quitted the establishment, or when they were about to be married, and once, when poor Miss Birch died of the scarlet fever, was Miss Pinkerton known to write personally to the parents of her pupils; and it was Jemima’s opinion that if anything *could* console Mrs Birch for her daughter’s loss, it would be that pious and eloquent composition in which Miss Pinkerton announced the event.

In the present instance Miss Pinkerton’s ‘billet’ was to the following effect:

‘*The Mall, Chiswick, June 15, 18—.*

‘MADAM, — After her six years’ residence at the Mall, I have the honour and happiness of presenting Miss Amelia Sedley to her parents, as a young lady not unworthy to occupy a fitting position in their polished and refined circle. Those virtues which characterise the young English gentlewoman, those accomplishments which become her birth and station, will not be found wanting in the amiable Miss Sedley, whose *industry* and *obedience* have endeared her to her instructors, and whose delightful sweetness of temper has charmed her *aged* and her youthful companions.

‘In music, in dancing, in orthography, in every variety of embroidery and needlework, she will be found to have realised her friends’ fondest wishes. In geography there is still much

to be desired; and a careful and undeviating use of the back-board, for four hours daily during the next three years, is recommended as necessary to the acquisition of that dignified deportment and carriage, so requisite for every young lady of *fashion*.

'In the principles of religion and morality, Miss Sedley will be found worthy of an establishment which has been honoured by the presence of *The Great Lexicographer*, and the patronage of the admirable Mrs Chapone. In leaving the Mall, Miss Amelia carries with her the hearts of her companions, and the affectionate regards of her mistress, who has the honour to subscribe herself,

'Madam, your most obliged humble servant,

'BARBARA PINKERTON.

'P.S. — Miss Sharp accompanies Miss Sedley. It is particularly requested that Miss Sharp's stay in Russell Square may not exceed ten days. The family of distinction with whom she is engaged, desire to avail themselves of her services as soon as possible.'

This letter completed, Miss Pinkerton proceeded to write her own name, and Miss Sedley's, in the fly-leaf of a Johnson's Dictionary — the interesting work which she invariably presented to her scholars on their departure from the Mall. On the cover was inserted a copy of 'Lines addressed to a young lady on quitting Miss Pinkerton's school, at the Mall; by the late revered Doctor Samuel Johnson.' In fact, the Lexicographer's name was always on the lips of this majestic woman, and a visit he had paid to her was the cause of her reputation and her fortune.

Being commanded by her elder sister to get 'the Dictionary' from the cupboard, Miss Jemima had extracted two copies of the book from the receptacle in question. When Miss Pinkerton had finished the inscription in

the first, Jemima, with rather a dubious and timid air, handed her the second.

‘For whom is this, Miss Jemima?’ said Miss Pinkerton, with awful coldness.

‘For Becky Sharp,’ answered Jemima, trembling very much, and blushing over her withered face and neck, as she turned her back on her sister. ‘For Becky Sharp: she’s going too.’

‘MISS JEMIMA!’ exclaimed Miss Pinkerton, in the largest capitals. ‘Are you in your senses? Replace the Dixonary, in the closet, and never venture to take such a liberty in future.’

‘Well, sister, it’s only two-and-ninepence, and poor Becky will be miserable if she don’t get one.’

‘Send Miss Sedley instantly to me,’ said Miss Pinkerton. And so, venturing not to say another word, poor Jemima trotted off, exceedingly flurried and nervous.

Miss Sedley’s papa was a merchant in London, and a man of some wealth; whereas Miss Sharp was an articulated pupil, for whom Miss Pinkerton had done, as she thought, quite enough, without conferring upon her at parting the high honour of the Dixonary.

Although schoolmistresses’ letters are to be trusted no more nor less than churchyard epitaphs; yet, as it sometimes happens that a person departs this life who is really deserving of all the praises the stonecutter carves over his bones; who *is* a good Christian, a good parent, child, wife, or husband; who actually *does* leave a disconsolate family to mourn his loss; so in academies of the male and female sex it occurs every now and then, that the pupil is fully worthy of the praises bestowed by the disinterested instructor. Now Miss Amelia Sedley was a young lady of this singular species; and deserved not only all that Miss Pinkerton said in her praise, but

had many charming qualities which that pompous old Minerva of a woman could not see, from the differences of rank and age between her pupil and herself.

For she could not only sing like a lark, or a Mrs Billington, and dance like Hillisberg or Parisot; and embroider beautifully; and spell as well as a Dictionary itself; but she had such a kindly, smiling, tender, gentle, generous heart of her own, as won the love of everybody who came near her, from Minerva herself down to the poor girl in the scullery and the one-eyed tartwoman's daughter, who was permitted to vend her wares once a week to the young ladies in the Mall. She had twelve intimate and bosom friends out of the twenty-four young ladies. Even envious Miss Briggs never spoke ill of her: high and mighty Miss Saltire (Lord Dexter's granddaughter) allowed that her figure was genteel; and as for Miss Swartz, the rich woolly-haired mulatto from St Kitts, on the day Amelia went away, she was in such a passion of tears, that they were obliged to send for Dr Floss, and half tipsify her with sal volatile. Miss Pinkerton's attachment was, as may be supposed, from the high position and eminent virtues of that lady, calm and dignified; but Miss Jemima had already whimpered several times at the idea of Amelia's departure; and, but for fear of her sister, would have gone off in downright hysterics like the heiress (who paid double) of St Kitt's. Such luxury of grief, however, is only allowed to parlour-boarders. Honest Jemima had all the bills, and the washing, and the mending, and the puddings, and the plate and crockery, and the servants to superintend. But why speak about her? It is probable that we shall not hear of her again from this moment to the end of time, and that when the great filagree iron gates are once closed on her, she and her awful sister

will never issue therefrom into this little world of history.

But as we are to see a great deal of Amelia, there is no harm in saying, at the outset of our acquaintance, that she was a dear little creature; and a great mercy it is, both in life and in novels, which (and the latter especially) abound in villains of the most sombre sort, that we are to have for a constant companion so guileless and good-natured a person. As she is not a heroine, there is no need to describe her person; indeed I am afraid that her nose was rather short than otherwise, and her cheeks a great deal too round and red for a heroine; but her face blushed with rosy health, and her lips with the freshest of smiles, and she had a pair of eyes which sparkled with the brightest and honestest good-humour, except indeed when they filled with tears, and that was a great deal too often; for the silly thing would cry over a dead canary-bird; or over a mouse, that the cat had haply seized upon; or over the end of a novel, were it ever so stupid; and as for saying an unkind word to her, were any persons hard-hearted enough to do so — why, so much the worse for them. Even Miss Pinkerton, that austere and godlike woman, ceased scolding her after the first time, and though she no more comprehended sensibility than she did Algebra, gave all masters and teachers particular orders to treat Miss Sedley with the utmost gentleness, as harsh treatment was injurious to her.

So that when the day of departure came, between her two customs of laughing and crying, Miss Sedley was greatly puzzled how to act. She was glad to go home, and yet most wofully sad at leaving school. For three days before, little Laura Martin, the orphan, followed her about, like a little dog. She had to make and re-

ceive at least fourteen presents — to make fourteen solemn promises of writing every week: 'Send my letters under cover to my grandpapa, the Earl of Dexter,' said Miss Saltire (who, by the way, was rather shabby): 'Never mind the postage, but write every day, you dear darling,' said the impetuous and woolly-headed, but generous and affectionate, Miss Swartz; and the orphan little Laura Martin (who was just in roundhand), took her friend's hand and said, looking up in her face wistfully, 'Amelia, when I write to you I shall call you Mamma.' All which details, I have no doubt, JONES, who reads this book at his Club, will pronounce to be excessively foolish, trivial, twaddling, and ultra-sentimental. Yes; I can see Jones at this minute (rather flushed with his joint of mutton and half-pint of wine) taking out his pencil and scoring under the words 'foolish, twaddling', etc., and adding to them his own remark of '*quite true*'. Well, he is a lofty man of genius, and admires the great and heroic in life and novels; and so had better take warning and go elsewhere.

Well, then. The flowers, and the presents, and the trunks, and bonnet-boxes of Miss Sedley having been arranged by Mr Sambo in the carriage, together with a very small and weather-beaten old cow's-skin trunk with Miss Sharp's card neatly nailed upon it, which was delivered by Sambo with a grin, and packed by the coachman with a corresponding sneer — the hour for parting came; and the grief of that moment was considerably lessened by the admirable discourse which Miss Pinkerton addressed to her pupil. Not that the parting speech caused Amelia to philosophize, or that it armed her in any way with a calmness, the result of argument; but it was intolerably dull, pompous, and tedious; and having the fear of her schoolmistress greatly before.

her eyes, Miss Sedley did not venture, in her presence, to give way to any ebullitions of private grief. A seed-cake and a bottle of wine were produced in the drawing-room, as on the solemn occasions of the visits of parents, and these refreshments being partaken of, Miss Sedley was at liberty to depart.

‘You’ll go in and say good-bye to Miss Pinkerton, Becky!’ said Miss Jemima to a young lady of whom nobody took any notice, and who was coming downstairs with her own bandbox.

‘I suppose I must,’ said Miss Sharp calmly, and much to the wonder of Miss Jemima; and the latter having knocked at the door, and receiving permission to come in, Miss Sharp advanced in a very unconcerned manner, and said in French, and with a perfect accent, ‘*Mademoiselle, je viens vous faire mes adieux.*’

Miss Pinkerton did not understand French; she only directed those who did; but biting her lips and throwing up her venerable and Roman-nosed head (on top of which figured a large solemn turban), she said, ‘Miss Sharp, I wish you a good-morning.’ As the Hammer-smith Semiramis spoke she waved one hand, both by way of adieu, and to give Miss Sharp an opportunity of shaking one of the fingers of the hand which was left out for that purpose.

Miss Sharp only folded her own hands with a very frigid smile and bow, and quite declined to accept the proffered honour; on which Semiramis tossed up her turban more indignantly than ever. In fact, it was a little battle between the young lady and the old one, and the latter was worsted. ‘Heaven bless you, my child,’ said she, embracing Amelia, and scowling the while over the girl’s shoulder at Miss Sharp. ‘Come away, Becky,’ said Miss Jemima, pulling the young