



高等学校英语类专业国标规划教材

Selected Readings in English  
and American Fiction

# 英美小说选读

◎ 宁一中 主编



外语教学与研究出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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# 英美小说选读

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# 前言

英美文学方面的教材，国内外已经出版了不少：国外的如《诺顿美国文学选读》、《诺顿英国文学选读》、《贝德福德文学选读》、《小说一百篇》等；国内的如王佐良、李赋宁先生等主编的《英国文学名篇选注》、杨岂深先生等主编的《英国文学选读》与《美国文学选读》、罗经国先生主编的《新编英国文学选读》、陈嘉先生主编的《英国文学作品选读》、钱青先生主编的《美国文学名著精选》、万培德先生主编的《美国二十世纪小说选读》、张伯香先生主编的《英国文学教程》等等，不一而足。这些教材各有偏重，各具特色。《诺顿文学选读》所选作家作品最多，让人有“浩瀚无边”之感；《贝德福德文学选读》设计了两种目录，即总目录与分目录，给读者提供了不少“按需阅读”的方便；《小说一百篇》的特点在于为读者提供了思考题。国内各家选本或以史料、选文结合见长，或以注解详尽取胜；时间上或自古代至当代，或独取某一时期；地域上或英或美，或英美兼及，凡此种种，各有所长。

与同类教材相比，本书的特色是：①求精求新；②融知识性与研究性为一体，具有较强的实用价值。

“求精”体现在选材方面。英美小说浩如烟海，各类“选读”自有“选”的范围和标准。本书以精益求精为原则，选取有代表意义的十余位英美作家的作品。

亨利·菲尔丁是18世纪英国杰出的小说家，英国现实主义小说的奠基者。他把直接的生活作为描写对象，通过日常生活细节塑造人物，表现生活本质，开启了以狄更斯、萨克雷等为代表的以社会风貌为主的全景小说传统。小说家兼诗人托马斯·哈代的作品通过描写故事中人物的悲惨境遇，反映工业化势力深入农村后给英国宗法制农村带来的变化，其中充

满了对主人公贫困生活 and 不幸遭遇的同情，对工业文明的副作用以及资产阶级虚伪的道德、法律和宗教的揭露和批判。反思我们的当下，重读这些经典会给我们不少的启示。波兰出生的英籍小说家康拉德是当今最为评论界所重的作家之一，其代表作《黑暗的中心》这个标题已经成了人们评论人性邪恶的常用语，对人的“黑暗的中心”的探讨也成了很多小说的母题。爱尔兰小说家詹姆斯·乔伊斯被认为是现代主义文学巨匠，20 世纪最伟大的作家之一，其作品及“意识流”技巧在世界范围内都有着巨大的影响。小说家、剧作家、后现代主义的杰出代表塞缪尔·贝克特也是一位众所周知的世界级大师。曼斯菲尔德是世界短篇小说中期发展阶段的代表作家之一；哲学家兼文学家默多克也久负盛名，其作品因富有哲理性而增加了理解的难度，但语言优美、形象，表达了深邃的思想，总是给人们以无穷的魅力。约翰·福尔斯的小说具有明显的新历史主义、互文、元叙事等后现代实验小说的特征，是英国后现代主义代表作家之一。以上作家及其作品理所当然成为本书理想的选择对象。

厄内斯特·海明威是美国 20 世纪最重要的小说家之一，是战后“迷惘的一代”的代表作家，1954 年获诺贝尔文学奖。另一位美国著名作家、诺贝尔文学奖获得者福克纳深为中国读者所熟悉，他在创作手法上的试验与创新，对美国南方的深刻观察和描写，都是评论界批评的焦点。美国黑人女作家托妮·莫里森以《最蓝的眼睛》、《宠儿》等闻名于世，并“因其富有洞察力和诗情画意的小说把美国现实的一个重要方面写活了”而于 1993 年获诺贝尔文学奖。《宠儿》通过一个凄美的黑人故事深刻地反映了美国黑人的生存状态。另一位美国女作家伊迪丝·华顿以描写上流社会的世态风俗见长，我们可以通过她的《欢乐之家》领略其文采以及 19 世纪末 20 世纪初的美国新贵旧豪交替的情景。国内学界已经对离散文学及美国少数族裔文学有了很多的研究，我们选取了汤亭亭这位目前非常活跃的美籍华裔作家的作品，希望借此能对东西方文化碰撞和沟通的艰难过程、对美国多元文化中少数族裔的地位，尤其是少数族裔中的性别问题有所了解。

从所选作家来看，既有无法回避的公认的“大家”，如康拉德、福克纳、

乔伊斯、海明威，也有值得关注却被国内一些同类教材忽略的“名家”与“新秀”，如托妮·莫里森、伊迪丝·华顿、汤亭亭等。这样，一则可以与既有教材互为补充，二则可以让读者通过有限的篇幅窥见当代英美小说之一斑。

“求新”体现在体例方面。本书编写体例为：全书分为13个单元，每一单元由作品选读、文学知识、拓展阅读以及参考书目四个部分组成。

“作品选读”包括“作家简介”和“选文”，“选文”后设置了“题解”、“注释”和“思考题”。“文学知识”包括“理论与批评”以及“文学术语”两项内容。“拓展阅读”主要有“选文”、“题解”、“注释”和“思考题”四个模块，“选文”内容可能出自本单元选文的同一作者，也可能出自同一流派的另一作者，目的是便于读者对同一作家作品作进一步的了解，或与风格相近的作家作品进行比较。考虑到全书篇幅有限，此部分内容以电子稿的形式放在外研社 Unipus 教学平台的教材支持中心（<http://heep.unipus.cn/support/>），供读者免费下载。“参考书目”的主要目的是为对该作家作品的进一步研究提供帮助，尤其希望为本科生毕业论文的撰写提供有益参考。为配合高校教师使用本教材，我们精心设计了几套英美文学选读测试样卷，放在教材支持中心的网站上，供免费下载。另外，书中所有选篇的出处也将以电子文本的形式提供给读者，以方便查找相关资料。由此可见，体例上的“求新”主要是为了教学过程中的“实用”。

除“求精求新”之外，本教材的另一个突出特点是融知识性与研究性为一体，也就是说，本书除了像一般教材那样提供必要的文学知识之外，还具有较强的研究色彩，其研究性特点表现在书中的“思考题”、“理论与批评”、“文学术语”和“参考书目”诸项。这些项目的设置，主要目的是为学生撰写学位论文提供指导。学生们结合选文对这些项目进行研读、体会，既能从选题的思路得到启发，又能了解论文写作的基本方法，还能找到有用的参考书。不用说，这些项目不仅对本科生有益，还为有关的研究者提供了进一步研究的参考。

综上所述，本书不仅可以作为英语专业本科生文学选读课程的教材，同时也可作为英美文学爱好者、研究者以及英美文学专业研究生入学考试的参考书目。

本教材由北京语言大学外国语学院英语文学研究室的部分老师编写。  
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在本书的编写和出版过程中，我们得到了北京语言大学外国语学院院级项目的支持；北京外国语大学外语教学与研究出版社的徐建中先生热情接纳本书的出版，本书编辑冯涛与邓付华两位女士为此书付出了辛勤的劳动，谨此一并致以衷心的感谢！

在本书的编写过程中，我们参考了很多文献和研究成果，这些都在每个单元的参考书目中列出；本书部分文章的版权分别属于不同的个人或机构，谨此对有关作者、编者和出版者致以诚挚的谢意，并敬请各版权持有者通过出版社与本书编者联系处理。

由于编者水平有限，纰漏在所难免，恳请读者批评指正。

宁一中  
2014年7月  
于北京语言大学

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# Unit 1 Henry Fielding

## 作品选读 *Selected Reading*

### 作家简介 / About the Author

亨利·菲尔丁 (Henry Fielding, 1707-1754) 是 18 世纪英国杰出的小说家。菲尔丁生于没落的贵族世家, 从小接受了良好的教育, 少年时期进入贵族子弟学校伊顿公学, 后到荷兰莱顿大学学习法律和古典文学, 但因家庭经济困难而中途辍学。回国后, 菲尔丁以编剧和办剧院谋生。1730 年至 1737 年, 菲尔丁创作了二十多个剧本。这些戏剧尖锐地讽刺了当时的社会政治制度, 如《堂吉珂德在英国》(*Don Quixote in England*, 1734) 讽刺了英国的选举制度, 《1736 年的历史记事》(*The Historical Register for the Year 1736*, 1737) 揭露了英国政府的贪污腐败等。由于揭露了统治者们贪赃枉法的无耻行径, 激怒了当权者, 1737 年议会通过了戏剧检查法, 封闭大批剧院, 并严禁在公开场合嘲笑国王和政府要人, 菲尔丁的剧本遭到禁演。菲尔丁被迫放弃戏剧创作, 重新学习法律, 并于 1740 年获律师资格。此后的 14 年间, 菲尔丁不仅积极投身司法和治安的本职工作, 撰写政论文章, 创办《真爱国者》杂志 (*The True Patriot*) 和《考文特花园杂志》(*The Covent-Garden Journal*) 等, 并由一部模拟嘲讽小说《对莎美拉·安德鲁斯生平的辩护》(*An Apology for the Life of Mrs. Shamela Andrews*, 1741) 偶然地开始了小说创作, 迈出了成为蜚声英国乃至世界著名小说家的第一步。超负荷劳作损害了菲尔丁的健康, 他被迫于 1754 年前往葡萄牙休养, 同年逝于异乡里斯本。

菲尔丁在英国文学史上的主要贡献是在小说方面。他共创作了



四部长篇小说:《约瑟夫·安德鲁斯传》(*The History of the Adventures of Joseph Andrews and of His Friend Mr. Abraham Adams*, 1742)、《大伟人江奈生·魏尔德传》(*The Life of Mr. Jonathan Wild the Great*, 1743)、《弃儿汤姆·琼斯传》(*The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling*, 1749)和《阿米莉亚》(*Amelia*, 1751)。菲尔丁是英国现实主义小说的奠基者。他的创作摒弃了以前散文作品中常见的寓言、传奇、道德说教和宗教神秘色彩,把直接的生活现实作为描写对象,将错综复杂的社会矛盾反映到作品之中,并通过日常生活细节的描写来塑造人物,表现生活本质。菲尔丁的小说对英国社会进行了全景式的描绘,开启了狄更斯、萨克雷等以社会风貌为主的全景小说(panoramic novel)传统。

作为诗人、戏剧家、讽刺家、散文家、新闻工作者和法律改革家,菲尔丁把他各方面的才能和广阔的社会经验都运用于他的小说创作中,使他的小说内容极为丰富。在人物塑造上,菲尔丁强调,他的小说“不写人,而写言行举止;不写个人,而写群类”。这些生动的群类化人物生动地展现了社会各阶层的全貌。因此有论者指出,菲尔丁的小说写的“不是人,而是风俗”,而恰恰是通过描写风俗与社会环境,菲尔丁的作品表现了历史空间,具备了史诗般的丰富和博大。

此外,在《约瑟夫·安德鲁斯传》的序文和《弃儿汤姆·琼斯传》的每卷开头部分,菲尔丁提出了自己对小说创作的意见:他把自己的小说叫做“散文体喜剧史诗”,并且规定了小说的性质、内容与形式。他在小说创作以及创作理论上为英国小说的发展开辟了崭新的境界,对19世纪英国以及欧洲许多国家的小说发展都有重大影响,被19世纪的英国小说家沃尔特·司各特誉为“英国小说之父”。

## 选文 / Selection

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### The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling

#### Book III

Containing the most memorable Transactions which passed in the Family of Mr. *Allworthy*, from the Time when *Tommy Jones* arrived at the Age of Fourteen, till he attained the Age of Nineteen. In this Book the Reader may pick up some Hints concerning the Education of Children.

#### Chapter i.

##### Containing little or nothing.

The Reader will be pleased to remember, that, at the Beginning of the Second Book of this History, we gave him a Hint of our Intention to pass over several large Periods of Time, in which nothing happened worthy of being recorded in a Chronicle of this Kind.

In so doing, we do not only consult our own Dignity and Ease, but the Good and Advantage of the Reader: For besides, that, by these Means, we prevent him from throwing away his Time, in reading either without Pleasure or Emolument, we give him, at all such Seasons, an Opportunity of employing that wonderful Sagacity, of which he is Master, by filling up these vacant Spaces of Time with his own Conjectures; for which Purpose we have taken Care to qualify him in the preceding Pages.

For Instance, what Reader but knows that Mr. *Allworthy* felt, at first, for the Loss of his Friend, those Emotions of Grief, which, on such Occasions, enter into all Men whose Hearts are not composed of Flint, or their Heads of as solid Materials? Again, what Reader doth not know that Philosophy and Religion, in Time moderated, and at last extinguished this Grief? The former of these, teaching the Folly and Vanity of it, and the latter, correcting it as unlawful; and at the same Time assuaging it, by raising future Hopes and Assurances, which enable a strong and



religious Mind to take Leave of a Friend, on his Death-bed, with little less Indifference than if he was preparing for a long Journey; and, indeed, with little less Hope of seeing him again.

Nor can the judicious Reader be at a greater Loss on account of Mrs. *Bridget Blifil*, who, he may be assured, conducted herself through the whole Season in which Grief is to make its Appearance on the Outside of the Body, with the strictest Regard to all the Rules of Custom and Decency, suiting the Alterations of her Countenance to the several Alterations of her Habit: For as this changed from Weeds to Black, from Black to Grey, from Grey to White, so did her Countenance change from Dismal to Sorrowful, from Sorrowful to Sad, and from Sad to Serious, till the Day came in which she was allowed to return to her former Serenity.

We have mentioned these two, as Examples only of the Task which may be imposed on Readers of the lowest Class. Much higher and harder Exercises of Judgment and Penetration may reasonably be expected from the upper Graduates in Criticism.<sup>1</sup> Many notable Discoveries will, I doubt not, be made by such, of the Transactions which happened in the Family of our worthy Man<sup>2</sup>, during all the Years which we have thought proper to pass over: For tho' nothing worthy of a Place in this History occurred within that Period, yet did several Incidents happen, of equal Importance with those reported by the daily and weekly Historians of the Age, in reading which, great Numbers of Persons consume a considerable Part of their Time, very little, I am afraid, to their Emolument. Now, in the Conjectures here proposed, some of the most excellent Faculties of the Mind may be employed to much Advantage, since it is a more useful Capacity to be able to foretell the Actions of Men, in any Circumstance, from their Characters, than to judge of their Characters from their Actions. The former, I own, requires the greater Penetration; but may be accomplished by true Sagacity, with no less certainty than the latter.

As we are sensible that much the greatest Part of our Readers are very eminently possessed of this Quality, we have left them a Space of twelve

Years to exert it in; and shall now bring forth our Heroe, at about fourteen Years of Age, not questioning that many have been long impatient to be introduced to his Acquaintance.

## Chapter ii.

**The Heroe of this great History appears with very bad Omens. A little Tale, of so LOW a Kind, that some may think it not worth their Notice. A Word or two concerning a Squire, and more relating to a Game-keeper, and a School-master.**

As we determined when we first sat down to write this History, to flatter no Man, but to guide our Pen throughout by the Directions of Truth, we are obliged to bring our Heroe on the Stage in a much more disadvantageous Manner than we could wish; and to declare honestly, even at his first Appearance, that it was the universal Opinion of all Mr. *Allworthy's* Family, that he was certainly born to be hanged.

Indeed, I am sorry to say, there was too much Reason for this Conjecture. The Lad having, from his earliest Years, discovered a Propensity to many Vices, and especially to one, which hath as direct a Tendency as any other to that Fate, which we have just now observed to have been prophetically denounced against him. He had been already convicted of three Robberies, *viz.* of robbing an Orchard, of stealing a Duck out of a Farmer's Yard, and of picking Master *Blifil's* Pocket of a Ball.

The Vices of this young Man were, moreover, heightened, by the disadvantageous Light in which they appeared, when opposed to the Virtues of Master *Blifil*, his Companion; A Youth of so different a Cast from little *Jones*, that not only the Family, but all the Neighbourhood, resounded his Praises. He was, indeed, a Lad of a remarkable Disposition; sober, discreet, and pious, beyond his Age; Qualities which gained him the Love of every one who knew him, while *Tom Jones* was universally disliked; and many expressed their Wonder, that Mr. *Allworthy* would suffer such a Lad to be educated with his Nephew, lest the Morals of the



latter should be corrupted by his Example.

An Incident which happened about this Time, will set the Characters of these two Lads more fairly before the discerning Reader, than is in the Power of the longest Dissertation.

*Tom Jones*, who, bad as he is, must serve for the Heroe of this History, had only one Friend among all the Servants of the Family; for, as to Mrs. *Wilkins*<sup>3</sup>, she had long since given him up, and was perfectly reconciled to her Mistress. This Friend was the Game-keeper, a Fellow of a loose kind of Disposition, and who was thought not to entertain much stricter Notions concerning the Difference of *meum* and *tuum*<sup>4</sup>, than the young Gentleman himself. And hence, this Friendship gave Occasion to many sarcastical Remarks among the Domestics, most of which were either Proverbs before, or, at least, are become so now; and, indeed, the Wit of them all may be comprised in that short *Latin* proverb, "*Noscitur a socio*"; which, I think, is thus expressed in *English*, "You may know him by the company he keeps."

To say the Truth, some of that atrocious Wickedness in *Jones*, of which we have just mentioned three Examples, might, perhaps, be derived from the Encouragement he had received from this Fellow, who, in two or three Instances, had been what the Law calls an Accessory after the Fact<sup>5</sup>. For the whole Duck, and great Part of the Apples, were converted to the Use of the Game-keeper and his Family. Tho', as *Jones* alone was discovered, the poor Lad bore not only the whole Smart, but the whole Blame; both which fell again to his Lot, on the following Occasion.

Contiguous to Mr. *Allworthy's* Estate, was the Manor of one of those Gentlemen, who are called *Preservers of the Game*. This Species of Men, from the great Severity with which they revenge the Death of a Hare, or a Partridge, might be thought to cultivate the same Superstition with the Bannians in *India*<sup>6</sup>; many of whom, we are told, dedicate their whole Lives to the Preservation and Protection of certain Animals, was it not that our *English* Bannians, while they preserve them from other Enemies, will most unmercifully slaughter whole Horse-loads themselves, so that they stand

clearly acquitted of any such heathenish Superstition.

I have, indeed, a much better Opinion of this Kind of Men than is entertained by some, as I take them to answer the Order of Nature, and the good Purposes for which they were ordained, in a more ample Manner than many others. Now, as *Horace* tells us, that there are a Set of human Beings,

*Fruges consumere nati.*

“Born to consume the Fruits of the Earth.” So, I make no manner of Doubt but that there are others,

*Feras consumere nati.*

“Born to consume the Beasts of the Field,” or, as it is commonly called, the Game; and none, I believe, will deny, but that those Squires fulfil this End of their Creation.

Little *Jones* went one Day a shooting<sup>7</sup> with the Game-keeper; when, happening to spring a Covey of Partridges, near the Border of that Manor over which Fortune, to fulfil the wise Purposes of Nature, had planted one of the Game-Consumers, the Birds flew into it, and were *marked* (as it is called) by the two Sportsmen, in some Furze Bushes, about two or three hundred Paces beyond Mr. *Allworthy*’s Dominions.

Mr. *Allworthy* had given the Fellow strict Orders, on Pain of forfeiting his Place<sup>8</sup>, never to trespass on any of his Neighbours; no more on those who were less rigid in this Matter, than on the Lord of this Manor. With regard to others, indeed, these Orders had not been always very scrupulously kept; but as the Disposition of the Gentleman with whom the Partridges had taken Sanctuary, was well known, the Game-keeper had never yet attempted to invade his Territories. Nor had he done it now, had not the younger Sportsman, who was excessively eager to pursue the flying Game, over-persuaded him; but *Jones* being very importunate, the other, who was himself keen enough after the Sport, yielded to his Persuasions, entered the Manor, and shot one of the Partridges.

The Gentleman himself was at that Time on Horseback, at a little Distance from them; and hearing the Gun go off, he immediately made





towards the Place, and discovered poor *Tom*: For the Game-keeper had leapt into the thickest Part of the Furze-Brake, where he had happily concealed himself.

The Gentleman having searched the Lad, and found the Partridge upon him, denounced great Vengeance, swearing he would acquaint Mr. *Allworthy*. He was as good as his Word; for he rode immediately to his House, and complained of the Trespass on his Manor, in as high Terms, and as bitter Language, as if his House had been broken open, and the most valuable Furniture stolen out of it. He added, that some other Person was in his Company, tho' he could not discover him: For that two Guns had been discharged almost in the same Instant. And, says he, "we have found only this Partridge, but the Lord knows what Mischief they have done."

At his Return home *Tom* was presently convened before Mr. *Allworthy*. He owned the Fact, and alleged no other Excuse but what was really true, *viz.* that the Covey was originally sprung in Mr. *Allworthy's* own Manor.

*Tom* was then interrogated who was with him, which Mr. *Allworthy* declared he was resolved to know, acquainting the Culprit with the Circumstance of the two Guns, which had been deposed by the Squire and both his Servants; but *Tom* stoutly persisted in asserting that he was alone; yet, to say the Truth, he hesitated a little at first, which would have confirmed Mr. *Allworthy's* Belief, had what the Squire and his Servants said, wanted any further Confirmation.

The Game-keeper being a suspected Person, was now sent for, and the Question put to him; but he, relying on the Promise which *Tom* had made him, to take all upon himself, very resolutely denied being in Company with the young Gentleman, or indeed having seen him the whole Afternoon.

Mr. *Allworthy* then turned towards *Tom*, with more than usual Anger in his Countenance, and advised him to confess who was with him;