

中文导读英文版



凡尔纳科幻小说系列

Family without a Name

无名之家

[法] 儒勒·凡尔纳 原著

王勋 纪飞 等 编译

清华大学出版社

(中 文 导 读 英 文 版)

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内 容 简 介

Family without a Name, 中文译名为《无名之家》, 这是一部充满传奇、理性、人性与爱国思想的文学著作, 它由法国著名作家儒勒·凡尔纳编著。本书以 1837 年加拿大民族独立运动为背景, 讲述了一批爱国志士为争取民族独立抗击英国殖民者的可歌可泣的事迹。主人公让·桑依是加拿大家喻户晓的民族独立领袖, 他年轻、智勇双全。虽然他的父亲是个见利忘义的卖国贼, 而他却是令整个加拿大为之自豪的民族英雄, 并且为国家的独立事业献出了宝贵的生命。

该书至今被译成世界上多种文字, 曾经先后多次被改编成电影。书中所展现的传奇故事伴随了一代又一代人的美丽童年、少年直至成年。无论作为语言学习的课本, 还是作为通俗的文学读本, 本书对当代中国的青少年都将产生积极的影响。为了使读者能够了解英文故事概况, 进而提高阅读速度和阅读水平, 在每章的开始部分增加了中文导读。

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儒勒·凡尔纳（Jules Verne, 1828—1905），法国著名作家，现代科幻小说的奠基人，被誉为“科幻小说之父”。凡尔纳一生共创作了六十多部充满神奇与浪漫的科幻小说，其代表作有《气球上的五星期》、《地心游记》、《从地球到月球》、《海底两万里》、《八十天周游世界》、《格兰特船长的儿女》和《神秘岛》等，这些小说被译成世界上几十种文字，并多次被搬上银幕，在世界上广为流传。

儒勒·凡尔纳于 1828 年 2 月 8 日出生在法国西部海港南特。自幼热爱海洋，向往远航探险。他的父亲是一位事业成功的律师，并希望凡尔纳日后也以律师作为职业。18 岁时，他遵从父训到首都巴黎攻读法律。可是他对法律毫无兴趣，却爱上了文学和戏剧。1863 年，他发表了第一部科幻小说《气球上的五星期》，之后又出版了使他获得巨大声誉的科幻三部曲：《格兰特船长的儿女》、《海底两万里》和《神秘岛》。凡尔纳的科幻小说是真实性与大胆幻想的结合：奇幻的故事情节、鲜明的人物形象、丰富而奇妙的想象、浓郁的浪漫主义风格和生活情趣，使之产生了巨大的艺术魅力，赢得了全世界各国读者，特别是青少年读者的喜爱。他的作品中所表现的自然科学方面的许多预言和假设，在他去世之后得以印证和实现，至今仍然启发着人们的想象力和创造力。

总的说来，凡尔纳的小说有两大特点。第一，他的作品是丰富的幻想和科学知识的结合。虽然凡尔纳笔下的幻想极为奇特、大胆，但其中有着坚实的科学基础，这些作品既是科学精神的幻想曲，也是富有幻想色彩的科学预言，他的许多科幻猜想最后变成了现实。例如，他不仅在小说《从地球到月球》中用大炮将探月飞行器送上太空，甚至还将发射场安排在了美国佛罗里达州，这正是“阿波罗登月计划”的发射场，他在小说《海底两万里》中虚构了“鹦鹉螺号”潜水艇，在该小说出版 10 年后，第一艘真正的潜水艇才下水；在《征服者罗比尔》中有一个类似直升飞机的飞行



器，数十年后，人类才将这一设想变成了现实。此外，他的小说中还出现了电视、霓虹灯、导弹、坦克和太空飞船等科学技术应用概念，而这些后来都变成了现实。第二，他的作品中的主人公是一些鲜明、生动而富有进取心和正义感的人物，他们或是地理发现者、探险家、科学家、发明家，具有超人的智慧、坚强的毅力和执着不懈的精神；或是反对民族歧视、民族压迫的战士，反对社会不公的抗争者，追求自由的旅行家，在他们身上具有反压迫、反强权、反传统的战斗精神，他们热爱自由、热爱平等，维护人的尊严。凡尔纳所塑造的这些人物形象，他们远大的理想、坚强的性格、优秀的品质和高尚的情操已赢得了亿万读者的喜爱和尊敬，并一直成为人们向往的偶像和学习的榜样。

1900年，儒勒·凡尔纳的第一部中译本小说《八十天周游世界》（当时的中文译名是《八十日环游记》）被介绍给中国的读者，直至新中国成立之前，陆续又有梁启超、鲁迅等文化名人将凡尔纳的作品翻译出版。20世纪50年代后期，凡尔纳的科幻小说又开始为国内翻译界和出版界所关注，并在新中国读者面前重新显示了科幻小说旺盛的生命力。20世纪80年代，凡尔纳的作品再次受到读者的青睐，国内许多出版社相继翻译出版了凡尔纳的科幻小说，一时形成了“凡尔纳热”。

目前，国内已出版的凡尔纳小说的形式主要有两种：一种是中文翻译版，另一种是中英文对照版。而其中的中英文对照读本比较受读者的欢迎，这主要是得益于中国人热衷于学习英文的大环境。从英文学习的角度来看，直接使用纯英文的学习资料更有利于英语学习。考虑到对英文内容背景的了解有助于英文阅读，使用中文导读应该是一种比较好的方式，也可以说是该类型书的第三种版本形式。采用中文导读而非中英文对照的方式进行编排，这样有利于国内读者摆脱对英文阅读依赖中文注释的习惯。基于以上原因，我们决定编译凡尔纳系列科幻小说中的经典，其中包括《气球上的五星期》、《地心游记》、《从地球到月球》、《环游月球》、《海底两万里》、《八十天周游世界》、《格兰特船长的儿女》、《神秘岛》、《沙皇的信使》、《喀尔巴阡古堡》、《无名之家》、《征服者罗比尔》、《大臣号幸存者》、《亚马逊漂流记》、《太阳系历险记》、《两年假期》和《测量子午线》等，并采用中文导读英文版的形式出版。在中文导读中，我们尽力使其贴近原作的精髓，也尽可能保留原作的风格。我们希望能够编出为当代中国读者所喜爱的经典读本。读者在阅读英文故事之前，可以先阅读中文导读内容，这样有利于了解故事背景，从而加快阅读速度。我们相信，这些经典著作的



引进对加强当代中国读者，特别是青少年读者的科学素养和人文修养是非常有帮助的。

本书主要内容由王勋、纪飞编译。参加本书故事素材搜集整理及编译工作的还有郑佳、刘乃亚、赵雪、左新杲、黄福成、冯洁、徐鑫、马启龙、王业伟、王旭敏、陈楠、王多多、邵舒丽、周丽萍、王晓旭、李永振、孟宪行、熊红华、胡国平、熊建国、徐平国、王小红等。限于我们的文学素养和英语水平，书中难免不当之处，衷心希望读者朋友批评指正。



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第一章 历史背景

Chapter 1 Historical Background



十八世纪末的哲学家评论英法争夺的加拿大是几亩冻土，而现在这“几亩冻土”的王国已经比欧洲还大了。

从一五三四年开始，几位法国人先后进入这大片领地。一六零六年法国人尚普兰建立了魁北克，又过了几年英国人在弗吉尼亚河岸上建起了居民点。由此，英法之间发生了战争，印第安人也加入了。

一七零三年，路易十五把加拿大的所有权让给了英国。美国于一七七四年七月四日发表独立宣言，英国很害怕自己的殖民地加入美国联邦，然而事情并未发生。

一七九一年新宪法把这片土地分为两部分：西部叫上加拿大，东部叫下加拿大。派别的斗争仍然继续，并且越来越激烈。一八三一年有三名法裔加拿大爱国者丧生。由于移民的增加，英国人的势力得到了加强。他们要不惜任何代价使加拿大英国化，而爱国者们则决心抵抗到底。

为提防随时可能发生的起义，总督高斯福勋爵和总指挥约翰·科尔波恩爵士、戈尔上校、警察局长、吉尔伯特·阿高尔于一八三七年八月二十三日晚在一起商量如何对付将出现的紧急情况。

此时的总指挥只能召集四十个营和七个连的步兵。野战炮也只有三四门，还有一个骑兵团，但他又必须要解散立宪会。

性情温和且反对暴力的总督解释说，解散那些协会的目的是要避免引起暴乱，可以用武力规制，但不可以镇压。

他们又谈起了监视德·沃德勒夷先生的情况，虽然他在一八三二年和一

八三五年参加了暴动，但找不到证据控告他。总指挥命令不惜任何代价也要找到证据，并相信如果战争爆发，胜利最终还是属于英国。这就是好战的总指挥的本性。

这一年五月七日，在一次改良派主要人员参加的会议上，在法裔加拿大人中深得民心的帕皮诺提出：加拿大要团结在一个人周围，此人要爱憎分明、意志坚强。

七月十五日，总督宣布自卫队可驱散煽动性的集会，现在帕皮诺成了起义的领袖，但还有一个叫让·桑侬的神秘人物在民众中有很大的影响。

没有人认识这个人，也不知道他从哪里来、现在在哪里。他已成了人们心中的神灵。

警察局长表示他们正组织精干人马在追踪，其中包括能干的瑞普。他们提起了一八二五年为了酬金而出卖同伙的“西蒙·摩盖茨”，想着能不能再用这种办法找出让·桑侬。

警察局长阿高尔说西蒙·摩盖茨受到法裔加拿大人的排斥后来消失了。总督告诉他们，现在用金钱收买他们是不可能的。而总指挥认为：当初大家也都这样认为，最后西蒙·摩盖茨还是出卖了朋友。

这时秘探瑞普过来了，他报告说让·桑侬出现在魁北克一个裁缝铺旁边的房子里，那是塞巴斯蒂安·格哈蒙律师的家，他也是议员，他们去时没找到让·桑侬。

总指挥认为，让·桑侬去了蒙特利尔，总督命令到那里去找。警察局长命令瑞普带人去，采取一切手段抓捕危险分子。

瑞普问：这次抓捕有赏金吗？当听总督说给四千美元时，感到少了点。总督同意再加两千元，只要他能抓到人，侦探承诺一定能抓到便走了。

*W*e Pity the wretched human race, who for the sake of a few acres of ice are cutting one another's throats' commented the philosophers towards the end of the eighteenth century. The reference was to Canada, for whose possession the French and English were at war.

Two years previously, when all America was claimed by the kings of Spain and Portugal, Francis I had exclaimed 'I'd like to see the clause in Adam's will which left them this vast heritage!' And he had some reason for saying so, for part of this region was soon to take the name of New France.

The French, it is true, have not been able to keep this magnificent American colony. None the less, much of its population still remains French, and is attached to Ancient Gaul by those ties of blood; of racial identity, and of natural instinct, which international politics can never break. And those 'few acres of ice,' as they were contemptuously called, now form a Kingdom whose area is greater than that of Europe.

A Frenchman had taken possession of these vast territories in 1534. Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, had followed deep into the heart of the country a river which he called the St. Lawrence. A year later another French explorer reached a group of log-huts— 'Canada' in the Indian language — which has become Quebec and another hamlet which has become Montreal. Two centuries later these cities, about the same time as Kingston and Toronto both claimed to be capitals, until, to put an end to their rivalries, Ottawa was declared to be the centre of government of that great American colony which is now known as the Dominion of Canada.

In 1606 another Frenchman, Champlain, founded Quebec, and a few years later the English established their first settlements on the shores of Virginia. Then were sown the seeds of national jealousy which developed into a struggle between England and France in the New World. The Indians were drawn into it, the Algonquins and the Hurons siding with Champlain against the Iroquois, who allied themselves with the forces of the United Kingdom.

The war continued intermittently and with varying fortunes. It involved horrible massacres, and ended only when, after Wolfe and Montcalm had fallen on the Heights of Abraham, Louis XV, by the treaty of 1763, ceded to England all rights in the whole Canadian territory.

But the English did not understand how to conciliate the peoples who had submitted to them; they knew only how to destroy. But a nationality cannot be destroyed when most of its inhabitants have kept the love of their former motherland and her ideals. In vain did the British try to impose English law on the French Canadians, to force them to take an oath of loyalty. As a result of energetic protests a Bill was passed in 1774 placing the colony under French legislation.

Now, having nothing further to fear from France, the United Kingdom

found itself faced with the Americans. Their forces even marched upon Quebec, but did not succeed in storming the City. A year later — on 4th July 1776 — came the Declaration of Independence of the United States.

Then came a distressing time for the French Canadians. The English were obsessed by one fear, that their colony would escape them by joining the great Federation and seeking refuge under the Star—Spangled Banner which the Americans were unfurling just over the horizon. But nothing of the sort happened — which is to be regretted in the interests of all true patriots.

In 1791 a new Constitution divided the land into two provinces: Upper Canada in the west, Lower Canada in the east, with Quebec as its capital. But the struggle continued between the two races, at first solely on the political field. The royalists — the loyalists, as they called themselves— even thought of repealing the Constitution of 1791, and of reuniting Canada into one province, so as to give more influence to the British element, and to proscribe the use of the French language, which was still the language of parliament and judicature. But the 'reformist' deputies protested so energetically that the Crown gave up this detestable scheme.

Yet the dispute became more embittered, and the election led to serious clashes: in 1831 a riot in Montreal cost the lives of three French Canadian patriots. Meanwhile, thanks to emigration, the English element in Canada was reinforced, and became more audacious than ever; its only aim was to anglicise Lower Canada at all costs. The patriots, on the other hand, had decided to resist, legally or otherwise. From so tense a situation, terrible conflicts might arise; the blood of both races would flow on a soil originally conquered by the courage of the French explorers.

Such was the position in 1837, when this record begins. It is essential to understand the antagonism between the French and the English, the vitality of the one, the tenacity of the other.

And yet was not that New France a fragment of la patrie, like Alsace and Lorraine, which were to be torn away thirty years later by a brutal invasion? And the efforts made by the French Canadians to regain at least their autonomy — is it not an example which the French of Alsace and Lorraine should never forget?

It was indeed to make arrangements in view of a probable insurrection that the Governor, Lord Gosford, the Commandant-general, Sir John Colborne, Colonel Gore and the Chief of Police, Gilbert Argat, were consulting together on the evening of 23rd August, 1837. The symptoms of a revolt were only too evident, and they had to be prepared for any emergency.

‘How many men can you muster?’ Lord Gosford asked Sir John Colborne.

‘Far too few, I regret to say,’ the general replied, ‘and I’ll have to call in some of the troops from the country. I cannot bring into action more than forty battalions and seven companies of infantry, for we can’t possibly withdraw any from the garrisons of the forts at Quebec and Montreal.’

‘What artillery have you?’

‘Three or four field-guns.’

‘And cavalry?’

‘Only a picket.’

‘If you have to disperse those troops over the adjoining countryside,’ Colonel Gore reflected, ‘there won’t be enough. It’s very unfortunate that you had to dissolve the constitutional associations formed by the Loyalists. Then we should have had hundreds of volunteers, whose help we should not despise.’

‘I could not let those associations continue,’ Lord Gosford explained. ‘Their contact with the people would have led to disturbances every day. We had to avoid everything that might have led to an explosion. We’re on a powdermagazine, and we must walk in felt slippers.’

The governor was not exaggerating; he was a man of great ability, and a conciliatory disposition. Since his arrival in the colony he had shown much kindness to the French colonists, having — as was well said — ‘a dash of Irish gaiety, which harmonised very well with that of the Canadians.’ If the rebellion had not yet broken out it was because of the circumspection, the kindness, the spirit of justice which Lord Gosford had shown; both by nature and by conviction he was opposed to violent measures.

‘Force,’ he said, ‘may compress, but it does not suppress. In England they forget that Canada is next door to the United States, and that the United States ended by gaining their independence. I can see that in London the

ministry wants an aggressive policy. By the advice of the Commissioners, Parliament has passed by a large majority a resolution to prosecute the opposition Deputies, to make use of the public funds, to alter the constitution so as to double the number of the English electors. But that does not show much wisdom: there'll be bloodshed on one side or the other.'

This was indeed to be feared. The steps taken by the British Parliament had produced an agitation which only wanted an opportunity to declare itself. Secret councils and public meetings were arousing public opinion. Threats were being exchanged at Montreal as at Quebec between the Reformists and the supporters of the English domination, and the police knew that a call to arms had been circulating throughout the country. The governor-general had been hanged in effigy. All they could do was to prepare for the outbreak.

'Has Monsieur de Vaudreuil been seen at Montreal?' Lord Gosford asked.

'He doesn't seem to have left his house,' said Gilbert Argall. 'But his friends keep visiting him, and they're in daily touch with the liberal Deputies, and particularly with Gramont of Quebec.'

'If an outbreak occurs, it will undoubtedly be due to them,' Sir John Colborne agreed.

'Then why not arrest them?' asked Colonel Gore. 'Why doesn't your lordship destroy the plot before it is hatched?'

'If it doesn't get hatched first!' The Governor—general turned to the chief of the police. 'Didn't Monsieur de Vaudreuil and his friends take part in the insurrections of 1832 and 1835?'

'They did,' Sir Gilbert Argall replied, 'or rather there was good reason to think so; but direct proof was lacking, and it was impossible to prosecute them, just as it had been in 1825.'

'That proof should be obtained at any price,' Sir John Colborne declared, 'so that we might put a stop to the intrigues of these Reformists once and for all. There's nothing more hateful than civil war! But if it comes to that, we must show no mercy, and the struggle must end to the advantage of England.'

Such words were characteristic of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Canada. Sir John Colborne was the man to put down a revolution with all due vigour; yet to take part in secret investigations such as

fall to the lot of the police would be not at all to his taste. Hence for many months police agents had had the whole of the task of watching the proceedings of the French-Canadian party. The towns and the parishes of the St. Lawrence valley had swarmed with detectives. At Montreal, in place of those constitutional bodies whose dissolution Colonel Gore regretted, the Doric Club—all its members were the most fanatical of loyalists— had taken upon itself to suppress the insurgents by all possible means. And Lord Gosford feared that at any moment, day or night, the outbreak might occur.

It can be understood, therefore, how the Governor's friends urged him to support the bureaucrats — as the supporters of the Crown were called— against those who upheld the national cause. Besides, Sir John Colborne was not the man for half-measures, as would appear later, when he succeeded Lord Gosford in the government of the colony. Colonel Gore, an old soldier and a hero of Waterloo was all for acting vigorously, and without delay.

On 7th May this year a meeting, in which the leading Reformists had taken part, had passed a number of resolutions, which were to become the political programme of the French Canadian opposition. Thus they proclaimed that 'Canada, like Ireland, should rally round a man endowed with a hatred of oppression, and a love of his country, which nothing, neither promises nor menaces, can shake,'

The man who said this was the Deputy Papineau, who had an immense popularity among the French-Canadians.

At the same time the assembly decided to abstain as much as possible from consuming imported articles, and only to use the country's own products, so as to deprive the government of the revenue obtained from the duties on foreign merchandise.

Lord Gosford replied to these declarations on 15th June, by a proclamation forbidding seditious meetings, and by ordering the magistrates and officers of the militia to disperse them.

But although Papineau was the ostensible leader, there was another who worked in the dark, and so mysteriously that the principal reformers had seldom seen him. Around this personage a legend had grown, and had given him extraordinary influence over the popular mind. Jean-Sans-Nom was

the only name by which he was known.

‘And this Jean-Sans-Nom,’ asked Sir John Colborne; ‘have you got on his track?’

‘Not yet,’ the chief of police replied. ‘But I have reason to think that he’s reappeared in Lower Canada, and that he has even been quite recently in Quebec.’

‘And your men haven’t been able to lay their hands on him!’ exclaimed Colonel Gore.

‘That isn’t too easy, General.’

‘Has this man really got the influence they ascribe to him?’ Lord Gosford asked.

‘Certainly,’ Argall replied. ‘I can assure your lordship that his influence is very great indeed.’

‘Who is he?’

‘That’s what they all want to know,’ said Sir John Colborne. ‘That’s right, isn’t it, Argall?’

‘That is so. Nobody knows who he is, whence he comes, or whither he goes. He has appeared in this way, almost invisibly, in all the recent insurrections. There can be no doubt that Papineau and all the other leaders, expect him to strike when the time comes. Jean-Sans-Nom has become a sort of supernatural being among the people bordering the St. Lawrence above Montreal and below Quebec. If the legend is to be taken seriously, he has all the qualifications of a leader, extraordinary boldness, and a courage proof against anything. And, above all, there’s the mystery of his incognito.’

‘You think he’s been in Quebec?’ asked Lord Gosford.

‘The information I have received leads me to suppose so,’ Argall explained. ‘And I’ve put on his track all the smartest men I know, including that Rip who showed so much intelligence over the Morgaz affair.’

‘Simon Morgaz,’ said Sir John Colborne, ‘that man who in 1825 so conveniently handed over his accomplices in the Chambly plot for a consideration?’

‘The same.’

‘Do you know what has become of him?’

‘Only one thing,’ said Argall, ‘that he was boycotted by all the French Canadians whom he betrayed, and that he has vanished. He may have left America. He may be dead.’

‘But might not what worked with Simon Morgaz work with these reformers?’ Sir John Colborne enquired.

‘Don’t think that, general!’ Lord Gosford replied. ‘They’re right above that sort of thing. That they are enemies of the English influence, and dream of obtaining for Canada the same independence as the United States, that’s only too true. But to hope to buy them, to turn them into traitors by the promise of money or honours, that will never do! I don’t think you’ll find a single traitor amongst them.’

‘They said the same of Simon Morgaz,’ said Sir John Colborne ironically, ‘and yet he betrayed his friends. And who knows if this Jean-Sans-Nom isn’t to be sold?’

‘I don’t think so,’ the chief of the police spoke in decided tones.

‘Anyhow,’ said Colonel Gore, ‘whether he’s to be sold or hanged, the first thing is to catch him, and if he’s been seen at Quebec...’

At that moment a man appeared on one of the garden paths; he stopped about ten yards off. Argall recognised the policeman, or rather the police agent, for the newcomer did not belong to the regular forces.

‘That’s Rip, of Rip and Co. ,’ he told Lord Gosford. ‘Your lordship will allow me to hear what he has to say?’

As Lord Gosford nodded, Rip approached respectfully, and waited for Argall to ask:

‘Have you made sure that Jean-Sans-Nom has been seen in Quebec?’

‘I have, your honour!’

‘And why wasn’t he arrested?’ asked Lord Gosford.

‘Your lordship must excuse my associates and myself,’ Rip explained, ‘but we didn’t get warning in time. The day before yesterday we heard that Jean-Sans-Nom had visited one of the houses in the Rue de Petit-Champlain, next to the tailor’s shop. I surrounded the house, which is occupied by Sebastien Gramont, Advocate and Deputy, who’s very prominent in the Reformist party. But Jean-Sans-Nom was not there, although Gramont has