Appendix: Synopses

IN ADDITION to the synopses of the novels treated in this study, the appendix contains summaries of such works discussed in chapters four and five as offer a more or less continuous narrative, so far as they do not appear to have been adequately outlined in the account of their didactic or satirical content. If a title does not appear here, this means that a synopsis would not further facilitate its appreciation. It has been thought advisable in most cases to give indications of chapters and pages, that is, indirectly, of proportions and structural patterns. The titles are listed in alphabetical order.

Adelaide.—At V*** near Philadelphia, Emilia Delmont watches as her daughter Adelaide and the son of some friends of hers, Mandeville Clifford, fall in love; the Cliffords, on Barbados, are kept informed and express their approval (letters 1-8, 10-12, 14-18, 20-23). But affairs take an unpromising turn when Delmont unexpectedly turns up with a suitor for Adelaide—the Marchese di Vironaldi (24). Years ago, Delmont had married Emilia knowing that she loved Ormond Pembrooke. After killing his rival in a fit of jealousy, he fled to Europe, taking his son Edgar with him but leaving Emilia and Adelaide behind (letter 13, 1.53-135). Adelaide resigns herself to her fate, and Clifford returns after a while to his parents. Alternately we hear news from Barbados and V***, where Adelaide is comforted by independent-minded Morgiana, a cousin of Clifford who has so far been teasing her favorite admirer, Clayton (letters 25-43). Clifford travels to Europe with his friend Montwilbert, who is much taken with a young lady they meet near Paris. Meanwhile, Adelaide is led to the altar but faints before the marriage ceremony is completed; Vironaldi is challenged as he leaves the church. Severely injured, he dies soon afterwards; Delmont does not survive him long (44-81). Everyone seems to gravitate to V***: Wellingham, a friend of the Cliffords, has been there for some time; his daughter Olivia,
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who was seduced by Vironaldi (9), has found him there shortly before the Marchese's death. Now Montwilbert, back from Europe, recognizes her as the lady from France. Clayton has found out that he is really Edgar Delmont and a very wealthy man (82-93). Four weddings are celebrated. One interpolated story is that of Cazelli, Vironaldi's successful challenger, who wanted to vindicate the honor of his sister and his wife (71).

Adventures in a Castle.—Henry and Louis Boileau, two young men watched over by a conscientious guardian named Dupont, have an uncle, the Count of Vauban, who bears them a grudge: he had quarreled with their father, and he would like to obtain the fortune which they are to inherit. One night Henry mysteriously vanishes from his room (found locked in the morning), and soon after Louis must fight off a gang of bandits. He and Dupont some time later overhear a conversation about a murder to be committed; Louis pursues the plotters, discovers Henry in an old castle, and kills the man about to dispatch him. Caught himself, together with his brother, Louis reappears at his guardian's home with the news that Henry has been killed. He saves the Duke of Alençon's life when he is waylaid; at the Duke's castle he meets the Duke's daughter Antoinette, who is being courted, though unsuccessfully, by Vauban. Alençon's son, charged by Vauban and his outlaws to murder the Duke, fails to do so and is himself killed. The King's troops are called in to stop the bandits' activities. As their stronghold is set on fire, Vauban rushes out but is killed; and from a prison emerges Henry, who has after all survived. A suitable wife is found for him, too, when Louis and Antoinette marry.

Adventures of Alonso.—Alonso is the son of the Lisbon merchant Alvares. He falls in love with young Donna Eugenia, who is married to sixty-year-old Don Pedro; and they elope to Madrid, then move on to France and back to Spain. They hear that their elopement has caused the death of Alonso's mother and a young man who was mistakenly challenged by Don Pedro (chaps. 1-4). The lovers go back to Lisbon, and Eugenia enters a convent while a friend of Alvares procure Alonso some employment in Brazil (5-8). Alonso wins the confidence of the exceptionally honest governor of Brazil but betrays it when he attempts to smuggle a diamond out of the country. He is detected just before reaching Rio. The officer in
charge, however, runs away with his prize, and Alonso escapes (9-16). He next joins a British sea captain in contraband operations: and when his vessel is shipwrecked in the Caribbean, he escapes his Spanish pursuers by crossing the Isthmus to Panama (17-18). Alonso embarks for Spain, only to be intercepted by Algerines. Sold into slavery, he repulses his master's advances, is tried for this act of rebellion, but saved from punishment by the testimony of a Christian turned Muslim. This is none other than the officer who took Alonso's diamond from him and who has since been made a slave, then freed; he is now married to his first master's widow (19-22). When Alonso is at last back in Lisbon, Don Pedro is dead; but Eugenia, who has taken her final vows, dies soon after his return. The hero carries on his father's business (23-25). The conversations during Alonso's voyages (6-7, 9-13, 19-20) touch upon Pombal's despotism, as well as Portuguese economic policies, monopolies, etc.

Adventures of Jonathan Corncob.—Traveling by coach from London to Salisbury, Corncob fights off boredom by telling his story (chap. 1). This son of strict Presbyterians, after bundling with Desire Slawbunk, chooses neither to marry the girl nor to pay a fine when she becomes pregnant, runs away. He witnesses a tarring and feathering in Boston, takes a ride on a deer's back, fights on board an American privateer, plunders a Dutch vessel, serves on a British man-of-war, then joins with a band of Loyalist plunderers (2-5). After a love affair with a virtuous-looking landlady's daughter, he must place himself under medical care. Nearly arrested after a brawl, he again serves on a British vessel (6-8). In New York he meets Desire, who is now married to a Scots captain. He also meets his father, who has left rebellious New England (9-11). He takes a trip to Barbados which he enjoys until he comes to understand the abuses of slavery there (12-14). Sailing back with a British ship under cowardly Captain Quid lands him in a prison ship in Boston harbor. Desire, now living with an Irish deserter who has killed her husband, spends some nights with Corncob, others with the jailer, whose wife our hero then consoles (15-17). The story ends after Quid's trial, with words of praise for entertaining fiction (18).

Alcuin.—(1) Alcuin is a schoolmaster who is dissatisfied with his profession, rather awkward in society, and therefore often lonely. He
joins the *salon* of Mrs. Carter, a widow who keeps house for her brother, a physician, and whose interesting personality has gradually converted a number of her brother's callers into a circle of habitual visitors. With the young man she discusses various topics related to the question of the rights of woman. To prevent women from being accorded an education equal to that of a man is an offense against human nature and a handicap imposed on human potentialities generally. Why shouldn't women be lawyers or doctors and play a part in public life? It is no wonder that women question the practicability of the American Constitution with its provisions for equality, and cannot be genuinely interested in the distinction between Federalists and Republicans. (2) In the fragment of *Alcuin* printed in Dunlap's *Life of Brown*, the dialogue is resumed after a week's interruption. Alcuin describes a utopian country he claims to have visited where many of the superficial differentiations between man and woman have been abolished. The conversation finally turns to the subject of marriage and divorce. Mrs. Carter maintains the necessity of the former institution but is also in favor of the latter, since there are many cases where marriage is entered into for the wrong reasons (Dunlap, 1:75-105).

*The Algerine Captive.*—Updike Underhill, the hero of the novel, makes his appearance after introductory chapters concerning his ancestor, Captain John Underhill (1:chaps.1-3). Born in 1762, Updike prepares to enter college in 1780; the project fails, but he at least acquires respect for Latin and Greek (4-6). He tries schoolteaching, then decides to become a physician (7-10). He also tries courting; but his poetic compliments are misconstrued, and he is sent a challenge. This he accepts, much to the surprise of his opponent; but the police are notified and interfere before any damage is done (11-12). By 1785 Underhill has completed his training, yet still has to learn how to make his living from his practice without becoming a quack. He starts traveling, and first visits Boston and the empty science museum at Harvard (13-19). He meets various types of doctors in the North, then tries his luck in the South, where he sees little except slavery and superstition (20-23). As a ship's surgeon bound for Africa, he visits London on the way and mocks the English liberties and Tom Paine (24-29). Underhill is appalled by the manner of capturing and treating the African slaves; soon he is made a slave himself by the Algerines (30-32). He comments, generally with
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exaggerations, on the Dey of Algiers and his court, the slave market, the efforts made to convert him, the language of the inhabitants, and their history and present government (2:1-2, 4-7, 15-25, 27). He also joins a pilgrimage to Mecca (31-34). Underhill briefly dreams of escaping but is deterred by the fear of being caught and punished (3, 9-10). Sent to a hospital, he becomes a member of the staff (12-14). He is befriended by a Jew and starts saving in order to pay his own ransom; but when his friend dies, he cannot recover his savings. He is also exploited by his friend's son (30, 35-36). It takes a coincidence to make Underhill a free man again, and he returns to America after an absence of seven years (37).

Amelia, or the Faithless Briton.—During the War of Independence, the British officer Doliscus is wounded near Blyfield's house on Long Island and nursed back to health by Blyfield's daughter Amelia. She falls in love with him, and he takes advantage of her feelings. He insists on a secret marriage and arranges for a fake marriage ceremony. After he has returned to New York, his letters become scarce and cool; he leaves for England when Amelia tells him that she is pregnant, but the girl follows him there. Repudiated by Doliscus, Amelia gives birth prematurely to a baby who lives only a few days. Blyfield discovers her whereabouts just as she is about to kill herself. She later goes mad and dies. Meanwhile, Blyfield's son Horatio has challenged Doliscus and wounded him fatally; Horatio falls at the battle of Monmouth.

Amelia, or the Influence of Virtue.—Amelia's story is told by Harley, an Englishman on a visit to America. At the age of nine, the heroine is entrusted to Lady Stanly, whose affection she gradually conquers, partly because she compares very favorably with Harriot, an orphan girl adopted by Lady Stanly. The latter wants her son Sir William to marry Amelia. Harley advises against it because he feels that Sir William may be attracted to Harriot. Lord Barrymore, from a strictly Roman Catholic family, proposes to Protestant Amelia but must give her up as she cannot be converted to Catholicism. He is sent to Paris where he is tricked into marrying Harriot. Stanly and Amelia marry when Lady Stanly, who is dying, expresses her wish. Once his mother is dead, Stanly explains to Amelia why he has not yet consummated their marriage: he is in love with Harriot. Amelia, who loves her husband, refuses the divorce and generous

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settlement which he offers (chaps. 1-6). When the Barrymores settle in London, Stanly and Harriot become lovers. Barrymore divorces his wife, but Amelia refuses to follow suit; her arguments convert Barrymore to Protestantism. Among other charitable acts, Amelia brings up the baby of Stanly and Harriot. When Stanly discovers the presence of his child under his own roof, he is overwhelmed; and a full reconciliation between Amelia and himself seems imminent (7-11). At the instigation of a sinister Frenchman named Volpoon, Amelia is abducted by De Everet and held a prisoner in a deserted house in France. She meets a fellow-prisoner, Volpoon's wife Henrietta, who is in love with Barrymore. De Everet determines to defy Volpoon and save Amelia, but the heroine falls into the hands of another murderer commissioned by Volpoon. While she is pleading with him, Volpoon and De Everet kill each other, and Stanly and Barrymore at long last find Amelia's prison. Stanly and his wife now begin their life together, and Barrymore marries Henrietta. Harriot is comforted by Amelia during the final miserable weeks of her existence (12-21). Volpoon's father, who first married a wicked woman, had one son by her, Volpoon. He married a second time, and his English wife gave him a worthy son, Maximilian. The two young men later courted wealthy Rosalind, who married Maximilian. Volpoon presumably poisoned his rival and had Rosalind imprisoned and her baby (Amelia) exposed. But the latter was brought up in England, first by a Mrs. Benloe, later by Lady Stanly (18). The story of Morcan, a case of a religious vow broken (pp. 33-41), is apparently told in anticipation of Amelia's conflict over Barrymore and the question of her faith.

Arthur Mervyn.—During the 1793 yellow-fever epidemic in Philadelphia, Dr. Stevens receives in his home a young man named Arthur Mervyn, who has fallen ill. After his recovery Mervyn tells him his story in order to defend himself against accusations of Stevens's friend Wortley. A farmer's boy, Mervyn has been spared hard work and allowed much freedom by his mother, who died young. When his father marries again, Mervyn leaves for Philadelphia. He is swindled at roadside inns, loses his clothes and a miniature of his friend Clavering, and is locked in Thetford's bedroom by a practical joker who is later identified as Wallace. Determined to return to the country, Mervyn comes across Welbeck; they impress one another, and Mervyn becomes Welbeck's secretary. But his promise not to
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tell people where he comes from soon causes trouble, especially with Mrs. Wentworth, who appears to have been connected with Clavering. Mervyn discovers that Clemenza, who lives with Welbeck, is not his daughter but his mistress. Once more he is about to leave Philadelphia; but he happens to witness Welbeck's shooting of Watson, helps him bury the body, and rows his employer across the Schuylkill. Welbeck, however, jumps into the river and disappears (chaps. 1-9, 12). Mervyn goes to work on the Hadwins' farm, falls in love with the youngest daughter Eliza, and returns to Philadelphia in search of Wallace, the fiancé of Susan, the eldest. He finds that Wallace is recovering from the yellow fever and has him taken to the Hadwins' farm. He then returns to Welbeck's house in order to dispose of $20,000 which his former master is keeping from their rightful owner, and there meets Welbeck, who is himself looking for the money. Welbeck convinces him that the notes in question are forged, whereupon Mervyn burns them instead of handing them over to him. At that moment people enter the house, Welbeck vanishes and Mervyn hides in the attic (13-23). Welbeck's past is presented in chapters 9-10: Welbeck fled from an unhappy marriage in England and followed his American friend Watson to Charleston. There he had an affair with Watson's sister, and after running off once more, he appropriated for himself half the fortune left to Clemenza. He has risen to some importance in Philadelphia but has become involved in a risky swindling scheme with Thetford. He shot Watson when the latter challenged him. Stevens is told disturbing things about Mervyn while the young man is absent from Philadelphia (2:1-5). Upon his return Mervyn reports that Wallace has disappeared and that Hadwin and Susan are dead. He has placed Eliza with some friendly neighbors. He has also confronted her suspicious and bullying uncle, as well as the Villars women, at whose house of ill-repute Clemenza has been living. Back in Philadelphia Mervyn finds Welbeck dying in the debtors' prison and satisfies Stevens's curiosity with respect to the new charges brought against himself (6-15). He travels to Baltimore to restore to their owners papers and money found on Watson and learns that his father is dead. Mervyn re-establishes himself in the confidence of Mrs. Wentworth. Though he finds Eliza less and less congenial, he obtains for her the protection of Achsa Fielding (16-20). During his apprenticeship with Stevens, he very slowly finds out that he is in love with Achsa; when he proposes, he is immediately accepted (21-25). Achsa has experienced
many misfortunes—her husband’s infidelity and desertion, her father’s bankruptcy, the loss of her child (23).

The Asylum.—Melissa Bloomfield resists her father’s efforts to marry her to Bowman, and remains faithful to Alonzo, who once saved her life (chaps. 1, 7-9). She is taken to a remote part of Connecticut where her great-grandfather had a castle built (10). Though frightened by nocturnal noises and apparitions, the girl is determined to be true to Alonzo (11). He discovers her prison; but when he returns to rescue her, she has vanished (12). Some time later he hears that she has died; he leaves America, witnesses the death of Bowman in a London jail for American prisoners, and is comforted by Franklin in Paris (13-14). Shipwrecked near Charleston, he reaches the shore with one other survivor; at Charleston he is miraculously reunited with Melissa, who has been conveyed there from Connecticut to escape further persecutions. She has been staying with an uncle of hers, the father of the Melissa whose death was reported to Alonzo (15-16). It takes an elaborate masquerade of a wedding to reconcile the lovers with Melissa’s father. The lovers then settle in a village they have long since chosen for their residence (8, 17), far from the smugglers’ doings which used to scare Melissa in her prison. Another story is inserted early (2-6), as an anticipation of Melissa’s troubles: Selina prefers Colonel Bergher to Count Hubert, of royal Austrian blood. Her decision causes an elopement, fatal fights and duels, imprisonment and escapes, and instances of treachery and fidelity. The Berghers, unwilling to return to their native Vienna and feeling insecure in Paris, London, and Boston, choose a backwoods existence in Connecticut.

The Boarding School.—Mrs. Williams, a clergyman’s widow, establishes a boarding school for girls. She tries to prepare the girls for their various duties in life, both during their stay with her (in groups of seven) and, by correspondence, after they have returned to their families. The pupils themselves exchange letters which prove that all of them have profited by her teaching.

The Champions of Freedom.—George Washington Willoughby’s mother dies while his father is being wounded at the battle of Fallen Timbers. He and his sister are brought up in the secluded home which Major Willoughby has built near Lake Eric. Willoughby falls
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in love with Catharine Fleming but must part from her when he is sent to Harvard. There he innocently makes one enemy, Thomas Sandford (chaps. 1-14). At a masquerade he is addressed by an Indian figure, that of a Mysterious Chief first met by Major Willoughby at Fallen Timbers. The Mysterious Chief tells Willoughby to prepare for war, and at the very same hour also appears, with the same message, to the major. At Washington an ensign’s commission is obtained for Willoughby. He saves two ladies from the Richmond theater fire (Catharine is one of them), and a little later intercepts a message addressed to the British governor in Canada, announcing the imminent outbreak of the War of 1812 (15-17). After a further visit from the Mysterious Chief, Willoughby tastes his first battles; twice made a prisoner, he is delivered the first time and later exchanged. He is wooed in vain by Sophia, whom he met while at Harvard and who has since married. But Sophia disguises herself as a servant calling herself Reuben. Willoughby employs this supposed young man. On a warm summer evening she seduces him. About the same time, after yet another appearance of the Mysterious Chief, the homes of the Willoughbys and the Flemings are destroyed; and Catharine is sent to relatives at Ithaca (28-55). Willoughby breaks with Sophia, who vows revenge. She is seen talking to British officers, then becomes the mistress of Sandford, who is suspected of having betrayed Fort Niagara to the enemy. The two villains desert to the British, then lure Catharine to New York and convey her by force on board a ship. But their luck turns: the vessel is captured by Lafitte’s pirates, and Sandford is killed with the crew. Catharine, a prisoner, is later rescued from Lafitte’s hideout on Lake Barrataria. Our hero, sternly rebuked by the Mysterious Chief for deserting his post to try to see Catharine, distinguishes himself at New Orleans. When the war is over, he settles with Catharine on his father’s estate. Sophia dies with curses on her lips some time later (56-66). Some of the ups and downs of the war are reported by Major Willoughby and by William O’Hara, a sailor (Catharine’s uncle).

Charlotte.—Shortly before embarking for America in 1774, Lieutenant Montraville meets Charlotte Temple and soon thinks he is in love with her; the fifteen-year-old girl is swept off her feet. Assisted by Mademoiselle La Rue, a French teacher with an unsavory past who is occupying a post at Charlotte’s boarding school, Montraville persuades the girl to sail with him to America. Torn between love
and duty, Charlotte faints at the critical moment when she might still change her mind and is then carried away by Montraville. Mlle La Rue embarks as the presumptive bride of Montraville's friend Belcour (chaps. 1-12). She is soon after bigger game, though, and becomes a Colonel's wife when they reach New York. Montraville is by now sorry for having betrayed Charlotte, but does not consider marrying her since that would mean forfeiting his father's favor and support—a sacrifice which he, unlike Charlotte's father a generation earlier, is unwilling to make. His mind is made up for him when he falls in love with Julia Franklin, a lovely and wealthy girl whom he has met in dramatic and romantic circumstances (13-22). Meanwhile, Belcour manages to render Montraville suspicious of Charlotte; his end is accomplished when he is found in bed with the innocently sleeping girl. Montraville breaks with Charlotte, though he knows that she is expecting his child, and asks Belcour to look after her. To render Charlotte entirely dependent upon himself, the villain withholds the money entrusted to him, but, as her misery and pregnancy make her less and less attractive, he deserts her (23-28). Chased from her house by her landlady, Charlotte sets out for New York in a snowstorm; but her only friend, Mrs. Beauchamp, is away, and the former Mlle La Rue cruelly repulses her. Charlotte gives birth to a girl and dies just after her father has discovered her, having come to America to take her back to England. Montraville kills Belcour in a duel. Temple refuses to proceed against the seducer, judging that Montraville will be amply punished by remorse to the end of his life. About ten years later Mlle La Rue applies for assistance to the Temples; she is given help, but soon after dies in pain and misery, the consequence of her sinful life (29-35).

Charlotte's Daughter.—Lucy Blakeney lives with one of her guardians, the Reverend Mr. Matthews, together with two fellow orphans, the vain Mary Lumly and the kind Aura Melville. On several occasions she displays her charity and sensible benevolence. When Lucy is twenty, the three girls are taken to Brighton. Lucy and Lieutenant Franklin there fall in love with each other. A sergeant, a veteran of the American wars, at the sight of them is reminded of former acquaintances of his and begins telling their story, but is not allowed to finish it. Franklin, called to his dying father's bedside, shows him Lucy's picture and is told that the girl is his half-sister, the illegitimate daughter of Montraville (who later has adopted the name of
his wife's family) and Charlotte Temple. Lucy herself bears the name of her godfather. When Montraville dies, Franklin leaves for India; he later fights and falls in Spain. Lucy, after a long illness, dedicates herself to schoolteaching and charity. Her two friends fare differently. While Aura is rewarded with the worthy love of Edward Ainslie, Mary runs away to Scotland with Sir Stephen Haynes, who promptly deserts her; after a period of madness, the girl repents and reforms.

Clara Howard.—Philip Stanley, after enjoying the protection of Mr. Howard, is apprenticed to a Philadelphia watchmaker. He is on friendly terms with Mary Wilmot, a few years older than himself, who falls in love with him. But she takes herself out of his life when Howard and his daughter Clara, now twenty-three, return to Philadelphia, for she does not want to stand in the way of Stanley’s marriage to Clara. Yet she might use his help, because a mysterious legacy left her by her brother, recently dead, is claimed by one Morton (letters 2, 13). Clara judges that Stanley must make sure whether he is not dutybound to marry Mary. When he at last finds her, after a two months’ search, Mary seems to be happy in the love of Sedley, whom she has always respected. She advises Stanley to go back to Clara, but the young man feels that he has lost Clara as well as Mary. He must be summoned back from a journey across America: Clara reminds Stanley that he must fulfill his duty to his sisters (29). A flashback (20-21) tells the story of Mary’s parents: her father was a German who was expected to marry his employer’s daughter at Boulogne, but had an affair with a Bristol girl and married her when she became pregnant.

Constantia Neville.—Constantia must shift for herself after the death of her parents, for her brother Montagu is unreliable. She stays in London with her friend Amelia Rochford until Amelia’s husband contracts a passion for her. Her acquaintances strike her as affected and vain, and the one person whom she feels she could trust, De Eresby, has a bad reputation (Vol. 1, chaps. 1-12). Constantia’s next hosts, the Mansells, accuse her of stealing Sir Charles Lumley away from their daughter Eliza; they quite fail to see that he is after a wealthy widow. One Connolly behaves too familiarly toward Constantia, then Rochford pursues her again, while Montagu dissipates her fortune and absconds to Barbados. De Eresby,
however, impresses her more and more favorably (2:13-22). Con-
stantia delays accepting his proposal because he appears to have been
neglecting his studies and also because there have been unfounded
rumors about an affair between the gentleman and her, which a mar-
riage might seem to confirm! She goes to an aunt of hers at Chester-
field, but the aunt’s son begins to take too proprietary an interest
in her. A fortunate encounter with an old nun who turns out to be
De Eresby’s mother smooths the way to a happy ending (3:23-34).
The beginnings of Volumes 1 and 3 (pp. 23, 29-31), tell the story
of Constantia’s parents and the more complex one of De Eresby’s
family, whose background included bankruptcy, suicide, madness,
and, in the case of De Eresby, years spent among the Indians of
North America.

*The Coquette.*—In her first letters to her friend Lucy, Eliza Whar-
ton describes her state of mind after mourning for Haly, the clergy-
man whom her parents wanted her to marry. She now enjoys the
admiration of Boyer, another clergyman, and dashing Major Sanford
(letters 1-3, 5-6). Boyer reveals to his friend Selby his love for
Eliza and his concern over her acquaintance with the disreputable
Sanford (4, 7). The latter tells his friend Deighton that he is de-
termined to flirt with Eliza, whom he seems genuinely to admire
(8, 11). Eliza cannot yet make up her mind to avoid Sanford and
marry Boyer (9-16). The latter leaves to attend to his duties (17),
the former admits that what he needs is a wealthy wife (18). He
fails to convince Eliza that he is not so black as he has been painted;
but his visits are still permitted, and Boyer is worried (19-27).
Though Sanford is confident of yet winning Eliza and defeating his
detractors, the girl pronounces his dismissal but continues to behave
inconsistently; and Boyer finds her in the garden with the major
when he calls to obtain her answer to his proposal (28-40). His
withdrawal opens Eliza’s eyes to his merits; too late she asks him to
reconsider, for by then Boyer has become engaged to Selby’s sister
(41-47). Eliza’s friend Julia finds her restless and suspects that
Eliza is still infatuated with Sanford, in spite of the latter’s recent
marriage (48-53). Sanford, whose wife has brought him 5,000
pounds, seems really to love Eliza; his behavior as a married man is
quite impossible (54-64). He triumphanty announces to Deighton
that he has seduced Eliza (65) but appears moved by her distress
when she runs away from home. The remorse and despair he ex-
experiences when he hears that she has died in childbirth are turned into a moralizing conclusion (66-74).

_Dorval._—The Morelys, wealthy, tasteful, and patriotic, have one daughter, Aurelia, who is courted by Burlington. These two do not trust Dorval, the man who has induced Morely and Dunbar, the father of Aurelia's friend Elizabeth, to invest large sums in Georgia land purchases. One day Elizabeth and Burlington disappear, and Dorval insinuates that they have eloped together. He has however been presented by the author as a murderer and crook (chap. 11) and has posed as a fortune-teller to deceive Aurelia (1-18). Soon the Morelys and Dunbars are ruined; the latter leave for Europe with Charlotte, the fiancée of their son who has shot himself. Morely dies in jail after telling Aurelia not to trust Dorval. The girl has a few friends left; she even receives a proposal from Derbage but refuses, for she has not quite given up Burlington. (The author tells the reader how Burlington was fooled by Dorval, chap. 30.) Dorval also proposes to Aurelia, is rejected, and marries Mrs. Morely (19-33). On her twenty-first birthday Aurelia finds out that she is not a Morely but the daughter of a British major, Seymore, who thought his wife was dead. He married again before discovering that his first wife was still alive. Aurelia meets Addela, who is lawfully married to Dorval, and Elizabeth, who was tricked into eloping with Dorval; she has been insane but is now recovering. Mrs. Morely depends more and more on our heroine as Dorval appropriates her fortune; one morning she is found murdered. Aurelia is robbed of her last savings but saved from worse by a young man. Her luck now turns. Dorval, in jail at last, commits suicide after having tried to kill her. Her rescuer turns out to be Seymore's son, and Aurelia meets her father, now a wealthy man. Burlington returns with a fortune; the Dunbars, too, come back to America, and Charlotte marries their youngest son. Of course, Aurelia and Burlington marry, and there are three more weddings to end the book (34-54).

_Edgar Huntly._—This novel is an account of Huntly's recent adventures, addressed to his fiancée Mary Waldegrave. He begins by trying to detect the murderer of Mary's brother, is led to suspect Clithero Edny, whom he discovers to be a sleepwalker, and speaks to him about it (chaps. 1-3). Clithero, the son of a farmer, has been
brought up in Ireland by Mrs. Lorimer, then employed by her as her steward. He has fallen in love with her niece Clarice and, to his surprise, has been assured by his protectress that Clarice loves him too and that they may marry. Wiatte, Mrs. Lorimer's wicked brother, the instigator of her marriage and her separation from her true love, Sarsefield, returns to Ireland and one night attacks Clithero, who kills him in self-defense. Mrs. Lorimer has always believed that what happened to her brother must immediately affect her; Clithero therefore anticipates her grief at her brother's violent death, and by an intricate chain of reasoning concludes that it is his duty to kill her. He nearly stabs Clarice by mistake, tells Mrs. Lorimer that Wiatte is dead, and runs off when she faints because he believes her to be dying. He then emigrates to a remote part of Pennsylvania (4-8). Huntly remains preoccupied with Clithero and his possible crimes in the following days. He finds that Clithero is hiding in a wild tract of country and there barely escapes a "grey cougar." He has other worries, too—the disappearance of some letters of Waldegrave which he was to destroy and the claim of one Weymouth upon money left Mary at Waldegrave's death (9-15). Huntly then abruptly embarks upon a nightmarish experience. He awakens in the dark, feeling bruised and hungry. It takes him some time to discover that he is at the bottom of a pit. Climbing out of this brings on a succession of dangerous adventures: a fight with a panther, an encounter with a group of Indians, an escape with a girl the Indians had captured, and the crossing of a wild river. He then happens to meet Sarsefield, who has just arrived in America with his wife, the former Mrs. Lorimer. The Waldegrave letters are in Sarsefield's hands; Huntly seems to have been hiding them in his sleep: he must be a sleepwalker like Clithero (16-25). They discuss the latter. Sarsefield thinks that Clithero is dangerously mad; Huntly holds that he may be cured by being told that Mrs. Lorimer is not dead. He tries this, and Clithero immediately sets out for New York in order to kill the lady but is intercepted. Clithero then succeeds in escaping his guards and drowns himself. Meanwhile the shock of his reappearance has caused Mrs. Sarsefield to lose the baby she was expecting (26-27, and three final letters exchanged between Huntly and Sarsefield).

*The Emigrants.*—Caroline T—n and Captain Arl—ton fall in love at first sight when the captain overtakes the T—n family on
their journey from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh (letters 4, 5, 11), and cannot long hide their feelings from one another (13). Caroline's sister Maria, however, interferes, causing misunderstandings between the lovers (17-18). Arl—ton runs off to Louisville (21) and, in spite of his friend II—ray's reproaches and comfort (34, 42), to Lexington (46). When he and Caroline meet again, Maria makes trouble for them once more (49-50). Caroline is carried off by a group of Indians; Arl—ton comes across them and rescues their captive without at first realizing who she is (56, 59). They marry with the approval of Caroline's parents and her uncle P. P., whom they have found in America. P.’s story is that of his love for Lady B—, whom he compromised through the schemes of her villainous husband; P. P. and Lady B— marry, share persecutions, and emigrate to America, where Indians kill the lady and the couple's seven children. P. P. expounds the injustice of the English divorce laws too (19, 22-23, 25-26, 28-30). His views are confirmed by the experience of Caroline's sister who is unhappily married to a Mr. Fitzgerald (35, 62, 69-72). While the T—n parents and Maria return to Europe, the others settle in the promising new country. Arl—ton and Caroline marry, so do II—ray and the widowed Mrs. Fitzgerald. A further wedding is announced, that of Caroline's brother George, a wastrel reformed by American frugality (5, 8, 32, 38-39, 43, 62), and Mrs. S—, who was first tricked into marrying the rascally S— (6, 15-16, 32-33, 61).

Emily Hamilton.—This novel consists of seventy letters exchanged by three girls over a period of four years. The heroine Emily Hamilton is wooed by Lambert (13), who turns out to be a scoundrel (20-22, 27, 39) literally born to be hanged (64). More serious trials begin when Emily is saved from drowning by Belmont, with whom she quickly falls in love (19, 25). Unmarried at the time of the rescue, and though he too loves Emily, Belmont obeys his father and marries Clara Belknap, who is in love with Le Fabre (40, 70). Belmont settles in the neighborhood of the Hamiltons (35) but does not speak of love to Eliza. Even after his wife has died (48) he waits another four months before he calls on the girl (52). Eliza herself insists at that time upon formally acknowledging her engagement (53) to her considerate friend Devas (5); a month later the news of Devas's accidental death reaches her, and the date for the wedding of Emily and Belmont can now be fixed. Eliza's friends get married,
too. The orphaned Mary Carter (i) escapes a tedious suitor (3, 12, 16) and consoles Gray over the loss of his beloved Sophia (3, 4, 7, 8). Eliza Anderson's first admirer, Cutler, deserts her for the wealthy Miss Willson (34); she refuses to be depressed over this and accepts the proposal of Selwyn (22), who has long been in love with her (38).

_The Factory Girl._—Mary Burnham, alone in the world except for her grandmother, takes a job in a factory when she is eighteen. She maintains her habits of virtue and religion but is found stand-offish and is ridiculed by her fellow-workers. Her only friend, Nancy Raymond, has a brother named William who appears to conform to Mary's standards; but when Mary expects him to propose to her, she is told that he has become engaged to some other girl. Our heroine finds consolation as a Sunday school teacher, and in selflessly nursing a number of relatives. In the end she marries a widower and proves to be an excellent stepmother.

_The Farmer's Friend._—Charles Worthy is an orphan, poor and at the mercy of a relative who mistreats him. He becomes a soldier, fights the Indians, saves an officer's life, and later marries the officer's sister. The two settle on the frontier, work hard and grow prosperous; but there is a cruel test in store for them—the loss of their eldest son. Church and educational issues are faced and solved; the Worthy children grow up according to their parents' precepts; and suitable matches are arranged at the end of the story.

_The Female Review._—Deborah Sampson is entrusted to various families from the age of five onwards. She learns to practice observation and reflection to make up for the deficiencies of her education. Four days before the battle of Lexington, she dreams of fighting a serpent and an ox. Her curiosity about her own country suggests to her the idea of disguising herself as a man in order to travel freely. Her plan is realized in an altered form when she enlists as a soldier in the Continental army. Her sex remains undetected though she is twice wounded; but when she falls ill, a doctor finds out her secret. He later sees to it that Deborah obtains an honorable discharge. The female soldier's other experiences include being courted by two young ladies and an encounter in which she must kill an Indian and rescue a white captive.
Female Quixotism.—Brought up by her father after her mother's death, Dorcas Sheldon is allowed to read novels until she becomes a regular addict, deriving her idea of real life from them. At the age of twenty she refuses the sensible Lysander because she finds him too unromantic (1: chaps. 1-2); her reputation as an avid novel-reader scares away other potential suitors. Dorcasina, as our heroine calls herself, is past thirty when the Irish adventurer O'Connor wins her heart. He adopts the manner of romantic lovers in fiction and almost obtains her father's consent; but Sheldon kicks him out of the house when he hears of O'Connor's past as a thief and gambler. Later Dorcasina attends the public whipping of O'Connor; this, at last, destroys her belief in the Irishman's innocence (1:3-13, 18). The local schoolmaster, a practical joker, then writes love letters to Dorcasina and persuades the village barber to court her. The two men arrange for her to be carried off and to make her escape (1:14-18). Some years later Dorcasina imagines that an officer, young enough to be her son, must be in love with her while staying at Sheldon's house. For a while Captain Barry humors her; he even suggests a plan of elopement. This is later carried out (without his knowledge) by his servant; an accident reveals the latter's identity, and Dorcasina returns home (2:1-5). Sheldon then tries to marry his daughter to a respectable widower, but Dorcasina refuses the match. Once more, her maid and confidant Betty gets involved—as is usual with her (2:6-7). After Sheldon's death, Dorcasina fancies her servant John Brown to be a gentleman in disguise. Brown is flattered by her attentions but scared out of his pretensions by his fellow servants' pranks and a rival's threats. This rival, a "Captain Montague," is Harriet Stanly, a neighbor's daughter trying to cure Dorcasina of her illusions (2:10-15). It takes an enforced confinement on Stanly's farm to prepare the heroine for facing the truth. A Mr. Seymore, who has left his wife and children, is attracted by Dorcasina's small fortune; he pretends being a widower, touched at finding Dorcasina strikingly like his former wife. But his bluff is called, and he tells Dorcasina that no man in his right senses would marry her, old and ugly as she is (2:17-18). Dorcasina settles down to a life of charitable activities. But Barry and Harriet, who have married, experience sorrow and illness and lose their youthful inclination to have their fun at the expense of others.

Ferdinand and Elmira.—The two daughters of the Russian Count Lapochin fall in love with foreigners—the eldest with Oldham, an
Englishman, and the youngest with the Polish Count Peletre. The Czarina Elizabeth has made advances to Peletre. She now has the Lapochins and Peletre accused of treason, and they flee to Poland; but Mrs. Oldham is left behind and sent to Siberia. When she is free again, she searches for her husband and her son Ferdinand in England. By chance she finds Peletre and her sister near Warsaw with their daughter Elmira and Ferdinand. The latter becomes an officer and serves with distinction under Frederick the Great and General Brunsdel (chaps. 4-10, 12). In the opening chapters Elmira finds herself imprisoned in a castle, for she has been mistaken for a runaway daughter. Set free again, she leaves in the company of a mysterious "man in the gown" (1-3). They come across Ferdinand, just back from the army, who has found their house empty and his mother and Elmira's parents gone (13). When the three travelers reach a nearby military camp, Ferdinand reveals to Elmira that he is to be shot: he has interfered with his colonel's attempt to seduce Maria, the fiancée of his best friend who is an American named Laurence (14-18). The "man in the gown" is discovered to be Oldham, who is a good friend of Brunsdel. He obtains the latter's intervention as Ferdinand is facing his executioners. Brunsdel endows Laurence and Maria, his illegitimate daughter, with a fortune; and they leave for America. Meanwhile the Peletres and Mrs. Oldham have been taken to Russia to be rehabilitated by the new Czar Peter. It is there that Ferdinand and Elmira and Oldham find them. They all then settle on the Oldham estate in England (19-22). There is an inserted story about Count Sterit, who lost his bride and his post because he disapproved of dueling, then challenged his rival, after all, and killed him. After that he lived in retirement, exchanging letters with his former love for another twelve years (11).

_Fidelity Rewarded._—This story, told in letters exchanged between Polly Granville and Sophia Danielson, begins with the demand made by Polly's father that she should break with Danford, her acknowledged suitor, and take wealthy Stapleton instead. The lovers are denied further communication, and Polly is even confined to her room and forced to see Stapleton. With the girl's approval Danford leaves for China (letters 1-9). Polly convinces her father that she cannot marry Stapleton and is permitted to leave Boston and stay with her sympathetic Uncle Finter in Philadelphia for a while (10-15). Granville is in trouble soon after, for some of his ships [420]
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fail to make port and his son-in-law Murfee refuses to help him (16-17). Granville repents his former behavior and turns to religion again. Danford returns from a successful voyage, and with the support of Finter the date for the wedding can be settled (18-23). Danford pays off Granville's debts and engages in partnership with him; even Murfee reforms. Polly's first child is christened William Granville Danford (24-29). Meanwhile Stapleton has found a suitable partner and is, therefore, unhappily married.

Filial Affection.—Phebe Unwin, whose father has died, lives with her mother in her grandfather's home. She learns early to think of others first and herself last. Phebe gives up her projected trip to Washington in order to take Unwin's maid home to her dying mother. This voyage to Maine also leads Phebe to an island where she hears sentimental stories of misfortune due to the neglect of religious duties. She meets an attractive clergyman, Mervin, and a religious skeptic. Some time later she accepts the proposal of Edward Stewart, but the young man dies before they can be married. Phebe also loses her mother and grandmother, and refuses to become Mervin's wife, judging that her duty is to look after her grandfather. After Unwin's death she devotes the rest of her life to charity.

The Fille de Chambre.—Rebecca Littleton applies for help to Lady Mary, the mother of the Littletons' landlord, Sir George Worthy. Lady Mary is much taken with her, and Rebecca becomes her companion. Lady Mary tells her that her son is to marry his cousin, Lady Eleanor, whereupon Rebecca pledges herself not to listen to any talk of love on his part. Littleton and Lady Mary die, so that foolish and peevish Mrs. Littleton is the only relative left to Rebecca (chaps. 1-10). Humiliated by Lady Mary's daughter, Lady Ossiter, and pursued by her husband, Rebecca refuses to accept Worthy's generous offers of help. The young man leaves for the Continent, while Rebecca accompanies a young lady, Miss Abthorpe, to America. They survive a rough crossing and a shipwreck, and undergo many trials when the Abthorpes refuse to join the cause of the American colonies (11-26). Back in England, Rebecca is suspected of furthering Lady Winterton's affair with Mr. Savage, and the miserly and suspicious Mrs. Penure stops her husband's financial aid to her. Rebecca shares the misery and illness of her mother, who is now chastened but a beggar after a rash second marriage. When
she tries to sell her last valuables to a jeweler, Rebecca attracts the notice of a lady and is asked to call at her house (28-33). The jeweler’s words lead her to believe that the lady is Worthy’s wife, so that she fails to keep her appointment. She is at last discovered by chance when Savage mentions her case to Lady Eleanor as she is distributing her bounty to the poor (33, 36). Lady Eleanor is truly married to Sir George, but he is not the young man Rebecca is in love with: he is a foundling brought up with Eleanor, whereas Rebecca’s faithful admirer is her own cousin, whom she can finally marry (34, 35, 37). George’s father had secretly married his employer’s daughter; this was discovered during his absence from England, and the poor girl turned out of doors. She died after the birth of her son and just when her husband had found her again (27). We are also told the story of Jenny, tricked into a fake marriage by a bigamous nobleman, then married properly in order to have a protector for herself and her son. When her repentant seducer pays her a visit, Jenny is overcome by emotion; her husband refuses to keep her, and she follows her former lover, only to experience poverty after his death and to end her life as a prostitute (19-20).

The Fortunate Discovery.—During the War of Independence a British officer, Henry Hargrave, falls in love with Eliza Sommers in New York (pp. 47-52). A succession of discoveries reveal that he is the son of the Villars, and his parents’ story is then told. Mrs. Villars had been cast off by her father, Lord Beauclair, for marrying a commoner (65-78). Beauclair even had the couple jailed with their children (79-90). After some years they were allowed to leave for America, but during this voyage Henry’s nurse fell overboard with the boy. The two were picked up and taken to England, where Hargrave was brought up as Beauclair’s heir. Married to Eliza (146-48), Hargrave returns to England where he can help his friend Bellmore. The latter, wounded in America, had been nursed by Louisa Villars; and they had fallen in love (1-16). Encouraged by Hargrave, Bellmore declared his love, though he knew his father would object to his choice (16-27). Gossips were already discussing the two lovers (27-37) when Bellmore sailed for England. There he is told that his father has picked a wife for him, Miss Lovemore. Hargrave’s skillful handling of the situation makes this lady declare that she will never have Bellmore for her husband. The latter then marries Louisa, and Miss Lovemore is “rewarded” when a former lover of hers returns from India a wealthy man (150-80).
Fortune's Foot-ball.—Mercutio saves Lucinda from drowning in the London Hyde Park; he is to marry the girl, but she dies on the day appointed for their wedding. Mercutio leaves for Venice with his friend Wright, who is now married to Amelia after overcoming the opposition of their parents (pp. 1-40). In Venice the Doge's daughter Leonora falls in love with Mercutio. They flee to Naples where Leonora gives birth to a son. But soon after, their ship sailing from Naples is attacked by pirates, and Leonora and her son are killed. Sold into slavery, Mercutio is ransomed by Wright; yet hardly has he returned to England that he is captured by a press gang. Luckily he serves under Charles, Lucinda's brother, who has become an officer after a fight with Howard, his wife's lover (40-80). During a battle Mercutio is taken prisoner by the Spanish but is soon set free in Spain. He suffers an accident and is carried to a castle where he falls in love with Isabella, his host's daughter. Assisted by the girl's mother and brother, he runs off with Isabella to Marseilles. The couple survive a storm and land in Leghorn. They are taken up by Wilcox and discover that he is Wright's new father-in-law, for Amelia has died. Wright and his wife Eliza invite Mercutio and Isabella to their home near San Marino (80-144). The party there comes across Eugenio, a young Englishman who has secretly married Terentia, the daughter of the governor of San Marino. The three couples embark on Wilcox's ship, bound for Holland (145-92). Their vessel barely escapes capture by pirates, but Mercutio falls overboard and is picked up by their pursuers. Once more a slave, he finds among his fellow-captives Charles, his brother-in-law Davenport, and Eliza's brother. Mercutio and his friends make their escape; and Wilcox journeys to Russia, while the others travel to Ispahan. They save the life of the Sophi's son, whose tutor Mercutio now becomes: Charles and Davenport are made instructors in the Persian army (2:3-62). Meanwhile Wilcox, Sr.; the Wrights; the Eugenios; and Isabella have been captured too and taken to Constantinople. There Isabella is acquired by an Ispahan merchant. Mercutio and his friends happen to pass the latter's house as Isabella is calling for help, and they rescue her. They help to quell an uprising; and the Sophi, delivered through their efforts, expresses his gratitude by setting free his thirty-seven harem wives (2:62-127). Among these are a Miss Sydney and a sister of Eliza, whose fiancé Cameron recovers his liberty at about the same time with the entire Constantinople group. Mercutio travels from Ispahan to Moscow, where he briefly meets Howard, who set-
tied there after getting tired of Charles's wife and killing her; Howard will presently be executed for treason. The various groups of travelers gather in Amsterdam and sail to Liverpool. Near London Mercutio rescues two ladies and a gentleman: his parents and Davenport's wife. There are numerous weddings at the end of these adventures (2:127-91).

Fragments of the History of Bawlfredonia.—Though discovered by Fredonius, Bawlfredonia, a country southwest of Botany Bay, derives its name from the leader of a group of adventurers who followed Fredonius to the newly discovered country and called him an impostor. Part of the country is later settled by Christians (in Asylum Harbour and its surroundings), whose heterodoxy is tolerated by their king in the home country as long as he profits from their trade. Another part of the country is called Blackmoreland, which proves a receptive soil when Tom Anguish spreads his views. Under General George Fredonius, Asylumonia and Blackmoreland rebel against their king and secure their country's independence. But inner dissensions begin between the Asylumonians and the Bacchesians, the supporters of the former mother country and of the Saltatoreans.

The Gambler.—On a visit to the King's Bench prison in London, the narrator hears two confession stories. The fifty-page tale, "The Gambler," stresses that its protagonist was spoiled as a child since his father, an officer, was rarely at home. The Gambler serves with the British troops in America during the War of Independence, and there takes up gambling. His father tries to help him by paying some of his debts and making him his aide-de-camp; fatally injured, his father asks the Gambler to look after his family. Soon after the Gambler marries the daughter of the lieutenant-governor. After three years of good behavior he is tempted to gamble with the last installment of his debts. His decline begins. Some years later his wife is forced to sell her family estate. His sister cannot marry and dies of a broken heart because he has lost her dowry; his mother is turned out of her house, and he leads his firm into ruinous speculations. Finally, his mother having died, he fails to meet his creditors' demands and is jailed. The narrator has him released and provides for his wife and children, but the Gambler has only three days left to live. "The Prodigal" (36-74) lives beyond his means while at Eton and Cambridge because his guardian does not tell him what his
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financial expectations are, and he later proves unable to shake off his spendthrift ways. His guardian agrees to help him only if his wife undertakes to look after their affairs. At the guardian’s death, the Prodigal and his wife inherit a considerable fortune.

The Gamesters.—Leander Anderson is entrusted to his uncle Herbert after the death of his parents (chaps. 1-2), completes his college education, and enters the law office of Mr. Granville (11). He meets and falls in love with Amelia Stanhope (4-6), and they become engaged. But his envious companion Edward Somerton, who is trying to seduce Herbert’s daughter Eliza (3, 12, 14), employs his associate Ebber to insinuate that Leander is courting another lady (15-16). Ebber manages to carry Amelia off but is forced to release her, and Leander is cleared of all suspicion of duplicity (17-21). Ebber also fails in his attempt to involve Leander in a duel (24). Leander makes such a good impression that he is given control of his estate before he has reached his majority, and he marries Amelia (22-23). Soon after, he yields to Somerton’s solicitations and begins to gamble, but breaks the habit at the birth of his son Alonzo (26-28). His reform is short-lived, however; he loses his own fortune, gambles away his wife’s jewels, takes to drink, and commits suicide (30-36). Somerton, meanwhile, not only marries a wealthy girl, but also seduces Eliza (32), who has a baby, goes mad, and mercifully dies (35, 37). A hasty concluding chapter shows Ebber and Somerton plagued by remorse; the former gives Amelia some money to provide for the bringing-up of Alonzo (37). A subsidiary story relates how Ebber seduced Celestia Williamson, who then committed suicide and caused lasting grief to her father (7-8, 10, 29); another episode concerns a young man absurdly hurried into fighting a duel (28).

Glencarn.—Glencarn is brought up in the country under the supervision of his adoptive father, Richardson. He is hated and slandered by the latter’s second wife, her son Rodolpho, and their tutor, Johnson, but finds compensation in the love of Amelia, Richardson’s daughter by his first wife, and in the beauty of nature. In his solitary bower he meets a stranger who appears struck with his appearance (1:chaps. 1-9). Richardson sends Glencarn to William and Mary College. The young man saves the life of Gray, but the latter repays him by slandering him to Amelia. The rivals then meet in a duel,
and Gray is wounded. Amelia is won back by Glencarn, but he must remove to Pittsburgh because of the duel. Yet there, too, he is pursued by the calumnies of Mrs. Richardson, finds only false friends (such as one Jones), and is even fined and jailed (9-18). In some wild Ohio district our hero is made a captive by a gang of bandits headed by Wilson; this Englishman is plagued by memories of the jealousy he caused between his friends, the Montjoys. Glencarn saves Wilson’s life when some subordinates rebel against him, and is allowed to go free. Wounded by Montalbert, one of the rebels, he is looked after by Sophia McWilliams until he discovers that she has fallen in love with him; he then discreetly sets out for home (1:18-21; 2:1-4). He finds that Richardson has died and that he has more enemies than ever; he can however save Mary Baldwin from seduction by Jones and earn the gratitude of Mary’s father. He also defeats Jones in a political campaign. He travels to Philadelphia and next to Washington where one night he is attacked: he wounds one of his aggressors (who turns out to be Rodolpho), then escapes his pursuers, using ventriloquism to throw them off the scent. Deeply upset at hearing that Amelia has become a courtesan, he is temporarily distracted from this grief by a new acquaintance: he has saved a lady whose horses were running away with her; and she asks questions about a miniature he was given by the stranger, then offers to adopt him (5-14). Rodolpho dies, and Glencarn is arrested. At the trial Gray gives false evidence but is unmasked by the testimony of the stranger. It is revealed that Mrs. Richardson has poisoned her husband, and she hangs herself. The stranger is Montjoy; Glencarn is his son and that of the lady who has adopted him. Our hero can now buy Richardson’s estate, and he can marry Amelia (who, of course, has remained chaste and true). Meanwhile, Wilson has been killed by Montalbert, and the latter has been hanged; this is to be Gray’s fate, too (15-18).

The Hapless Orphan.—Caroline Francis’s 118 letters to her friend Maria B—first tell the story of her early years when she was entrusted to two different aunts. At Princeton she attracts the attention of several students and of Clarimont, who is to marry Eliza, though he does not love her. The young man shoots himself, and Eliza vows revenge (1-3), while Caroline becomes engaged to Captain Evrmont (3, 8-9). She goes to stay in Virginia with her friend Lucy, who has just married Wilkins. Jealous without a cause, Wilkins one
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day vanishes, after which Lucy is dangerously ill (16-17, 20-21, 23). She dies before Wilkins relents; her father then shoots Wilkins and commits suicide (24-31). Meanwhile, Caroline has met the Gardners, especially young Fanny and her married brother, Frederick, who hopes in vain for financial aid from their cold-hearted brother Charles (14-16). The Gardners and a Captain Clark console Caroline; the latter, a friend of Evremont, leaves for the Indian front with Frederick (32, 36, 43). Caroline will be furnished with military reports at regular intervals (49, 57, 62, 67, 71). When the expedition ends in defeat, all three officers are reported dead. Again and again there is evidence that Eliza is still plotting against Caroline and that she is constantly informed of the latter’s moves (6-7, 12, 21, 43, 55, 69). She has successfully slandered her to Evremont (77) but she long fails to lay hands on the persecuted heroine. Eventually, however, Eliza manages to have Caroline carried off (119, the first of three letters sent by Maria B— to her sister) during the absence of her protector Mr. Helen (74-76, 78, 93-94, 99, 104). Helen later finds Caroline’s body about to be dissected by medical students; she has died of a broken heart (120-21). Meanwhile, Fanny has been shot by Ashely, whom she persistently refused and who, influenced by too much reading of Werther, has then committed suicide (108-15). Among digressions more loosely connected with Caroline’s fate, there is the story of the seduction of Harriot by Lee, complete with a mock wedding and priest, and a stay in a brothel (52-54). Laura Gleason marries the elderly Gibbins, who goes bankrupt and becomes an invalid soon after; and her mother nearly marries her late husband’s illegitimate son (63-64, 89-90, 102, 111).

Henry and Julietta.—Lord Clareville, only son of the Earl of Clar­endon, stays overnight at Mr. Granville’s cottage in Cumberland and promptly falls in love with his host’s daughter Julietta. He is soon given an opportunity to save her life and a few days later escorts her home after she has lost her way. But, at the same time, he introduces the Duke of Monmouth to her; and the latter presently carries her off. Julietta is rescued by an officer; when he takes her back to her parents, he is discovered to be their son Henry, who had been entrusted to Mrs. Granville’s brother Lord Ormond and who then disappeared. Henry is to inherit the Ormond title and fortune, so that his sister now appears eligible to marry Clarendon (chaps. 1-5). Monmouth succeeds once more in abducting Julietta; this time it is
Clareville who can free the girl (7). Meanwhile, Henry has met the accomplished Rosabella and saved her from drowning. They fall in love; and the young man rapidly obtains the consent of Rosabella’s father, General Dermot, though the girl, far less spoiled than her sister, Lady Wentworth, is the old man’s favorite (6, 8-10).

The History of Albert and Eliza.—Albert and Eliza, the children of two Long Island families, are to marry as soon as the young man returns from a business trip to England. In New York Eliza is courted by Palmer and by the governor’s nephew, Blake. When Palmer behaves rudely toward her, Blake challenges him. But after Palmer’s death he discovers that Albert is a far more formidable rival. Eliza’s fiancé, however, fails to reach America long after he has announced his departure from England; it is rumored that he has married an heiress. A gentleman just home from England confirms this rumor, and Blake obtains Eliza’s consent to marry him. The marriage ceremony has just begun when Eliza discovers Albert among those present and faints away. It was a cousin and namesake of his who got married in England. Albert himself has been made a slave by the Algerines. Miss Smith, who used to be seen in Blake’s company and who has tried to drown Eliza, now reveals that Blake is her half brother and her husband too: they married years ago before he knew that she was an illegitimate child of his father. She also had a brother, who is none other than Palmer: Blake has thus killed his half brother. Horrified by these revelations, Blake rushes to his room and shoots himself.

The History of Constantius and Pulchera.—Pulchera is promised to Constantius, but her father suddenly decides that she must marry the Frenchman Le Monte. Constantius delivers her from the room where she is kept a prisoner but is caught by a British press gang near Philadelphia. The lovers meet again when the French vessel taking Pulchera across the Atlantic is intercepted by the British: the sympathetic English captain notices the glances exchanged between the girl and his American sailor and sets them free; Le Monte is willing to give up the girl. A storm once more separates the lovers. Pulchera is picked up, after some days on a desolate coast, by an American vessel, which is soon pursued by British ships. Pulchera disguises herself as Lieutenant Valorus before the Americans are captured. Another storm wrecks the ship on which she is sailing.
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There follows a period of hunger on a desert island, at the end of which Valorus is picked to be eaten by the other outcasts. Food, in the shape of a bear, is discovered just in time. After a cruel winter there is another American ship to rescue Valorus, a successful attack on a British vessel, and another reversal: Valorus, prize master on the captured boat, is taken to Halifax. She escapes, is caught again, and set free once her captors have reached London. Valorus then travels on to Lisbon and Bordeaux, and as she is making inquiries there about departures for America, she accidentally meets Constantius. He believes her dead and is about to marry Le Monte's sister. Valorus tests him incognito and finds that he still loves his Pulchera; and the faithful couple are eventually united.

The History of Maria Kittle.—The Kittles live in Tomhanick near Albany; they have a daughter and a baby boy. While tension mounts in the frontier region, Kittle's brothers leave Fort Edward and join the family at Tomhanick. One of them, Peter, is killed by Indians soon after; and Kittle goes to a neighboring village to find help. During his absence the Indians attack Tomhanick, a number of the inhabitants are killed, including the children of the Kittles; and Maria and her brother-in-law are carried off (pp. 19-42). On his return Kittle finds Tomhanick destroyed and is seriously ill for a while; once again in good health, he joins the English to take revenge on the Indians (42-49). The Indians journey with their captives to Lake Champlain and across, then on to their villages. Maria, who has found them relatively friendly and considerate, is disappointed with their unsympathetic womenfolk. At Montreal, however, her story moves the governor, and the English lady with whom she lodges (49-68). Other ladies, Mrs. Bratt and Mrs. Willis, tell similar stories of Indian attacks. One day Maria meets her husband in the street. Kittle, convinced that she had been burned in their house, has been looking not for her any more, but for his brother (69-87).

Humanity in Algiers.—Azem, a captive, is given to Selictor and his wife Sequida and brought up with their children. Before he dies Selictor decides to sell Azem to Testador, for he is certain that Azem would find it hard to obey his children (chaps. 1-2). Azem contemplates suicide, then runs away from Testador. But he follows wise Omri's advice that he should return and resign himself to his fate (3). He is to work toward his emancipation by remaining for one
year with each of the surviving members of Seltor's family. At the end of two years, he rescues his mistress from an Arab and is given his freedom (4-5). Next Azem tries to obtain the slave Alzina for his wife, but her master refuses to give her up (6-12). Azem leaves Algiers and travels to Senegal, where by a coincidence he can set his mother free. On their return to Algiers they discover that Alzina (whose story has been sketched in Chapter 9) must be Azem's sister (13-16). Azem spends the next years educating himself. He becomes a successful merchant in Gambia, where he witnesses the brutal warfare of the natives. Captured by some Spaniards, he gets control of their ship, yet refuses to sell his prisoners into slavery (17-19). He then marries a wealthy young widow, Shelimah, but she dies, together with their son and Alzina, during the plague. Azem bequeathes half his fortune to the poor, the other half to set free one deserving slave every year (20); the narrator, "an American, late a Slave in Algiers," is later to profit from this institution.

Infidelity.—Four letters from Caroline Franks to her sister Maria Hartley serve as an exposition in this epistolary novel. Caroline has been forced to marry Franks by her parents; she has had and lost one child. She is now living near Philadelphia and has as neighbors three spinsters who live in a decaying house—the Misses Hayward—and a Mrs. Alfred with her son and daughter. The latter, Fanny, is much given to evening walks and solitude. Young Charles Alfred confesses to his friend William Courtney that he has fallen in love and receives a flippant reply (5-6). After Caroline's account of Fanny's unfortunate love for Henry Wellsford, another pair of letters (8-9) return to the topic of Alfred's love: he has found out that his beloved (whose name he never mentions) is a married woman. It appears that Caroline is not unattracted to Alfred; the latter does not consider his love hopeless, and Courtney judges that the lady's loveless marriage allows Alfred to pursue the affair (10-14). A visit from the Hayward sisters shows Franks behaving gallantly (15), while Caroline is clearly pleased with the idea of Alfred's love (16, 18). Maria, however, is disturbed over this (19). Caroline and Alfred then agree not to mention love anymore (20-21); but when the young man goes to Philadelphia on business, Caroline reveals how much she loves him (23, 24, 26). Courtney encourages Alfred to make Caroline his mistress. Meanwhile Franks writes to the sympathetic Harriot Hayward that he is jealous of Alfred; he complains about his wife's indifference and yet admits that he is partly respon-
sible for it. In spite of her sister’s warnings, Caroline now no longer objects to Alfred’s talk of love (33, 40). The two of them accompany Fanny to an appointment with an unknown Eugenius (36-38), who turns out to be Wellsford (43) and identical with Tallman (45), a young man Courtney has been mentioning (17, 27, 39). Courtney learns from Wellsford’s letters that the lady whom Alfred has been courting is Courtney’s sister Caroline. Franks writes to Harriot that he is about to kill himself and is actually found dead, whereupon Caroline goes mad (41-42, 46). Courtney accuses Alfred of having maliciously enticed him to promote his love affair and challenges him. Alfred, appalled at hearing that Caroline is Courtney’s sister, accepts, but shoots in the air when they meet and is killed by his opponent. Courtney disappears after cursing his sister, and Caroline dies on the spot when she discovers the cause of her brother’s rage (47-48). Two additional episodes illustrate (1) the disastrous effects of countering true love for material reasons (Henry and Louisa, letter 25), and (2) the contagious effect of love, which renders a lover generally sympathetic and sensitive (30, 34-35).

The Inquisitor.—The main character of this book wishes to be invisible at will, so as to make sure that he cannot be imposed upon by impostors and villains in his readiness to offer assistance and sympathy. When his wish is granted, he witnesses many instances of deceit and some of true goodness. He can accordingly help, punish, and derive moral lessons. In the end, the Inquisitor loses the magic ring which conveys invisibility just as he is watching a budding intrigue between an heiress and an officer he suspects of being a fortune hunter.

Ira and Isabella.—In his preface the author ironically deplores his lack of inventiveness in an age looking to the novel for elements of the sublime, the picturesque, or the fearful. He also insists on the necessity of creating a style that will accommodate the various characters (pp. iii-xiv). The orphan Isabella is a companion of Mrs. Savage, who is to complete her education. Ira makes her acquaintance and gradually falls in love with her. Though his friend Lorenzo ridicules him, he declares his love to Isabella, who accepts him without reluctance. The girl’s old nurse warns against marriage, because men cannot be trusted; but Isabella is indifferent to her arguments. She is sent to her guardian, Dr. Joseph, who now admits
that Isabella is his illegitimate daughter; he earnestly urges her to stay unmarried. Joseph dies soon after, and the lovers decide to marry; the ceremony has just been completed when the nurse declares that she suspects Ira of being another illegitimate offspring of Joseph. The young couple is shocked by this revelation, but under Isabella's guidance they rationally map out their future conduct. Belatedly Mr. Savage then confesses that he is Ira's real father; he relates how he was seduced by Lucinda while he thought he was seducing her and how he was shielded by Joseph, who suggested that Isabella's nurse should also look after Ira (pp. 15-118).

The Irish Emigrant.—In 1798 the Irish are divided between the pro-Irish and pro-English factions. M'Dermott, an Irish patriot, is nearly dispossessed by an opportunist, Major S——, while his neighbor, Sir Phelim O'Neill, remains suspiciously indifferent (pp. 1:5-55). M'Dermott's son Owen meets his friend Fitzgerald, and they swear to fight the British rule. During Owen's absence S—— attacks the M'Dermott estate; Owen's father and sister are killed, and the house is burned down. Owen starts on a journey through Ireland to sound out the people's feelings. He discovers that he shares strong republican and revolutionary convictions with O'Neill's daughter Emma. The girl, who has proved her courage in a haunted castle, plans to free Fitzgerald, now a prisoner in Dublin's Newgate (pp. 55-153). She obtains admission there, disguised as a blind harper; and Fitzgerald escapes wearing her clothes. M'Dermott, leading the patriots in the North, kills S—— and his traitorous assistant Bonsel in battle. On the side of his enemies, too, O'Neill behaves disgracefully (153-200). A gallant soldier and gentleman, M'Dermott saves Fitzgerald's sister Eliza from a would-be seducer, Lord Butler. But he cannot stop the doings of the "Orange Men", who undermine the patriots' confidence. Fitzgerald falls, and the death of O'Neill is only a meager consolation. The patriots abandon this attempt to obtain their independence. Emma is tried for her part in the deliverance of Fitzgerald and triumphantly acquitted (Vol. 2). Among digressions of Volume 2 is the story of Butler's attempts to seduce Eliza and his masquerading as an Irish patriot (1-49). Eliza finally marries Arthur O'Connor, the rightful heir to the Irish throne, while Butler takes the wicked Sophia Ormond for his wife. Another story introduced (62-144) is that of Warren, a Virginian kidnapped by a British captain and held a prisoner in Dublin for two years. When
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Warren, tried and acquitted at the same time as Emma, returns to America, Owen and Emma M'Dermott sail with him.

Jane Talbot.—Jane early loses her mother. Her elder brother Frank gradually spends the family fortune, then absconds to France, where he is to become successful and allied to a good family. Jane’s cousin Risberg, who was to marry her, has preferred a wealthy European girl (letters 2-6). According to the wishes of her father and her adviser, Mrs. Fielder, Jane marries Talbot, though since becoming engaged to him she has fallen in love with Henry Colden (9). Talbot, however, soon dies. Jane’s relations with Colden keep worrying Mrs. Fielder (10, 15-17). When the girl asks her why she disapproves of Colden (11-12, 14), Mrs. Fielder accuses her of hypocrisy (13), then proceeds to indict Colden as a dangerous radical and a follower of Godwin, and intimates that he has seduced Jane (15-17). Jane thinks that she must have been slandered (21). She appears willing to break with Colden (19-20) but reconsiders after remonstrances on his part (22, 24, 25). Neither Frank’s sinister appearance on the scene (31-33) nor Jane’s brooding over her reputation and her dealings with Mrs. Fielder (34, 36) improves the couple’s prospects. When Jane hears that Colden’s father means to repudiate his son because of her, she decides to sacrifice her happiness by rejecting Colden (37, 39). She is soon to waver again (44). Colden now wonders who has calumniated Jane. He finds out that a Miss Jessup, who loved Talbot, has been causing the trouble and on one occasion forged an incriminating letter (43, 46-48). Mrs. Fielder, however, believes that Jane has been planning to run away with Colden; the girl once more makes an effort to give up her love (55, 59). The conclusion of the novel, beginning about a year after these events and covering a period of three years, shows Jane struggling to abandon the hope of seeing Colden alive again; he has, however, returned from extended voyages (56-58, 60, 62). She is now being courted by Cartwright (62-65); it is the latter who informs Colden that Jane is not married yet. Colden returns to Jane, no longer an agnostic but a Christian, whose conversion Jane initiated many years earlier (69-70).

A Journey to Philadelphia.—Charles Coleman Saunders lives on his father’s farm near the Susquehannah. He does not share his father’s fondness for the secluded spot nor his contentment with his
routinely work. Saunders weighs his chances in a military and a political career, but rejects both as uncongenial, and determines to use his gifts as a mechanic in Philadelphia. His departure is dramatically hastened: he has happened to interfere with an attempt at carrying off a young lady without, however, identifying either the girl or her attacker; and since then he has been shot at and threatened with a dagger in his house. On the eve of his journey (secretly prepared for), Saunders pays a farewell visit to a favorite spot of his on the banks of the Susquehannah, where he is just a little too slow to stop a girl from jumping into the river. In Philadelphia he presents himself before a watchmaker; the man has not yet made up his mind to make Saunders his apprentice when his daughter walks into the shop: she is the girl saved from abduction by Saunders. The young man works with the watchmaker and courts his daughter, the beautiful Emilia. But Carnell now shows up in Philadelphia: he is Emilia's would-be ravisher and, presumably, the man who has tried to kill Saunders. One day the latter is arrested and charged with the murder of one Susan Warfield. He finds that he has aroused suspicion by his precipitate departure from his father's farm and by using the name of Coleman. At the trial some witnesses testify to having heard him swear he would kill Susan; others think that they saw him push a woman into the river about the time of Susan's disappearance. Saunders is sentenced to death but saved on the place of execution when Susan reappears. After jumping into the Susquehannah to drown herself, she changed her mind, reached the river-bank, and sought refuge in Maryland; the man heard vowing he would kill her, Carson, has since married her. (He looks very much like Saunders.) Entirely rehabilitated and informed that Carnell is dead, Saunders can now marry Emilia.

Julia.—Count de Launa and Marquis Alvada, two French noblemen, each have one son and one daughter, and they decide to marry these children to one another. Young Alvada loses his wife, however, when she gives birth to a son, and remarries years later: by Lavinia he has a daughter. But Lavinia dies too, and the baby vanishes. Meanwhile, his sister, who should have married young de Launa, falls in love with Henry Ormond, and they marry secretly. Ormond is called back to England when his wife is pregnant, and is reported dead some time later. His brother William offers to bring up his son. Ormond's widow marries de Launa after all; but Henry
Ormond is then discovered to be still alive. Challenged by de Launa, he kills him. He had been the dupe of his family, who had led him to believe that his wife was dead because they were opposed to his marriage to a Roman Catholic. To make matters more complicated, Alvada’s son inherits de Launa’s title (chap. 2). The eighteen-year-old Julia, alone in the world after the disappearance of her mother Isabella two years earlier and the recent death of her grandfather, is befriended by a countess. Soon Julia conquers a gentleman’s heart, that of Francis Colwort, introduced into her life when he saves the countess’s life. After Julia and Colwort have become engaged, the young man leaves for America on family affairs (1, 3-5). Julia wins the welcome sympathy of the Marquis Alvada, the countess’s brother, and attracts the obnoxious attentions of Alvada’s son de Launa. When she is carried off to Spain, one suspects de Launa to have had a hand in the scheme; but it is only later that he has her held up on the road to Paris and taken to his castle (6-7, 9-12, 14-15). There she hears some fragments of the de Launa history, is pestered by her lustful pursuer, visits a grave and thinks that she has seen a ghost, and is rescued by Colwort, also imprisoned in the castle (16-20). The lovers are parted once more, and Julia, trying to rejoin the countess, is denied access to her. She is assisted by an Englishman, Roswell, and Madame de Shong. When the latter’s house burns down, she is driven to seek shelter at an inn. There she accidentally meets the countess and Alvada again; a miniature which she is trying to sell triggers off the revelation that she is Alvada’s daughter by Lavinia (who was poisoned by de Launa because she refused to become his mistress) (21, 23-24). De Launa himself dies, confessing his misdeeds. Colwort turns out to be the son of the countess and Ormond. Julia and Colwort are married, so are a few others, among them Isabella, a former servant of the Alvadas, who brought up Julia after Lavinia’s death, but was captured by de Launa’s associates (1, 25). Subsidiary episodes include one which involved Julia in the schemes of Mademoiselle Gyron: this lady, deserted by Don Gasperd with their illegitimate son, manages to get hold of Gasperd’s niece, an heiress, and to marry her to her son (12). There are also cases of seduction, that of Leonora, who eloped from a convent (17), and Olivia, who scorned an honest lover to become de Launa’s mistress (23).

Keep Cool.—Laura St. Vincent intrigues and fascinates by turns James Earnest and Charles Percy, but is felt by the reader and by
her New York friends to be mysteriously linked to the former British
officer Sydney (chs. 2, 8, 14, 15). Earnest proposes, is refused, and
leaves America for Scotland (14), where he is to console himself
with an old girl friend (21). Sydney and Laura invariably meet at
social gatherings that do not allow for private conversation and
revelations; it is evident that Laura likes to flirt, while Sydney has
had a checkered past which gives him a Byronic aura (11, 18). Two
more characters, Mrs. Granville (4, 13) and the eccentric and con-
tradictory poet Echo, are introduced and explained. The latter chal-
lenge Sydney, because of some inconsiderate words; but an oppor-
tunity offers to rationally discuss the question of dueling (18-19);
and the two men part good friends. Public opinion takes a dim view
of this peaceful solution, and Sydney is accused of cowardice. He
breaks his determination not to fight duels: Percy, himself a suitor
of Laura, is wounded by Sydney and dies after a long illness (28).
Sydney temporarily loses his reason; his gradual recovery is paral-
leled by a series of discoveries. Mrs. Granville turns out to be his
sister Elizabeth (21); and Echo is, in reality, Eustace St. Pierre, to
whom she was engaged years earlier and who was believed to have
died (25). Sydney, whose real name appears to be Henry Moreland,
leaves New York (23), in order to punish himself by renouncing
all the ties dear to him—his sister's affection, the love of Julia
(Percy's sister), and his own love for Louisa. He returns from his
wanderings, having experienced disappointments even among the In-
dians with whom he used to be friends (29). Finally Laura and
Sydney are reconciled after the story of their mutual deceptions has
been elucidated (30-32). *Keep Cool* begins with a fictitious review
by Neal of his own book; its opening chapter is a discussion about
an old man's plan of writing a novel. Humorous episodes, such as a
practical joke in the spirit of frontier humor (5) and a hunting epi-
isode (16), are inserted.

*Kelroy.*—Seventeen-year-old Emily Hammond meets Kelroy, a
poet, in Philadelphia and falls in love with him (chs. 5-6). This
love threatens to upset the plans of her mother, a widow who has
lived in retirement to hide the fact of her comparative poverty and
to save enough money to last her until her two daughters are married
to wealthy husbands (1-2). Lucy, who resembles her calculating
mother, wins the love of Lord Walsingham (3, 6). Six weeks after
their wedding, Mrs. Hammond begins to sponsor the repulsive Mar-
ney’s suit for Emily (8). Walsingham, who is Kelroy’s friend, blackmails Mrs. Hammond into agreeing to the engagement between Emily and Kelroy (9-10). Emily’s mother, whose money has been dwindling faster than expected, loses her possessions when her house burns down (which gives Kelroy an opportunity to save his fiancée), but miraculously recovers her prosperity thanks to a lottery ticket (11-12). Kelroy leaves on a voyage to China in order to secure a fortune before marrying Emily. The latter finds a new admirer in the person of Dunlevy, who obtains Emily’s hand after a letter from Kelroy has informed the girl that he has changed his mind about her (13-15). Soon after Emily’s wedding Mrs. Hammond dies; among her papers are found copies of the letter purportedly written by Kelroy and of a similar one from Emily to Kelroy. Emily pines away and dies. Her friend Helen tells Kelroy on his return to Philadelphia of Emily’s faithful love and Mrs. Hammond’s treachery. Kelroy, whose reason seems threatened, embarks on a ship that sinks off the American coast (conclusion). There are figures providing comic relief and social satire, such as Mrs. Hammond’s friend Mrs. Cathcart (1, 6, 12), the newly-rich Gurnets (14), and Helen’s stubborn admirer Dr. Blake (3, 7).

Laura.—Laura is the daughter of Rosina, who eloped from a convent in Lisbon, was widowed soon after settling in Philadelphia, and has married again for the sake of her child; when Laura is about fifteen, Rosina dies (p. 15). The orphan is consoled by Belfield, a medical student whom she trusts completely. After the death of her stepfather, she dismisses the man whom he wished her to marry. Belfield and Laura now live together outside Philadelphia, and the young man undertakes to give his companion a literary education (p. 45). During a yellow fever epidemic Belfield one day fails to return from town; Laura seeks him out and nurses him back to health (p. 65). Belfield finds her temporary lodgings in Philadelphia; but Laura discovers that she is in a brothel. She meets a young prostitute who thinks that she has claims on Belfield, is asked to entertain a customer named Melwood, and runs away before Belfield returns for her (p. 90). Laura undergoes a series of harrowing experiences, once having to spend a night in a churchyard on her mother’s grave (p. 130). The lovers are reconciled; Belfield is about to complete his studies, and the day for the wedding is fixed upon. He has stopped seeing his more or less dissolute friends but
accepts one final invitation on the eve of his wedding day. He quarrels with Melwood, who challenges and fatally wounds him. Belfield dies in Laura's arms, with her name on his lips. The girl goes mad, but recovers, and is offered protection by a respectable gentleman to whom Belfield has recommended her (p. 181).

The Lawyer.—Morcell, whose mother has died, is brought up in a Maryland town by his father and a corrupt lawyer named Dorsey; he is to adopt Dorsey's profession. He seduces Matilda Ansley, who dies soon after giving birth to a boy. Morcell proves unfeeling toward debtors, and he gambles; but he also fears Matilda's brother Edward and an unknown person who has been threatening him (chaps. 1-7). A conversation overheard reveals that one Rattle has seduced Morcell's sister; blows are exchanged. Morcell anticipates a challenge and runs off to Baltimore. He is successful as a lawyer but wastes his inheritance and gambles again. He suspects Ansley of having attempted to kill him, is jealous when Rattle's sister Maria visibly admires Ansley, and decides to kill him; but the man whom he stabs in the dark turns out to be Rattle (8-18). On the run once more because he has been taking bribes, Morcell practices law with the idea of getting rich quickly, i.e., before he is found out. He overhears Ansley telling his story to Rattle, and so learns that it is Ansley who has repeatedly given him assistance. Finally he is sent for by a man named Edwards, who wishes to confess that he has tried to murder Morcell because he held him responsible for the death of his father and sister. The son of Morcell and Matilda has died; Morcell's sister has ended her days in a brothel. Ansley and Maria marry, while Morcell lives a retired life and distributes charities (19-25).

The Life and Adventures of Obadiah Benjamin Franklin Bloomfield.—The son of an honest workingman, Bloomfield first tries to make good his father's ambitions: he receives a thorough schooling in the ancient languages and Hebrew and is taught in the school of Methodist preaching. But, though his father has the pleasure of once listening to a sermon of his, Bloomfield soon changes over to his own vocation, medicine (chaps. 1-6). After a casual affair with a country girl, he falls in love with Louisa, with whom he stays during her dissipated husband's absence. They marry after the man's death, but Louisa dies in childbirth (7, 9-15). Bloomfield's second wife, Maria, betrays him with Blackheart, is caught in flagranti, and sent
home. She convinces her brother Henry that she has been wronged; yet, after he has challenged Bloomfield and been wounded, she insists on living with Blackheart. Blackheart is whipped by Henry and later castrated by an angry husband, an operation which causes a fatal infection. Maria works in a brothel, starts drinking, and dies (17-24). Bloomfield next falls in love with a pretty eighteen-year-old widow and marries her, though at first her family do not approve of him; they soon have a son. But Maria reappears; it takes a trial to show that she is really Maria's half-sister, an illegitimate child of Maria's father and Sophia's aunt, Mrs. Cole. The latter felt she had been badly treated by her family and wanted to avenge herself; she commits suicide when she hears that her plan with the pseudo-Maria has failed (25, 26, 28-34, 41-43, 44-47, 49). There is an inserted story about young Richard, who gambles his fortune away in spite of the advice of two Quakers and though he loves Ruth Steady, the daughter of one of them. He finally reforms, after attempting suicide (27, 32, 39, 44, 48). Col. M'Donald, a Scotsman, who fought for the Americans during the War of Independence, is nearly killed by a nephew of his who feels that M'Donald has betrayed his country (36-37, 40, 43). Jack, a sailor, sells his hat to two Jews who have been led to think it can work wonders and provide free accommodation for them (8).

The Life and Reflections of Charles Observator.—The hero, brought up by his father Charles Wise in the only right manner (unlike those adopted by his neighbors Slack and Indulgence), also profits from the guidance of Barton, the local pastor, and the example of schoolmaster Studious. When he is twenty-two, he leaves his father's farm to see the world. Charles is troubled by the fact that a boy is killed by lightning in a peaceful village, but reconciled to the fact of this death by the sermon preached at the burial of the boy. He joins an elderly gentleman named Americus, and he meets proud and prejudiced Mrs. Aristocrat and Christian and efficient Mrs. Demo, as well as a couple who have been married against their will because their union meant mutual profit to their parents. In Boston Charles is welcomed by his father's friend Philanthropos, and feels strongly attracted to his eldest daughter Prudentia, who is exactly like the perfect wife as depicted by Wise, even bearing the name of that imaginary ideal. The conversations in Philanthropos's house touch upon many domestic subjects. Certain aspects of Boston
life strike Charles rather unpleasantly, as, for example, insolent children, indecent fashions, prostitutes, and an undignified Fourth of July celebration. He and Prudentia very sensibly discuss their views of life and marriage; and accordingly, once married, they are entirely happy.

_The Life of Alexander Smith._—Smith informs the reader that he was born in 1760. He becomes a fisherman in Gloucester, Massachusetts, then follows British recruiting agents to Halifax. Military drill, however, does not suit him; and he sails on board an American ship to Europe and India. In April, 1784, he is left alone on an island between Madagascar and Ceylon. Living on cocoanut milk and turtles, he builds himself a hut, then learns to obtain fire and to fashion clothes out of seal skins. The presence of rats on the island suggests to him that a ship may have been wrecked on its shores, and he does discover it. The wreck provides him with material for tools, which he uses to build a boat. In July, 1788, he sets out on a voyage that ends in the Dutch colony of Cochin in India (pp. 9-82). Smith then joins a seal hunting expedition in the Falklands, is temporarily stranded on a rocky island with one other survivor, and parts with his comrades again at Port Cox. Together with an Englishman, he there builds a boat ordered by an Indian chief who believes in the coming of a deluge. The two boat builders do not trust the chief and escape; they finally land at Luconia in the South Pacific, sell the boat, and separate. By the time Smith reaches London the firm transferring his share of the Luconia gains has gone bankrupt (82-115). Smith next finds himself a member of the crew of the _Bounty_. He remains neutral when the crew mutinies. After Capt. Bligh and his men have been sent off, Fletcher Christian tries to overcome the dissensions among the twenty-five mutineers but finally agrees to a suggestion made by Smith: a select number sail with their Otaheite women to Pitcairn. They organize expeditions into the interior, make sure that they can establish positions of defense against possible aggressors, then establish democratic institutions, and keep a register of marriages and births. They are uneasy over the presence of native men among them and are glad when they can put them on a boat and send them away (115-86). Having devised a constitution, they build a council house. Occasionally ships are sighted (in 1795, 1796, 1799); when in 1808 the _Topaz_, from Boston, casts anchor in a bay of the island, Smith is there to receive her captain. He pretends that
he is the only survivor of the mutineers, that Christian is dead, and that the whites and the natives have exterminated one another. In 1810 a first wedding of Pitcairn children is celebrated. Four years later a young couple vanish but return after another year and explain what has happened: the girl’s mother, Mrs. Christian, refused to consider the young man’s proposal, so they have been secretly married by Christian, Jr., and have since lived on an island off the Pitcairn coast (240).

Lucinda.—Mrs. Manvill is Lucinda’s stepmother and tells the girl’s story in letters addressed to her sister. They live in Greenfield, N.Y.; the place is a retreat for Lucinda when she returns from stays at Marcellus and Troy, where she has been courted by one Brown. Mrs. Manvill discovers that Lucinda is pregnant (1-6, 8), and the girl confesses her fall in two letters (9, 11); a hint that Brown used force is given later (25). The Manvills and their relatives try to persuade Brown to assume his responsibilities toward Lucinda (7, 12-14), but it is soon clear that he does not intend to marry her (15, 16). A delegation from the parish calls upon the Manvills: they do not want Lucinda to become a burden to the parish (17-18). The girl has clearly not much longer to live (19-20). She gives birth to a girl, writes Brown a last letter in which she asks for the forgiveness of God for both of them, and dies (21-27). Some more letters mention the Manvills’ joy at keeping Lucinda’s little Polly. In the second edition an additional letter states that Brown has come down in the world (31).

Margaretta.—The breakdown of a coach in a Maryland village introduces Margaretta Wilmot to three travelers: Miss Stewart, young Will de Burling, and Waller, a sea-captain, who detects in her a resemblance to someone he used to know. Soon the girl is courted by de Burling and Waller; her simplicity makes de Burling forget the West Indian heiress he is to marry. Waller proposes and is accepted, but as it transpires that Margaretta was forced to say yes by her unsympathetic father, he gives her up and vows to remain her protector (letters 1-15, pp. 1-68). De Burling’s acquaintance Archibald Custon unsuccessfully attempts to carry Margaretta off and in revenge hints to de Burling’s fiancée Arabella Roulant that she is about to be jilted. Under an assumed name, Arabella takes Margaretta along with her to Santo Domingo; she pretends that she
wants to protect her from the disingenuous de Burling. The latter, certain that he loves Margaretta, announces his rupture with Arabella. Roulant thereupon severs his partnership with the elder de Burling, who goes bankrupt (16-29, pp. 68-159). At Cape François Margareta attracts the attention first of Welton, then of Montanan, but also of Roulant. Arabella's father has her carried to another estate of his. Temporarily protected by Vernon, who escorts her to Fort Dauphin, Margaretta is told by Custon that de Burling and Arabella have married. A Mr. Howard's attentions toward Margaretta cause bad blood in the Duchamp family with whom she lodges, and she is glad to find a disinterested friend, Louisa Barton, a consumptive. She now hears that Arabella is in fact married to Custon; there is a rumor that de Burling has found a wife in Philadelphia. Montanan is found to be really named Edward Warren, and to have been married to Louisa's aunt, Lady Matilda (30-47, pp. 159-288). In a last effort to cure Louisa, Montanan and Margaretta take her to England. There Margaretta meets Sir Henry Barton and his sister, Lady Montraville. While Louisa is slowly dying, Margaretta is suspected of living in sin with Montanan, who has really asked her to marry him. She is about to accept his proposal when a ring given her by Louisa leads to two discoveries: Lady Montraville is Lady Matilda, and Margaretta her daughter and Montanan's. Believing that the latter was dead, Lady Matilda has married again; her second husband has died, however. We learn that the nurse employed by Lady Matilda in America substituted her daughter for Margaretta and entrusted the latter to Mrs. Wilmot, when Lady Matilda returned to England. Sir Henry refuses to believe Margaretta's identity and innocence, and carries her off; but she is rescued by Lord Orman (48-59, pp. 288-367). At this time, de Burling arrives in England with the faithful Waller; he has heard that Margaretta is Montanan's mistress, but finds her in the company of Orman. The girl still believes him married; and when the truth dawns on her that he is yet to be had, another obstacle arises: de Burling thinks he is socially unworthy of her, for her father is now a lord. Orman is then revealed to have behaved badly toward a clergyman's daughter, he makes amends, Margaretta is free, and de Burling proposes and is accepted (60-73, pp. 367-419).

Memoirs of Carwin, the Biloquist.—Living with a father and brother unsympathetic to his thirst for knowledge, Frank Carwin is eager to stay with his aunt in Philadelphia, who is willing to give
him a sound education. He discovers that he is a ventriloquist and wants to use this gift to induce his father to send him to Philadelphia, when unexpectedly his father gives him permission to go. At his aunt’s death Carwin is disappointed because her will does not mention him; he intends to use ventriloquism to work on the superstitious fears of Dorothy, the beneficiary of the will. Before he can carry his plan into execution, he is befriended by Ludloe and follows him to Europe (pp. 275-98). Ludloe, after some time spent at his Irish home, sends Carwin to Spain. On the young man’s return he hints that Carwin could join a secret movement of which he is a member. Carwin must however first tell him the story of his life without omitting any detail. Carwin has not revealed to Ludloe that he is a ventriloquist; to his dismay he realizes that Ludloe knows details about his stay in Spain which he thought no one could have detected. What if Ludloe should also be aware of his secret gift? Meanwhile, he has saved the life of Mrs. Benington: when her carriage was stopped by highwaymen, he imitated several voices, as of a group of people approaching, and the attackers took to their heels. Ludloe appears to favor a match between Lady Benington and Carwin (pp. 299-351).

**Mentoria.**—The orphan Helena, brought up by Lady Winworth, informs her mistress that she is being courted by her son, whereupon young Winworth is sent traveling on the Continent. Helena resists his last-minute plea to marry him secretly; he returns to England with a bride. Helena marries a friend of his but is soon widowed. She then becomes the governess of Winworth’s daughters. After young Lady Winworth dies, the girls return to their father; this separation from Helena serves as a pretext for **Mentoria.** Helena’s letters to her young charges are didactic stories offered as warnings and examples, but without any close connection with the girls’ own experience except once, when they object to their father’s plan to marry again. He does take a second wife, however, and his daughters follow Helena’s advice and try not to render their stepmother’s task too difficult.

**Modern Chivalry.**—Captain Farrago leaves his farm to see how America is making out in its newly-won independence and its experiment in democracy. He soon discovers, thanks to the behavior of his Irish servant Teague Oregan and the apparent affinity between
Teague and the people, that there is as yet only a limited awareness in America of the workings of democracy and of the individual self-control required to develop reliable institutions in a democratic government. Teague nearly becomes a member of the state parliament (p. 15) and of a philosophical society (23), a preacher (38), and a fake Indian chief (55), before actually becoming an actor (132). His tendency to make love to every female he meets leads him and others into scrapes, and puts an end to his stage career. Meanwhile, Farrago discusses the nonsense of dueling (45) and the rights and wrongs of slavery (134). He is also appalled at the way in which lobbying interests interfere with the work of Congress (123). Teague is impervious to fashionable manners (205), but not unsuccessful with the Washington ladies (238). Appointed an excise officer (254), Teague soon quarrels with Duncan Ferguson, Farrago's new servant, who is a Scotsman and a strict Presbyterian. He fails miserably to invest his governmental functions with authority and effectiveness. After he has been tarred and feathered (304) by the people of his excise district, Farrago and Duncan think it prudent to withdraw, though they do not escape the suspicion of having helped the rebels against Federal authority (325). Studied by the philosophical society, Teague is sent on loan to a similar body in France. On his return to the States, he witnesses with Farrago a campaign of slander between two newspaper editors. Soon they are involved in various reform activities, aimed at the church, schools, lawyers, democratic institutions. Teague is a would-be editor (342), a memorialist, the unauthorized auctioneer of an apothecary's wares (373), a Fourth of July orator (402). When it is proposed that he should become a judge (457), someone suggests he might as well be made a devil; a number of coincidences convince the Irishman that he has actually turned into a devil (493), and he disappears. Farrago leaves with a few others to form a new settlement on the frontier (510). On their way they pass through the towns of Lack-Learning and of the Madcaps. The captain becomes governor of the new state (555), while Teague, who has failed as a judge (546), provokes admiration when his cowardice is mistaken for heroism (596). Farrago reestablishes laws and a regular constitution (635), but cannot prevent a number of amendments being proposed, such as extending the suffrage to animals (646) and making them eligible for the legislature (661). A plan to educate the animals is dropped after some fruitless attempts (759); other plans are stopped by Farrago's strongly worded pro-
tests (788). At the end he is respected by the citizens and still served, more or less reliably, by Teague.

Monima.—At the beginning of the novel, Monima has just lost her mother and sister through the yellow fever. To support her father and herself, she applies for needlework to Madame Sonnetton (or Sontine), who, however, refuses to give her any. She is apparently afraid that her husband might meet Monima and has the girl taken to the workhouse (chaps. 1-3). After Monima has been released through Sonnetton's agency, both the girl and her father are made prisoners in Sonnetton's country house; they make their way back to town weeks later after suspicion has been aroused and Sonnetton has started investigating (5-9). Sonnetton again helps Monima, though, as previously, without realizing that she is the daughter of Fontanbleu, an old acquaintance of his; nor does he know that his wife is jealous of the girl. Another evil agent has meanwhile appeared: he is called de Noix, and he stimulates Mrs. Sonnetton's jealousy (25); difficulties accumulate for Monima and Fontanbleu. They are made to suffer by society for the very circumstance of their poverty; this prejudice repeatedly draws accusations of theft on Monima (24, 34). She is also once taken to a lunatic asylum (27); released, she is shocked at finding out that the gentleman who has frequently helped her is the husband of her enemy (28). De Noix arranges for Mrs. Sonnetton to find Monima and her husband together (29). In her rage the jealous wife blurts out the whole truth about her schemings against Monima, and even reveals that she and de Noix have been lovers; she dies soon after this. Monima is now pursued by de Noix. Left unprotected after Sonnetton has been made to believe that she is the villain's mistress, she is saved from de Noix by Greenway, who promptly proposes to her (but in vain). De Noix again attempts her virtue, this time she shoots at him. But now she falls ill (33). At long last Sonnetton discovers who she is, and de Noix's machinations are revealed. Monima and Sonnetton marry about the time of the girl's brothers' return (they were thought to have been massacred on Santo Domingo). Chapters 11-23 relate what happened in France between the Fontanbleus and de Noix: Monima's brother Ferdinand won the love of Julia Frenton; jealous de Noix pretended to have thwarted Ferdinand's plan to elope with the girl. Ferdinand was tortured and tried, Julia escaped from de Noix's clutches, and her testimony exonerated
Ferdinand; but she died soon after the trial, and de Noix killed Ferdinand in a duel. Fontanbleu, also accused of a crime he did not commit, was acquitted only after much suffering.

**Moreland Vale.**—Eliza Vernon and her father's ward, Henry Walgrove, fall in love. But the present Mrs. Vernon, Eliza's stepmother, makes advances to the young man, who rejects them. The lovers are separated when Walgrove leaves on a West India voyage; Mrs. Vernon is very friendly toward Lovemore. At the death of Vernon, his widow inherits his entire fortune, and within six months she marries Lovemore. The penniless Eliza runs away because Lovemore tries to seduce her, finds shelter with a farmer couple, and next meets the Stanlys, who suspect that Vernon's will must have been a forgery; this belief is shared by another close friend of Vernon, General Preston (pp. 1-60). Lovemore succeeds in carrying Eliza off but is intercepted by Walgrove and his servant Patrick, just back from their voyage (85-102). A witness, O'Needy, confesses that Vernon's will was forged. Lovemore and his wife escape arrest but meet their death in a shipwreck (122-43). Walgrove was tricked by Lovemore on board an East Indiaman and robbed of his passage money. On his voyage to Canton he made friends with Captain Manly and was recommended by the latter to the American merchant Harvey. He next came across a wealthy uncle of his who had treated Walgrove's mother harshly because he did not approve of her husband. After his uncle's death Walgrove returned to New York with the Harveys, whose eldest daughter, Lavinia, was in love with him (29-32, 102-22). When Eliza and Walgrove marry, Lavinia accepts a former suitor of Eliza; they all settle in the same neighborhood as Manly and his wife (164-84). An inserted tale is that of Julius and Juliana. The girl's father, a proud Scotsman, made her believe that her suitor, the Frenchman Julius, was dead. She retired to a convent, but her father confessed his treachery; and she married Julius after all. They settled in a remote mountainous district of Switzerland (143-64).

**The Mother-in-Law.**—Glorvina De Bowdoin, the granddaughter of a French emigrant who settled in England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, marries Francis De Morville, also a member of a French Protestant family. De Morville, vicar of Keswick, has been married before; he divorced his wife, and took their four chil-
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dren with him (chaps. 1-3). His eldest daughter, Nanette, believes that he has treated his first wife badly; without consulting either him or her stepmother, she marries Alonzo, an officer. She sails for Boston with her husband and her mother, who is accompanied by a sergeant, after fraudulently obtaining a portion of De Morville's bank deposit (4-7). De Morville's second daughter, Angelica, becomes Mrs. Charles Granby, whose husband takes up farming near Keswick (7-8). Nanette cruelly suffers as her mother leads a disgraceful life in the army camps before dying of a loathsome disease; and both her husband and the sergeant fall soon after the outbreak of the War of Independence. She expresses her repentance in letters and a diary, then dies in childbirth (9-13). The De Morvilles and Granbys live a harmonious and contented life (14-16); but Glorvina's health makes it necessary for her to travel to France, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland (17-18). She returns just in time to prevent Juliette, De Morville's third daughter, from taking a false step. Glorvina marries her to a brother of Granby, while another takes Harriet, the last of her stepdaughters, for his wife. Glorvina and De Morville have three children of their own. The eldest, Adeline, marries a physician, whose sister later becomes young Francis's wife and whose cousin, a clergyman, marries Laura, the youngest De Morville (19-21). After the vicar's death (20), Glorvina survives for another thirteen years, doing work of charity among French refugees. She is particularly attentive to a lady who is to complete the story of her life and experiences as a mother-in-law. This lady's niece takes the manuscript along when she goes to America, and there the editor obtains possession of it (p. 6, chaps. 22-23).

Ormond.—Stephen Dudley, trained as a painter, reluctantly takes over his father's apothecary business in Philadelphia. He is swindled by Craig, whom he has befriended, loses his wife, becomes a drunkard, and loses his sight. His daughter Constantia tries to make ends meet and contrives to support her father and herself during the crisis of the yellow fever; she must sell her father's lute and a miniature portrait of her friend Sophia Westwyn. But when the honorable Balfour, who has frequently helped the Dudleys, proposes to her, she cannot bring herself to accept him. She hears that Craig is in town and tries to see him; he pacifies her with a fifty-dollar note which turns out to be forged. But this proves a blessing in disguise, for when Constantia appears before Melbourne, J.P., she can con-
vince him that she is innocent of the forgery; and he arranges for some relief for the Dudleys (chaps. I-II). At this point Constantia meets Ormond, and this gentleman begins to take an interest in her, although Craig has told him that the girl has been seduced by Craig's brother, almost his twin in resemblance (all of which is a fabrication). Ormond finds Constantia better suited to him than Helena, his present mistress. They discuss the moral issue of his seduction of Helena, as well as the whole question of the traditional social and moral institutions, which Ormond dreams of replacing according to the rationalistic schemes of a secret society. Helena, weary of her lot and aware of Ormond's preference for Constantia, takes her own life. The latter, thrown together with a fascinating and mysterious lady, Martinette de Beauvais, is both moved and frightened by her new acquaintance's intrepid and rational conduct. Much disturbed, too, by Ormond, she is planning to go to Europe with her father when Dudley is murdered (12-22). Constantia is now discovered by Sophia, who has come to America in search of her. Sophia assumes the role of her protectress, warning her against the irreligious Ormond. This gentleman surprises Constantia in the lonely house to which she has moved, scares her by confronting her with the corpse of Craig, then announces that he is about to rape her; in self-defense, Constantia kills him (26-29). Chapters 5 and 7 contain stories which illustrate the strange events of plague times, Chapter 20 presents the autobiography of Martinette, whose checkered career has been conditioned by her education, her loves, and her revolutionary views; she has fought in battles like a man. In chapters 23-25 we find the story of Sophia, especially the trials deriving from the various changes of denomination which she has witnessed and been subjected to.

*The Power of Sympathy.*—This epistolary novel opens with letters exchanged between Harrington and Worthy: the former is planning to seduce Harriot; his friend tries to dissuade him (1-3). Myra, Harrington's sister, is about to marry Worthy and hears from Harriot that the latter is aware of her brother's admiration (4-5). Harrington finds Harriot's virtue too much for him, and Worthy expresses his joy at his friend's conversion to true love (6, 8). Meanwhile, Mrs. Holmes has been introduced; her enthusiastic views about nature are echoed by Worthy when he visits her country home, Belleview (7, 10). The next few letters contain some character sketches from Mrs. Holmes's pen (11-13). Harrington finds his father reluc-
tant to agree to his proposed marriage with Harriot but is still happy (14-16, 19-20). His sympathies develop; he discusses social rank and slavery (17-18). Writing to Myra, Mrs. Holmes offers guidance in matters of education (29-30) and intimates that a match between Harrington and Harriot may be ill-advised. She insists on this point (33), is asked to be more explicit (35), and reveals that Harriot is the half-sister of Myra and Harrington (37). Harrington has been showing signs of uneasiness and deplored his sensibility (32, 36). The story of Maria Fawcet is now related: seduced by Mr. Harrington, she died after Harriot's birth; the stress in this account lies on Mr. Harrington's fear of facing the truth and on Maria's exemplary death (39-40). Harrington, Sr., feels incapable of telling his son the truth about Harriot (42-43), and Harrington is very much looking forward to his wedding day when an anonymous letter informs him of Harriot's origin (41, 44). Harriot falls ill (45, 47); Harrington is baffled and despairing (46, 48) and, after Harriot's parting letter and death (50-51), increasingly passive, while his thoughts turn to suicide (48, 50-57). His father dreams of hell, where he sees himself among the seducers and his son among the suicides (49). Worthy offers his friend some advice and comfort (58-62). Letter 63 reports that Harrington has killed himself; his parting letter (64) expresses his grief over Harriot's death; a concluding letter is an apology for sensibility (65). Letters 21-25 deal with the seduction of Ophelia by her brother-in-law Martin, who, however, denies the affair. Ophelia poisons herself because she feels that she could not stand the confrontation with Martin on which her father insists. In two letters (27-28) we are told the story of Fidelia and Henry. Fidelia having been led astray by a friend of his, Henry drowns himself. The girl, restored to the circle of her friends, goes mad when she hears that Henry is dead.

_Precaution._—Two events cause excitement among the family of Sir Edward Moseley: the arrival of their new neighbors, the Jarvises (chap. 2), accompanied by Colonel Egerton, and the death of a traveler, sixty-year old George Denbigh (5). Egerton soon courts Jane Moseley (6); young Denbigh appears to love her younger sister, Emily (9). Meanwhile, the eldest, Clara, marries Francis Ives, a clergyman (8); and her brother John is attracted to Grace Chatterton. Lady Moseley and Lady Chatterton are too eager to get Egerton and John to propose (17). In the case of Jane the delay is really all
to the good, for Egerton is suspected of gambling (24); and he proves himself a fortune hunter when he elopes with Mary Jarvis (25). Denbigh's behavior toward Emily and others has been rather peculiar, however (11-12); the girl's aunt, Mrs. Wilson, advises her to refuse his proposal (2:chap. 3). Not long after Emily's suitor has taken his leave, news reaches the Moseleys of the marriage of George Denbigh (2:6). After being introduced to some Denbigh ladies at Bath (2:8) Mrs. Wilson and Emily pay a visit to Chatterton, a former lover of Emily's (1:14), who has married Lady Harriet Denbigh (2:14). There they learn the complex facts about the Denbigh family (2:16-20): there are two George Denbighs, and Emily's is a lord (Pendennyss) who has chosen to use his family name and appear as a commoner, so as to avoid becoming a target for title hunters among young ladies and their mothers. Pendennyss is all the more acceptable to Emily as he has earlier earned the gratitude of Mrs. Wilson without their having ever met. Egerton, known by Denbigh-Pendennyss to have behaved badly toward Mrs. Fitzgerald (2:1), falls at Waterloo (2:23). The heroine can be married to her love, so can John and Grace Chatterton.

The Prisoners of Niagara.—Evermont awakes one morning in the darkness of a prison, that of Fort Niagara. He witnesses the death of his fellow prisoners Anderville and Carmont, and the visits of a lady, rumored to be the mistress of the British commanding officer. She takes a particular interest in Evermont and asks him to write the story of his life for her (1-2). Evermont is eighteen months old when he is found among Indians and entrusted by the finder (whose name he is given) to the Whitfords. At five he runs away, rescues two-year-old Zerelda, and is brought up with her and her cousin Emerine by the latter's parents, the Haylards. At thirteen, about the time of the battle of Lexington, Evermont is sent to Richmond, where he attends college; but he also begins to gamble. He is too intimate with Armilda Willford and with a merchant's daughter named Emerald. He helps Whitford but must interfere when the latter tries to run away with a girl called Amacette. On a visit to the Haylards, he saves Zerelda and Emerine from a group of Indians (3-7). Dismissed by Zerelda, who has been informed of his behavior at Richmond, he twice spends a few days in her company, in two different disguises. She pardons him when he rescues her from a party of Indians and escorts her back to her father's home,
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fighting off wolves, a panther, thirst, and hunger along the way. He has meanwhile been told the story of Sir William Valindon, and from this has concluded that he must be the illegitimate son of Sir William and Mrs. Willford, Armilda’s mother (8-16). Zerelda’s father insists that she accept Barville for her fiancé; the girl tries to resist, and his new housekeeper, Mrs. Willford, makes her a prisoner. Evermont is twice challenged for crimes he has not committed; a rumor that he has been killed in a duel reaches Zerelda, and she declares herself willing to marry Barville. Evermont rushes to her to show that he is still alive, but cannot make her retract her promise. He witnesses the beginning of her wedding, then leaves and is seriously ill for a few months. He reads a letter left for him by Huron, a highwayman whom he has wounded, and learns that he must be the son of Huron and Mrs. Willford. In despair, Evermont fights at Yorktown, then joins Carmont who is searching for Amacette; they find and free her, but are made prisoners themselves, and taken to Fort Niagara (17-24). Evermont delivers his manuscript to the lady and receives one in exchange, but cannot read it because unexpectedly he escapes from Fort Niagara. He flees with Evermont, the man who left him with the Whitfords and who has served as a physician at the fort, and an American wearing the uniform of the commanding officer. At Bedford, Pennsylvania, Evermont finds that the lady’s manuscript is in the handwriting of Zerelda: carried off from home by Barville (after the latter had broken their engagement and promised to marry Armilda), she has been taken to Fort Niagara, where Barville was in command; she has remained chaste but at the time of writing she has been expecting Barville to try to take her by force. Evermont is close to despair again, but Zerelda turns up: it is she who has been using Barville’s uniform as a disguise. A final revelation is made by Huron: he has killed Mrs. Willford in self-defense and has extracted from her, in extremis, the confession that Evermont is the legitimate son of Valindon and his wife Emerine, an aunt of Zerelda’s. Many marriages are celebrated at the end of this novel; Evermont and his wife Zerelda emancipate their slaves and outline an educational program for their newborn son (25-27).

Reuben and Rachel.—Don Ferdinando, the son of Columbus and his wife Beatina, marries the South American princess Orrabella. Their surviving daughter Isabella falls in love at first sight, in Madrid, with Sir Thomas Arundel and marries him, in spite of the family
prohibition (he is a Protestant). Soon, however, she is widowed when her husband is accused of plotting against Edward VI and executed (1: chaps. 3-9). About 1550, Sir Egbert Gorges, pursued by Bloody Mary, hides in Isabella's castle on the Welsh border and falls in love with her daughter Columbia. Their union is delayed until after the fall of Mary through the wiles of another admirer of Columbia, Sir James Howard. Of the five children of Sir Egbert and Columbia, Elizabeth marries Henry Dudley, the son of Lady Jane Grey, and Beatina marries a Penn (1-2, 10-14). Elizabeth's son, another Henry Dudley, marries his cousin Isabella, daughter of Sir Egbert's eldest son, Sir Ferdinando, but is killed by the jealous grandson of Howard. Isabella's son Edward marries in 1644 and emigrates with his wife Arabella, née Ruthven, to New Hampshire. In 1661 their fifteen-year old son William and their two-year-old daughter Rachel are taken prisoner by Indians. William enjoys the favor of Chief Otooganoo, marries his daughter Oberea and after the chief's death rules his tribe. During an attack on Edward Dudley's settlement William is killed while trying to save his father's life. His son Reuben is then entrusted to Edward's family, who returns to England about 1680. There Reuben marries Cassiah Penn, a distant cousin descended from Beatina Penn, and becomes a Quaker. Ten years later, their two children are born, the twins Reuben and Rachel, but Cassiah dies (15-19). At the age of eighteen the twins are parted. Rachel, unprotected and poor, falls in love with Major Hamden Auberry. They marry secretly, so as not to forfeit the favor of Auberry's aunt, Lady Anne, who has other plans for her nephew. Rachel's unsophisticated and kind behavior, and the envy of some of her acquaintances, cause an estrangement from Auberry, who is led to think her unfaithful. Coincidences keep them apart, but they sail to America at about the same time. When the ship carrying Rachel and her friend Jessy (who loves Reuben) is shipwrecked on the Delaware, Reuben is among those who save the passengers. The young man has come to America to claim the estate held there by his father and a former protégé of his, Jacob Holmes. Finding it impossible to prove that Holmes has appropriated what belongs to Reuben's family, Reuben has fought against the Indians, been taken prisoner, but saved by the half-breed Eumea, and made his way back to Philadelphia. Holmes's widow is now only too glad to restore to Reuben what her late husband has been withholding from him.
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Reuben marries Jessy; Rachel and Auberry are reconciled, but Eumea, who was in love with Reuben, drowns herself (2:1-16).

Rosa.—Just after first seeing Rosa, fifty-year-old Mrs. Charmion adopts the little girl under mysterious circumstances: Rosa's house burns down at night; but the girl, gagged and tied to a mattress, is found at some distance, thanks to a flaming arrow shot to the spot. These happenings are later revealed as a device employed in the hope that Mrs. Charmion would behave generously toward the girl. The fire has attracted a journalist, whose erratic behavior causes confusion (chaps. 2, 3, 6). Mrs. Charmion shines to advantage at a dinner party where others are shown in a satirical light; she is the widow of a gentleman who separated from her on the very eve of his death, during the British attack on St. Leonard, Maryland, in 1775. Her daughter was lost to her at that time and was taken to England (1, 4). The following chapter (5) is devoted to Richard Orvaine, a fifteen-year-old youth protected by Mr. Derwent (1). Richard gambles, loses Derwent's money, and runs away. Tricked into paying a bill and nearly blackmailed into forgery, he is rescued by a generous Quaker, then saves a would-be suicide. An employee with a friend of his father in Boston, he reestablishes his reputation for honesty and is sent to England on confidential business. Orvaine returns to Baltimore and wins Rosa's love, thereby thwarting self-assured Belmain as well as Peerwell, a bashful suitor. It then appears that Rosa is the daughter of Sol, a Peruvian who used to serve the Charmions and who took her to England with the missing daughter. This daughter also reappears, married to Longpee; but the latter is none other than Derwent's son, taken away by Mrs. Derwent when she eloped with Longpee, Sr. The affair turned out unhappily; and Mrs. Derwent, after a period of insanity, sought shelter in a French convent (6).

Rosalvo Delmonmort.—Delmonmort is the illegitimate son of Ceceline Monmortency, a clergyman's daughter seduced and abandoned by Henry Fitzalban. Brought up by his Uncle Horatio, Delmonmort causes the latter to lose his stipend by rescuing Eliza Clorton from Lord Elform, for this would-be seducer is the son of the lord on whom Horatio depends (pp. 26-65). In London Delmonmort makes friends with the three children of Lord Bonville, Eugenio, Frances, and Lucinda; and when he is taken in by the rumor that
Eliza has run away with Lord Bellerton, he decides to marry Lucinda (73-138). Actually Eliza has been carried off by Bellerton; but he and Elform are rivals, which causes a confusion that allows Eliza to escape. She is then protected by Eugenio; since there also occurs a mistaken abduction of Eugenio's love, Miss Maretleon, misunderstandings arise between Delmonmort and Eugenio. They are only aggravated after Eliza and Delmonmort have become reconciled, for the young man naturally forgets Lucinda (138-59). A concluding section, however, leads to a general reconciliation and reform, with three weddings: between Delmonmort and Eliza, Eugenio and Angelina (or Miss Maretleon), Bellerton (who is identical with Fitzalban) and Lucinda. Two digressions shed light on the past of Eliza's mother and of Angelina. The former made the mistake of marrying the ambitious and rapacious Charles Napier instead of the sensible, while socially less polished, Eliphalet Waldron (65-73). Angelina, adopted by an Italian family as a child (5-25), is much later discovered to be the daughter of the Count of Roxillion; she was taken away from her family by the evil Mandoni, who also caused jealousy between the count and his wife and attempted to have the countess's brother sentenced to death for the alleged murder of the count. Mandoni at least succeeded in having him exiled to Italy, after administering a slow-working poison to the unfortunate man. When Angelina sees her uncle on his dying bed, she recognizes him as the "man in black" who had intrigued her and her foster parents in Italy (159-75).

St. Herbert.—St. Herbert and Louisa Howard fall in love at first sight. The girl is the ward of Maurisson, who is bitterly hostile to St. Herbert's father because the latter won his love away from him. When Louisa is about to be married to an unloved suitor, she elopes with St. Herbert. The couple lives on the frontier in New York State. Maurisson finds them and asserts that they have been married by a mock clergyman; he then turns St. Herbert out of the house. This proves too much for Louisa, who dies after she has given birth to a daughter, another Louisa. Many years later this girl and Julius Cuthbert fall in love. Julius refrains from proposing because he feels he cannot yet support a wife, and after he has left, Louisa pines away. There are rumors of Julius's engagement to a Southern heiress; and though Louisa finds out that they are not true, she can no longer be saved. Julius shoots himself on her grave. St. Herbert learns to bear all his sufferings stoically from the example of an
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Indian who has told him his own humiliations and their beneficial results. The story of St. Herbert is framed by a related tale: The parents of Albudor and Caroline approve of their mutual love without letting them see this. Caroline runs away when her father tells her that she is soon to meet her future husband, since she does not guess that he is talking about Albudor. Her lover finally finds her again near St. Herbert's house where she has taken refuge with St. Herbert's sister, who was formerly married to a Catholic Canadian, for which she was repudiated by her family.

St. Hubert.—This story, told in a spirit of true repentance, is the confession of Father Nicholas. Dying, he looks back on a life that has brought misery and death to his wife and child. His mother was responsible for his education but was rather indulgent with him. St. Hubert goes to Paris and there comes under the influence of an envious companion, Delaserre, who lives a dissipated life. St. Hubert's susceptibility to all that is good and honorable reasserts itself, however, when he meets and marries Emilia de Santonges. They first live in the country, then move to Paris. There St. Hubert unfortunately meets Delaserre again and resumes his former habits. Madame de Treuville, who takes part in the gambling, becomes St. Hubert's mistress. She advances him money, but when pressed herself, causes him to sell his estate. Ruined, St. Hubert deserts his wife and child, who presently die. He falls ill and is comforted and converted by a monk, assuming the name of Father Nicholas for the rest of his life.

Sarah.—The main body of this epistolary novel covers the years between 1775 and 1780 in the lives of Sarah and her husband Darnley (letters 1-33, pp. 3-242). Sarah has agreed to marry Darnley though she does not love him. Darnley knows this but he is sure that his wife will gradually learn to love him. He, however, soon resumes an affair with Jessey, who has just returned from the convent to which her husband (now dead) had sent her. Jessey does all she can to stir up trouble between Sarah and Darnley; when Darnley finds himself in jail because of his improvidence, he is ready to blame his wife for this. They separate, and Sarah tries to earn a living in Ireland, only to find herself exposed to the cruelty of wicked and unscrupulous women and the ambiguous attentions of a gentleman. Reconciled, Sarah and Darnley settle on a Warwickshire farm, thanks to the intervention of Sarah's Irish admirer, who also provides a job for
Darnley. The final pages (letters 34-38, pp. 242-69) relate Darnley's short-lived reform and the final sufferings of Sarah until she is relieved by death at the end of 1793. Retribution hits the wicked: one of the O'Donnell women who made life difficult for Sarah in Ireland leads a sinful life and dies young; and Jessey and Darnley marry, to their predictable mutual wretchedness. Included in the first part of the novel are a flashback of the beginning of the Jessey-Darnley affair (letters 8-12, pp. 39-68) and a narration of Sarah's early years: her unhappiness at her mother's death, the irresponsibility of her father, her separation from her adopted brother, the hard-heartedness of her relatives, and her exhaustion through over-conscientious school-teaching—these are some of her experiences (letters 2-7, pp. 8-39).

Secret History.—The narrator, Mary, writes from Santo Domingo in 1802, touching chiefly upon four topics: the latent and active violence of the black population; the fears of the white inhabitants and their dissatisfaction with the French troops supposed to protect them; the intrigues between officers and ladies; and the general character of the town and of the Creole ladies. Orphaned at an early age, Mary was separated from her sister Clara. After the death of her fiancé, she had the good fortune of being assisted by Aaron Burr. She is now staying with Clara, who is married to St. Louis, a Frenchman with an irascible temper. Clara is a coquette, and is happiest when receiving the attentions of several gentlemen. General Rochambeau's pursuit of her, which greatly angers St. Louis, is, however, too insistent. Clara agrees to being speedily shipped off to Cuba, but Rochambeau temporarily stops all outgoing shipping (letters 1-14, pp. 1-104). When the sisters are allowed to leave, their ship is promptly intercepted by British vessels. Mary and Clara are taken to Barracoa, a Spanish possession, and from there sent to St. Iago, Cuba, where St. Louis joins them. His jealousy is soon fired again, and Mary feels that she cannot blame Clara for finally running away from her husband (letters 15-24, pp. 105-63). Mary moves on to Kingston, Jamaica, where she is rather impressed by Don Carlos, who needs consolation after having given up his love to a viceroy. Clara writes that she left St. Louis after he had threatened to disfigure her; she has been hiding from her husband, but a Spanish admirer has found her hiding place. She is about to leave for Portici, from where she is to sail for Kingston. The final letter mentions Clara's safe arrival and the sisters' plan to leave for Phila-
delphia, where they will place themselves under Burr's protection (letters 25-32, pp. 164-225).

The Soldier's Orphan.—On the day she is born, Emily Thompson loses both her mother and her father, who is killed in the battle of Quebec (December 31, 1775) (chap. 1). She lives with her mother’s sister, the wife of Morris the sea captain, and receives an excellent education. She is never made to feel her dependence on the Morrices nor allowed to forget her parents (2-4). When she is of an age to attract men, her thoroughly moral education, as well as the careful selection of her friends by her aunt, keep away any undesirable suitors. She feels happy in the company of two of her Boston cousins, Robert Center and Augustus Robinson (4-6). Mrs. Morris’s misgivings before her husband’s last voyage prove justified, for she is dead by the time he returns. Center and Morris have been captured by Algerians but are quickly rescued from their slavery (9-13). Morris recovers from the shock of his wife’s death and advises Emily to marry Center; the story ends on a gesture of reverence toward Emily’s parents (14-16). A defense of marriage (7-8) and a disquisition on the foolishness of contemporary fashions (10) are among the topics introduced during the course of Emily’s education.

The Spiritual Voyage.—The Convert weathers storms, loses and replaces part of her crew, overcomes various enemy vessels, keeps away from some others whose crews are not equally convinced of the Christian precepts she has made her own, and finally reaches the haven of Felicity, after stops at Point Comfort, Ordinance, Securehope, and Perseverance.

The Step-Mother.—Caroline Williams, a clergyman’s daughter, loses her mother at the age of twelve, but is befriended some time later by Lady Glanvile. At seventeen she is entrusted with the education of the two Glanvile girls, Lucy and Maria (chaps. 1-3). There is some unpleasantness over the dismissal of their former governess, Mrs. Wilson; but Caroline is more seriously worried about the declarations of love from young Edward Glanvile (4). Though she loves him, she refuses to encourage him because of her humble social rank. Edward leaves for the Continent, while the heroine moves to Liverpool to live with a cousin, Mrs. Belton (5). She rejects the unwelcome proposal of the recently widowed Mr. Brummell, forces herself
again to refuse Edward, and, in order to protect herself, becomes the wife of Wentworth, a sea-captain and widower with four daughters (10, 12). Edward dies; his last letters are brought to Caroline by Dr. Belton, her cousin's nephew who has inherited Mrs. Belton's fortune (13, 14). Belton is later to be an unsuccessful candidate for Caroline's hand (21) after Wentworth has been drowned (15); he is Caroline's steadfast friend throughout and finally becomes her son-in-law (35). Caroline's elder stepdaughters cause her no trouble, but the younger two are persuaded by the devious Miss Hartley and their guardian Caldwall to leave their mother's home in the country and go to London (25). Theirs is however a harmless escapade into the dangerous city world, and they soon learn to repent having listened to Miss Hartley, who had herself been influenced by Mrs. Wilson (28). They eventually marry Campbell and Montgomery, respectively (35). The various gentlemen who become Caroline's sons-in-law have had distressful experiences. Thus Campbell, believing that Belton had been having an affair with his sister, Mrs. Malcolm (33), challenged him; they wounded each other seriously, which gave them time for reflection. Mrs. Malcolm's adultery (with a cousin, not Belton) can be explained by the unhappy marriage imposed upon her during the absence of her faithful lover, Montgomery (21, 22, 29). Mrs. Malcolm died when she heard about the duel (34), and her calculating mother survived her only a short time (35).

Symzonia.—Captain Seaborn starts out on August 1, 1817, on a voyage to the South Pole. His vessel stops at the Falkland Islands before crossing the ice belt in latitude 78° S. Part of the crew is left on the continent found further south (chap. 4), while Seaborn proceeds with the intention “of sailing into the globe at the south pole, and of returning by way of the north pole, if no land intervened to obstruct the passage.” Inside the earth, whose inner surface reflects the sunbeams like the moon, Seaborn and his companions discover land, which they call Symzonia (7). The Symzonians are lighter in complexion than the inhabitants of the earth. They are morally superior beings, whose values actually govern their actions and whose technical skills are applied only to what is truly profitable and beneficial to everyone. They find much that is despicable and base in the humans' habits and pursuits, and Seaborn and his crew are therefore sent back with the distinct understanding that they are not to return to the interior of the globe (15). Seaborn tries to raise
himself and his compatriots in the Symzonians' estimation by casting aspersions on the character of other nations (chiefly the British) and hopes to establish commercial relations between his country and the inner world; but he is nevertheless ordered to sail from Symzonia on August 13, 1818. He picks up the rest of his crew, crosses the ice-belt, and, on his way to Canton, makes his fellow passengers promise to keep their discoveries a secret (18). A providential storm kills Slim, the only member of the crew who would not keep quiet about Symzonia, but also causes the loss of all the evidence of their discoveries. Finally the captain is swindled out of his profits by his agent, Mr. Slippery (whom he had ill-advisedly preferred to Mr. Worthy), and publishes *Symzonia* to earn some money (20).

_Trials of the Human Heart._—Meriel leaves her convent school to be present during the last days of her godmother's life and remains with her family after Mrs. Mirvan's death. Her brother Richard envies her because of the few thousand pounds she has inherited from Mrs. Mirvan. Her father is having an affair with Mrs. Talbot, but Meriel's innocence and purity convince Mrs. Talbot that she must leave. Meriel is introduced to the world of romances; she behaves according to the pattern of these books when she thinks that she is in love, and her mother is angry about it. Her father tries to make love to her, and Meriel runs away. She is found again; and thereafter, her mother treats her with suspicion, and her father is harsh (letters 1-9, Apr. 20-Sept. 9, 1775). Howard is ruined and takes his family to London, where his sister is living with her husband, Mossop, and their two daughters. One of these, Hester, feels jealous when Frederic Rainsforth proposes to Meriel. Various circumstances delay the wedding; while Meriel is awaiting Rainsforth's coming eighteen months later, she hears through a friend of Hester that he has married an heiress named Kingly (10-25, December 19, 1775-May 17, 1778). Howard's debts land him in jail with his wife and daughter; soon after, Meriel's parents die. The girl is protected by Welldon; then works with a milliner, Mrs. Lacour; but is accused of having an affair with Lacour. She fares well with a milliner's shop of her own until she is swindled by her friend Mrs. Moreton. Fortunately, she can renew her friendship with Amelia Sidney and meet Mr. and Mrs. Kingly, her former lover and his wife, who have assumed the heiress's surname. They seem surprised to find Meriel unmarried; the girl pretends to be frivolous, so as not to cause
Kingly any regrets, but also informs his wife of the love she still feels for Kingly (26-38, May 29, 1778-March 3, 1781). A companion to Mrs. Rooksby, Meriel decides to marry her son Clement Rooksby in order to save the lady from worrying about him and, at the same time, to separate him from his mistress, a married woman named Clara who has been neglecting her three children. After they have been married for some time, her husband meets Clara, poor and ill. Meriel seeks her out to help her and finds that Clara is none other than Mrs. Moreton (39-45, March, 1781-June 10, 1783). Rooksby and Clara resume their affair; the latter travels with the Rooksbys to France, where they are to attend the wedding of Amelia and Rooksby’s nephew. A storm during the crossing gives Kingly an opportunity to save Meriel’s life, while Rooksby looks only after Clara. Mrs. Kingly dies, and Rooksby suddenly becomes violently jealous of Kingly, wounds him in a duel, and flees to Italy. Meriel returns to Glamorganshire alone, while Kingly slowly recovers and then leaves for America (46-57, June 10, 1783-Aug. 29, 1784). Meriel sees her husband again when he is ill and in prison. Their daughter Clementina dies; but even in her utmost misery, Meriel resists the temptation of leaving Rooksby. She meets Mrs. Harcourt and is suddenly restored to ease and comfort, for she is Mrs. Harcourt’s daughter, and not a Howard. Richard finds out that the Miss Alton he has been vainly courting is his own half sister, the daughter of Howard and Mrs. Talbot. Rooksby then dies, and Meriel marries Kingly; but Clara and the Mossops must confess their various misdeeds (58-70, Dec. 13, 1788-Sept. 29, 1791). Clara’s story (as told by herself) is a romantic tissue of lies, in which she appears as a victimized girl (46). Another pathetic story is that of Harriet Venables, who elopes from a convent with Rooksby when he is married to Meriel and carrying on with Clara; she is left alone when he runs off to Italy (62). The Harcourts married secretly; their child Meriel was brought up in the place of Mrs. Howard’s child who had just died. Harcourt, sent off to India by his suspicious family, was re-united to his wife years later in Constantinople, where she had been kept in the Sultan’s seraglio (77).

*The Unfortunate Lovers and Cruel Parents.*—The New England merchant Beaumont goes bankrupt and sends his son Samuel to Europe to try and retrieve their fortune. Samuel is shipwrecked, and a nobleman’s daughter falls in love with him. He remains true
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to Nancy Gauze, though Nancy's father has broken off their engagement after the Beaumonts' bankruptcy; and the nobleman's daughter dies of a broken heart, bequeathing all her wealth to Samuel. The young man returns to America on the eve of Nancy's wedding, devised by Gauze, but he is able to run away with the girl, and they are married.

The Vain Cottager.—Lucy Franklin is frequently complimented on her pretty face and later given the castoff dresses of a lady to wear. She does well at school and flirts a little; yet she honestly loves Ned Symmonds and is about to become engaged to him when she is apprenticed to a milliner. The pretty clothes turn her head; she wears the latest fashions, attracts attention, is seduced, and then deserted with her baby. By hard work Lucy gradually regains the respect of her fellow citizens; but Ned has, in the meantime, married her sister.

Wieland.—The elder Wieland, descended from a Saxon family, is apprenticed to a London merchant. He accidentally discovers, as a form of distraction, the reading of the Bible, which he learns to interpret along narrow, sectarian lines. Intending to become a missionary, he emigrates to America; later in his life he is obsessed with the idea that he has not accomplished his task adequately. Wieland cultivates a brooding sort of religion, often retiring to a pavillion; it is there that he is found one night, his body covered with burns. He dies soon after, apparently the victim of spontaneous combustion. His son Theodore has a rather gloomy disposition, which also affects his religious views; but he can be as sociable as his sister Clara. When Wieland marries Catharine Pleyel, Clara moves to a house near the Wieland home. She and her brother's family often meet at the pavillion, together with Catharine's brother Henry and Louisa. This girl, brought up with the Wielands, is discovered to be the daughter of a Major Stuart, whose wife ran away with her because she felt that the attentions of one Maxwell had quite alienated her from her husband (chaps. 1-4). Maxwell is later presumably responsible for the murder of Stuart (27). Once when alone and once when together with Pleyel, Wieland hears a mysterious voice dissuading him from some project. A few days later Clara is frightened by the voices of men apparently discussing her murder; she runs to Wieland's house, where she faints on the doorstep. A voice then calls on the inhabi-
tants of the house to look after her. Not long after, as Clara is in her summer house, a voice shouting "Hold! Hold!" cuts into her nightmare, in which Wieland threatens her; and a disembodied voice advises her to stay away from the summer house and to keep silent about her experiences with the voice. The same voice tries to dissuade her from entering a room, from which Carwin presently emerges. Carwin, whose first appearance at the Wielands' has made a disturbing impression on Clara, states that he has been planning to rape her, then vanishes; the girl is afraid to open her door when someone knocks some time later (4-10). On the following morning she is accused by Pleyel of having an affair with Carwin, who, it is now learned, is being sought because of crimes he has committed in Europe. Now, Clara is in love with Pleyel, though the young man is engaged to a German baroness named Theresa; she denies Pleyel's charges, but he replies that he overheard a revealing conversation between her and Carwin on the night before and that he had begun even before to suspect her of being in love (11-14). Carwin offers to explain his conduct, and Clara agrees to meet him at her house that same evening. Once again a voice warns her not to enter her room, but she disregards it and discovers the body of Catharine there. Wieland soon joins her and talks rather confusedly about superior commands; he disappears when people are heard approaching. Clara is seriously ill for a while; and when she recovers, she learns that it is Wieland (and not Carwin) who murdered Catharine, as well as his children and Louisa: he thought himself ordered to express with a sacrifice his gratitude to the Supreme Being who had put an end to his doubts and given him a strong faith instead. Wieland has since been placed in a lunatic asylum (15-20). Carwin next tells Clara his story. He possesses the gift of ventriloquism, but has tried not to use it; at the Wielands' home, however, he had to make use of it, so as not to be found at the pavillion, where he had no business to be. Later he employed the "mysterious voice" for selfish purposes: he wanted to scare Clara away from the summer house because he used to meet her servant Judith there, whereas the conversation overheard by Pleyel was devised as a test of Pleyel's rational conceptions. As Carwin completes his confession, Wieland appears; Clara tells him that he has mistaken Carwin's tricks for manifestations of a Superior Being. But Wieland is completely convinced of this only when Carwin tells him of instances of his interference; he realizes that he has been the prey of inner delusions as
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...well as of Carwin's spurious supernaturalism, and he kills himself. Carwin disappears, and Clara is taken to Europe (21-26). At Montpellier, three years later, she seems about to marry Pleyel, now a widower (27).