

# 【战争与和平卷3】中英双语对照



第三部分：和平时期的背景下，人物关系和情感纠葛成为焦点。安德烈和娜塔莎之间的爱情逐渐萌芽，但由于误解和悲剧，他们的关系遭遇重大挑战。皮埃尔在个人哲学和精神追求上继续探索，同时也卷入了复杂的社会...家庭关系中。这部分深入探讨了人性的复杂性和社会道德的冲突，以及个人命运与社会环境的相互作用。

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TOWARDS THE END of the year 1811, there began to be greater activity in levying troops and in concentrating the forces of Western Europe, and in 1812 these forces—millions of men, reckoning those engaged in the transport and feeding of the army— moved from the west eastward, towards the frontiers of Russia, where, since 1811, the Russian forces were being in like manner concentrated.

在1811年末，开始加强对兵员征集和西欧力量的集中，到了1812年，这些力量——包括军队运输和供养的人数在内——从西方向东移动，前往俄罗斯边境，地方俄罗斯自1811年以来也在以类似的方式集中兵力。

On the 12th of June the forces of Western Europe crossed the frontier, and the war began, that is, an event took place opposed to human reason and all human nature. —

在6月12日，西欧的力量越过了边境，战争开始了，也就是说，一个违背了人的理性和所有人的自然法则的事件发生了。 —

Millions of men perpetrated against one another so great a mass of crime—fraud, swindling, robbery, forgery, issue of counterfeit money, plunder, incendiarism, and murder—that the annals of all the criminal courts of the world could not muster such a sum of wickedness in whole centuries, though the men who committed those deeds did not at that time look on them as crimes.

成千上万的人们之间犯下了如此之多的罪行——欺诈、骗局、抢劫、伪造、发行假币、抢掠、纵火和谋杀——以至于全世界所有刑事法庭的历史中都无法积累起这样一大堆邪恶行为，虽然当时犯下这些行为的人并没有将其视为罪行。

What led to this extraordinary event? What were its causes? —

是什么导致了这个非同寻常的事件？它的原因是什么？ —

Historians, with simple-hearted conviction, tell us that the causes of this event were the insult offered to the Duke of Oldenburg, the failure to maintain the continental system, the ambition of Napoleon, the firmness of Alexander, the mistakes of the diplomatists, and so on.

历史学家们以纯真的信念告诉我们，这次事件的原因是对Oldenburg公爵的侮辱，未能坚持大陆封锁政策，拿破仑的野心，亚历山大的坚定，外交官的错误等等。

According to them, if only Metternich, Rumyantsev, or Talleyrand had, in the interval between a levée and a court ball, really taken pains and written a more judicious diplomatic note, or if only Napoleon had written to Alexander, "I consent to restore the duchy to the Duke of Oldenburg," there would have been no war.

按照他们的说法，如果梅特涅希，鲁缅采夫，或者塔列朗在开场仪式和宫廷舞会之间的时间里真的费心地写了一封更明智的外交信函，或者如果拿破仑写信给亚历山大，“我同意将公爵领地归还给Oldenburg公爵”，就不会有战争。

We can readily understand that being the conception of the war that presented itself to contemporaries. —

我们可以很容易理解这是当时人们对战争的构思。 —

We can understand Napoleon's supposing the cause of the war to be the intrigues of England (as he said, indeed, in St. Helena); —

我们可以理解拿破仑认为战争的原因是英国的阴谋（正如他在圣赫勒拿所说）； —

we can understand how to the members of the English House of Commons the cause of the war seemed to be Napoleon's ambition; —

我们可以理解英国下议院议员们认为战争的原因是拿破仑的野心。 —

how to the Duke of Oldenburg the war seemed due to the outrage done him; —

对于奥尔登堡公爵来说，战争似乎是对他所犯下的侮辱所产生的结果； —

how to the trading class the war seemed due to the continental system that was ruining Europe; —

对于商业阶级来说，战争似乎是由于破坏欧洲的大陆制度所引起的； —

to the old soldiers and generals the chief reason for it seemed their need of active service; —

对于老兵和将军们来说，战争的主要原因似乎是他们对积极服役的需求； —

to the regiments of the period, the necessity of re-establishing les bons principes; —

对于那个时期的军队来说，必须重新确立良好原则的必要性； —

while the diplomatists of the time set it down to the alliance of Russia with Austria in 1809 not having been with sufficient care concealed from Napoleon, and the memorandum, No. 178, having been awkwardly worded. —

而当时的外交家们将其归结为俄罗斯与奥地利在1809年的联盟未能得到拿破仑充分保密，以及备忘录178号的措辞不当； —

We may well understand contemporaries believing in those causes, and in a countless, endless number more, the multiplicity of which is due to the infinite variety of men's points of view. —

我们可以理解当时的人们相信这些原因及其他无尽的原因，这些原因的多样性是因为人们的观点各不相同； —

But to us of a later generation, contemplating in all its vastness the immensity of the accomplished fact, and seeking to penetrate its simple and fearful significance, those explanations must appear insufficient. —

但对于我们这个后代来说，当我们凝视着这一巨大成就的伟大时刻，试图洞察其简单而可怕的意义时，这些解释似乎是不足的。 —

To us it is inconceivable that millions of Christian men should have killed and tortured each other, because Napoleon was ambitious, Alexander firm, English policy crafty, and the Duke of Oldenburg hardly treated. —

对我们来说，无法想象成千上万的基督教徒会相互残杀和折磨，因为拿破仑野心勃勃，亚历山大坚定不移，英国政策狡猾，而老廉公爵的待遇却不堪入目。 —

We cannot grasp the connection between these circumstances and the bare fact of murder and violence, nor why the duke's wrongs should induce thousands of men from the other side of Europe to pillage and murder the inhabitants of the Smolensk and Moscow provinces and to be slaughtered by them.

我们无法理解这些情况与谋杀和暴力的直接关联，以及公爵的错误为什么要引导成千上万来自欧洲另一边的人去掠夺和杀害斯摩棱斯克和莫斯科省的居民，而又被他们屠杀。

For us of a later generation, who are not historians led away by the process of research, and so can look at the facts with common-sense unobscured, the causes of this war appear innumerable in their multiplicity. —

对于我们这一代的人来说，我们不是被研究过程带偏的历史学家，因此能够用清晰的常识看待事实，这场战争的原因在它们的多样性中无穷无尽。 —

The more deeply we search out the causes the more of them we discover; —

我们越是深入地探索原因，就越能发现更多的原因； —

and every cause, and even a whole class of causes taken separately, strikes us as being equally true in itself, and equally deceptive through its insignificance in comparison with the immensity of the result, and its inability to produce (without all the other causes that concurred with it) the effect that followed. —

每个原因，甚至整个原因类似于自身都是真实的，但相对于结果的宏大以及在没有其他共同作用的情况下无法产生效果而显得微不足道。 —

Such a cause, for instance, occurs to us as Napoleon's refusal to withdraw his troops beyond the Vistula, and to restore the duchy of Oldenburg; —

比如，拿破仑拒绝将军队撤离维斯图拉河以及恢复奥尔登堡公国的要求，这个原因就会在我们的脑海中浮现。 —

and then again we remember the readiness or the reluctance of the first chance French corporal to serve on a second campaign; —

然后，我们又想起了第一次意外的法国下士服役第二次战役时的情愿或不情愿。 —

for had he been unwilling to serve, and a second and a third, and thousands of corporals and soldiers had shared that reluctance, Napoleon's army would have been short of so many men,

and the war could not have taken place.

如果他不情愿服役，并且有第二个、第三个，以及成千上万的下士和士兵也有同样的不情愿，拿破仑的军队就会缺少很多人，战争也不会发生。

If Napoleon had not taken offence at the request to withdraw beyond the Vistula, and had not commanded his troops to advance, there would have been no war. —

如果拿破仑没有因为要求撤离维斯图拉河而生气，并且没有下令他的军队前进，就不会发生战争。 —

But if all the sergeants had been unwilling to serve on another campaign, there could have been no war either.

但是如果所有中士都不愿意再参加另一场战役，就不可能发生战争。

And the war would not have been had there been no intrigues on the part of England, no Duke of Oldenburg, no resentment on the part of Alexander; —

如果英国没有阴谋诡计，没有奥尔登堡公爵，亚历山大没有怨愤，就不会有战争。 —

nor had there been no autocracy in Russia, no French Revolution and consequent dictatorship and empire, nor all that led to the French Revolution, and so on further back: —

如果俄罗斯没有专制统治，法国没有革命和随之而来的独裁和帝国，就不会有导致法国革命的一切，以此类推。 —

without any one of those causes, nothing could have happened. —

如果没有其中任何一个原因，什么都不会发生。 —

And so all those causes—myriads of causes—coincided to bring about what happened. —

因此，所有这些原因——无数的原因——凑巧地导致了发生的事情。 —

And consequently nothing was exclusively the cause of the war, and the war was bound to happen, simply because it was bound to happen. —

因此，没有任何一个原因独自导致了战争，战争必然会发生，只是因为它注定会发生。 —

Millions of men, repudiating their common-sense and their human feelings, were bound to move from west to east, and to slaughter their fellows, just as some centuries before hordes of men had moved from east to west to slaughter their fellows.

数百万人违背常识和人性，注定要从西向东移动，并屠杀他们的同胞，正如几个世纪前成群的人从东向西移动并屠杀他们的同胞一样。

The acts of Napoleon and Alexander, on whose words it seemed to depend whether this should be done or not, were as little voluntary as the act of each soldier, forced to march out by the drawing of a lot or by conscription. —



拿破仑和亚历山大的行动是不可避免的，就像每个士兵被强制出征一样，要么通过抽签要么通过征兵。 —

This could not be otherwise, for in order that the will of Napoleon and Alexander (on whom the whole decision appeared to rest) should be effective, a combination of innumerable circumstances was essential, without any one of which the effect could not have followed. —  
这不可能有所不同，因为为了让拿破仑和亚历山大的意愿（整个决策似乎都依赖于他们的话语）发挥作用，需要结合无数的环境因素，没有其中任何一个环境因素，效果就不会出现。 —

It was essential that the millions of men in whose hands the real power lay—the soldiers who fired guns and transported provisions and cannons—should consent to carry out the will of those feeble and isolated persons, and that they should have been brought to this acquiescence by an infinite number of varied and complicated causes.

至关重要是，实际权力掌握在手中的千百万士兵——那些开枪、运送粮食和大炮的士兵——同意执行那些虚弱而孤立的人的意愿，而且他们被各种各样的复杂原因所带动到这种默契。

We are forced to fall back upon fatalism in history to explain irrational events (that is those of which we cannot comprehend the reason). —

我们在历史中被迫诉诸宿命论来解释不合理的事件（即我们无法理解其原因的事件）。 —

The more we try to explain those events in history rationally, the more irrational and incomprehensible they seem to us. —

我们越是试图以理性的方式解释那些历史事件，它们就越显得非理性和难以理解。 —

Every man lives for himself, making use of his free-will for attainment of his own objects, and feels in his whole being that he can do or not do any action. —

每个人都是为自己而活，利用自由意志追求自己的目标，完全感受到自己可以选择行动或不行动。 —

But as soon as he does anything, that act, committed at a certain moment in time, becomes irrevocable and is the property of history, in which it has a significance, predestined and not subject to free choice.

但是一旦他做了任何事情，那个在某一时刻完成的行为就成为不可撤销的，并变成了历史的财产，其中具有注定的意义，不受自由选择的影响。

There are two aspects to the life of every man: —

每个人的生活有两个方面： —

the personal life, which is free in proportion as its interests are abstract, and the elemental life of the swarm, in which a man must inevitably follow the laws laid down for him.

个人生活，在其利益抽象程度上越大，就越自由；而作为一个群体，却必须无可避免地遵循为他规定的规则的生活。

Consciously a man lives on his own account in freedom of will, but he serves as an unconscious instrument in bringing about the historical ends of humanity. —

有意识地，一个人按照自己的意愿自由生活，但他作为一种无意识的工具却又服务于实现人类历史目标的。 —

An act he has once committed is irrevocable, and that act of his, coinciding in time with millions of acts of others, has an historical value. —

他曾经做过的一件行动是不可撤销的，并且他的这个行动与其他数百万人的行动同时发生，具有历史价值。 —

The higher a man's place in the social scale, the more connections he has with others, and the more power he has over them, the more conspicuous is the inevitability and predestination of every act he commits. —

一个人在社会阶层中的地位越高，与他人的联系越多，对他人的控制力越大，他所做的每一个行动的必然性和命中注定性就越明显。 —

"The hearts of kings are in the hand of God." The king is the slave of history.

“君王的心在上帝手中。”君王是历史的奴隶。

History—that is the unconscious life of humanity in the swarm, in the community—makes every minute of the life of kings its own, as an instrument for attaining its ends.

历史——即人类在蜂群、在社群中的无意识生活——将国王生命中的每一分钟都当作实现其目标的手段。

Although in that year, 1812, Napoleon believed more than ever that to shed or not to shed the blood of his peoples depended entirely on his will (as Alexander said in his last letter to him), yet then, and more than at any time, he was in bondage to those laws which forced him, while to himself he seemed to be acting freely, to do what was bound to be his share in the common edifice of humanity, in history.

虽然在那一年，1812年，拿破仑越发相信，是他的意愿决定是否要牺牲他的人民的鲜血（正如亚历山大在他最后一封信中所说的），然而，那时，他比任何时候都更加受制于强迫他去为人类共同建设做出自己的贡献的法律，在他自己看来，他似乎是在自由地行动。

The people of the west moved to the east for men to kill one another. —

西方人向东方迁徙是为了让人们彼此残杀。 —

And by the law of the coincidence of causes, thousands of petty causes backed one another up and coincided with that event to bring about that movement and that war: —

由于各种偶然原因的巧合，成千上万个小原因互相支持并与那个事件同时发生，导致了那场迁徙和战争的发生。 —

resentment at the non-observance of the continental system, and the Duke of Oldenburg, and the massing of troops in Prussia—a measure undertaken, as Napoleon supposed, with the object of securing armed peace—and the French Emperor's love of war, to which he had grown accustomed, in conjunction with the inclinations of his people, who were carried away by the grandiose scale of the preparations, and the expenditure on those preparations, and the necessity of recouping that expenditure. —

对于大陆封锁的不遵守，对于老登堡公爵的不满，以及在普鲁士集结军队的举措——拿破仑认为这是为了维持武装和平——还有拿破仑对战争的热爱，他已经习惯了这一点，再加上他的人民受到了大规模准备的鼓舞，还有那些准备所需的开支，以及弥补这些开支的必要性。 —

Then there was the intoxicating effect of the honours paid to the French Emperor in Dresden, and the negotiations too of the diplomatists, who were supposed by contemporaries to be guided by a genuine desire to secure peace, though they only inflamed the amour-propre of both sides; —

那么在德累斯顿向法国皇帝致敬的令人陶醉的效应和外交人员们的谈判，当时人们认为他们都是出于真正希望实现和平，但他们只是激起了双方的自尊心。 —

and millions upon millions of other causes, chiming in with the fated event and coincident with it.

还有无数其他的原因，与命中注定的事件相共振并与之同时发生。

When the apple is ripe and falls—why does it fall? —

当苹果成熟并掉下来时——为什么会掉下来？ —

Is it because it is drawn by gravitation to the earth, because its stalk is withered, because it is dried by the sun, because it grows heavier, because the wind shakes it, or because the boy standing under the tree wants to eat it?

是因为它被地心引力吸引，因为它的茎枯萎，因为它被太阳晒干，因为它越长越重，因为风摇晃它，或因为站在树下的男孩想吃它？

Not one of those is the cause. All that simply makes up the conjunction of conditions under which every living, organic, elemental event takes place. —

这些都不是原因。这只是构成每一个有机的、有机的、基础事件发生的条件的结合。 —

And the botanist who says that the apple has fallen because the cells are decomposing, and so on, will be just as right as the boy standing under the tree who says the apple has fallen because he wanted to eat it and prayed for it to fall. —

植物学家说苹果掉下来是因为细胞分解，等等，和站在树下的男孩说苹果掉下来是因为他想吃它并祈求它掉下来的人一样正确。 —

The historian, who says that Napoleon went to Moscow because he wanted to, and was ruined because Alexander desired his ruin, will be just as right and as wrong as the man who says that the mountain of millions of tons, tottering and undermined, has been felled by the last stroke of the last workingman's pick-axe. —

历史学家说拿破仑去莫斯科是因为他想去，并且被亚历山大希望他的毁灭所毁灭的说法，既对又错，就像一个人说数百万吨的山体因为最后一位劳动者的凿子而倒塌一样。 —

In historical events great men—so called—are but the labels that serve to give a name to an event, and like labels, they have the least possible connection with the event itself.

在历史事件中，所谓伟大的人物只是为事件赋予一个名字的符号，就像标签一样，它们与事件本身的联系最少。

Every action of theirs, that seems to them an act of their own free-will, is in an historical sense not free at all, but in bondage to the whole course of previous history, and predestined from all eternity.

他们的每一个行动，在他们看来是自由意志的表现，但从历史的角度来看，却并不真正自由，而是受制于整个历史过程，并在永恒之前就已注定。

ON THE 28TH of May Napoleon left Dresden, where he had been spending three weeks surrounded by a court that included princes, dukes, kings, and even one emperor. —  
5月28日，拿破仑离开了德累斯顿，在那里他度过了三个星期，被由王子、公爵、国王甚至皇帝组成的宫廷包围着。 —

Before his departure, Napoleon took a gracious leave of the princes, kings, and emperor deserving of his favour, and sternly upbraided the kings and princes with whom he was displeased. —  
在离开之前，拿破仑向王子、国王和皇帝告别，这些人都曾得到他的青睐，同时他也严厉责备了那些令他不悦的国王和王子。 —

He made a present of his own diamonds and pearls— those, that is, that he had taken from other kings—to the Empress of Austria. —  
他把自己从其他国王那里夺来的钻石和珍珠赠送给奥地利女皇。 —

He tenderly embraced the Empress Marie Louise—who considered herself his wife, though he had another wife still living in Paris— and left her, so his historian relates, deeply distressed and hardly able to support the separation. —  
他亲热地拥抱了马丽·路易丝女皇，尽管她将自己视为他的妻子，尽管他在巴黎还有另外一位妻子，据他的历史学家所述，他离开时，她非常伤心，几乎无法承受这种分离。 —

Although diplomatists still firmly believed in the possibility of peace, and were zealously working with that object, although the Emperor Napoleon, with his own hand, wrote a letter to the Emperor Alexander calling him “Monsieur mon frère,” and assuring him with sincerity that he had no desire of war, and would always love and honour him, he set off to join the army, and at every station gave fresh commands, hastening the progress of his army from west to east. —  
虽然外交官仍坚信和平的可能性，并怀着这个目标积极工作，虽然拿破仑皇帝亲自写信给亚历山大皇帝，称他为“兄弟先生”，真诚地向他保证自己并不渴望战争，而且将永远爱戴和尊重他。然而他还是动身参加了军队，并在每个驿站下令，加快了军队从西向东的进程。 —

He drove a travelling carriage, drawn by six horses and surrounded by pages, adjutants, and an armed escort, along the route by Posen, Thorn, Danzig, and K? —  
他乘坐一辆由六匹马拉的旅行马车，周围是侍从、副官和武装护卫，沿着波森、托恩、但泽和克尼斯伯格的路线前进。在这些城镇，成千上万的人热情而惧怕地欢迎着他。 —

nigsberg. In each of these towns he was welcomed with enthusiasm and trepidation by thousands of people.

军队正从西向东移动，而他被不断更换的六匹马车所带动，紧随其后。

The army was moving from west to east, and he was driven after it by continual relays of six horses. —

6月10日，他追上了军队，夜宿在维尔科维克森林中，住在一位波兰伯爵的财产上为他准备的住所里。 —

On the 10th of June he overtook the army and spent the night in the Vilkovik forest, in quarters prepared for him on the property of a Polish count.

The following day Napoleon drove on ahead of the army, reached the Niemen, put on a Polish uniform in order to inspect the crossing of the river, and rode out on the river bank.

第二天，拿破仑在军队前面驾车前行，到达涅曼河，穿上了波兰军装，以便检查过河情况，然后沿着河岸骑马出行。

When he saw the Cossacks posted on the further bank and the expanse of the steppes—in the midst of which, far away, was the holy city, Moscow, capital of an empire, like the Scythian empire invaded by Alexander of Macedon—Napoleon surprised the diplomatists and contravened all rules of strategy by ordering an immediate advance, and his troops began crossing the Niemen next day.

当他看到哥萨克人驻扎在对岸以及广袤无垠的大草原时，他下令立即前进，违反了所有战略规则，惊讶了外交家们。那里远处是神圣之城，帝国的首都，莫斯科，就像斯基泰帝国被亚历山大大帝攻打一样。他的军队于第二天开始渡过涅曼河。

Early on the morning of the 12th of June he came out of his tent, which had been pitched that day on the steep left bank of the Niemen, and looked through a field-glass at his troops pouring out of the Vilkovik forest, and dividing into three streams at the three bridges across the river.

—  
6月12日清晨，他从帐篷中走出来，帐篷当天搭建在涅曼河陡峭的左岸，通过望远镜观察着他的军队从维尔科维克森林中涌出，并在河上的三座桥上分为三股。 —

The troops knew of the Emperor's presence, and were on the lookout for him. —  
军队知道皇帝的存在，并在寻找他的踪迹。 —

When they caught sight of his figure in his greatcoat and hat standing apart from his suite in front of his tent on the hill opposite, they threw up their caps and shouted, "Vive l'Empereur! —  
当他们看到他穿着大衣和帽子站在他帐篷前面的山上，与他的随从分开时，他们举起帽子喊道：“为皇帝万岁！” —

” And one regiment after another, in a continuous stream, flowed out of the immense forest that had concealed them, and split up to cross the river by the three bridges. —

接着一个又一个团队蜂拥而出，从掩藏它们的巨大森林中流传出来，分成三队通过河流的桥梁。

—

“We shall make some way this time. Oh, when he takes a hand himself things begin to get warm! —

“这回我们会取得一些进展的。哦，当他亲自出手的时候，事情开始变得火热起来了！” —

...Name of God!... There he is!... Hurrah for the Emperor! So those are the Steppes of Asia! —

”...天啊！...他在那里！...为皇帝欢呼！那就是亚洲的草原吗！” —

A nasty country it is, though. Good-bye, Beauché; I'll keep the finest palace in Moscow for you.

—

不过是一个讨厌的国家。再见了，波谢！我会给你留下莫斯科最好的宫殿。 —

Good-bye! good-luck!... Have you seen the Emperor? Hurrah for the Emperor! —

再见！祝你好运！...你见到皇帝了吗？为皇帝欢呼！ —

If they make me Governor of the Indies, Gérard, I'll make you Minister of Cashmere, that's settled. Hurrah for the Emperor! —

如果他们让我成为印度的总督，杰拉尔，我会让你成为克什米尔的部长，这是决定了。为皇帝欢呼！ —

Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! The rascally Cossacks, how they are running. Hurrah for the Emperor!

—

好啊！好啊！该死的哥萨克人，他们是如何逃跑的。为皇帝欢呼！ —

There he is! Do you see him? I have seen him twice as I am seeing you. —

看，他在那里！你能看到他吗？我已经见过他两次，就像我见到你一样。 —

The little corporal...I saw him give the cross to one of the veterans....Hurrah for the emperor!

—

小团长.....我见他把十字架给了一位老兵.....为皇帝欢呼！ —

” Such was the talk of old men and young, of the most diverse characters and positions in society. —

“这是老年人和年轻人的谈话，涉及社会各个不同背景和地位的人。 —

All the faces of those men wore one common expression of joy at the commencement of a long-expected campaign, and enthusiasm and devotion to the man in the grey coat standing on the hill opposite.

所有这些人的面孔上都带着一种共同的喜悦表情，为期待已久的战役的开始而欢欣鼓舞，对站在对面山上的身着灰色大衣的人充满热情和奉献。

On the 13th of June Napoleon mounted a small thoroughbred Arab horse and galloped towards one of the bridges over the Niemen, deafened all the while by shouts of enthusiasm, which he obviously endured simply because they could not be prevented from expressing in such shouts their love for him. —

6月13日，拿破仑骑着一匹纯种阿拉伯马奔向涅曼河上的一座桥，一路上被欢呼声所包围，显然他只是无法阻止人们用这些欢呼声来表达他们对他的爱。 —

But those shouts, invariably accompanying him everywhere, wearied him and hindered his attending to the military problems which beset him from the time he joined the army. —  
但是这些经常随处陪伴着他的呼喊声使他厌倦了，并妨碍了他解决在参军后围绕他的军事问题。

He rode over a swaying bridge of boats to the other side of the river, turned sharply to the left, and galloped in the direction of Kovno, preceded by horse guards, who were breathless with delight and enthusiasm, as they cleared the way before him. —

他骑过一座摇摆的船桥，来到河对岸，急转向左，骑着马冲向科夫诺，他的前面有骑兵卫队，他们喜悦而热情地喘着气，开辟出一条道路。 —

On reaching the broad river Niemen, he pulled up beside a regiment of Polish Uhlans on the bank.

到达宽广的涅门河岸边，他停在一支波兰乌拉圭兰斯骑兵团旁。

“Vive l'Empereur!” the Poles shouted with the same enthusiasm, breaking their line and squeezing against each other to get a view of him. —

“拿破仑万岁！”波兰人高喊着，同样热情洋溢，他们连成一线挤在一起，想要看到他。 —

Napoleon looked up and down the river, got off his horse, and sat down on a log that lay on the bank. —

拿破仑抬头望了望河的上下游，下马坐在河岸的一根原木上。 —

At a mute sign from him, they handed him the field-glass. —

他用手示意，他们递给他望远镜。 —

He propped it on the back of a page who ran up delighted. —

他把望远镜靠在一个来到他面前高兴的侍从的后背上。 —

He began looking at the other side, then, with absorbed attention, scrutinised the map that was unfolded on the logs. —

他开始看对岸，然后专注地仔细查看展开在原木上的地图。 —



Without raising his head he said something, and two of his adjutants galloped off to the Polish Uhlans.

他并未抬头，说了些什么，两名副官骑兵飞快地奔回了那支波兰乌拉圭兰斯骑兵。

“What? what did he say?” was heard in the ranks of the Polish Uhlans as an adjutant galloped up to them. —

“什么？他说了什么？”波兰乌兰兵团里传出了这样的声音，一名副官骑马冲上前来。 —

They were commanded to look for a fording-place and to cross to the other side. —

他们被命令寻找渡口并过河到对岸。 —

The colonel of the Polish Uhlans, a handsome old man, flushing red and stammering from excitement, asked the adjutant whether he would be permitted to swim across the river with his men instead of seeking for a ford. —

波兰乌兰兵团的团长，一位相貌英俊的老人，激动得脸红脖子粗地结结巴巴地问副官，是否允许他带领士兵游泳过河，而不是寻找渡口。 —

In obvious dread of a refusal, like a boy asking permission to get on a horse, he asked to be allowed to swim across the river before the Emperor's eyes. —

显然是担心遭到拒绝，就像一个男孩请求骑马的许可一样，他请求在皇帝面前被允许游泳过河。

The adjutant replied that probably the Emperor would not be displeased at this excess of zeal. 副官回答说，皇帝可能不会对这种过分的热情感到不悦。

No sooner had the adjutant said this than the old whiskered officer, with happy face and sparkling eyes, brandished his sabre in the air shouting “Vive l'Empereur! —

副官刚说完这句话，那位留着胡子的老军官立刻高兴地挥舞着军刀，眼睛闪闪发光地大喊“为皇帝乾杯！”，并命令士兵们跟着他，他鞭策着马奔向河边。 —

” and commanding his men to follow him, he set spurs to his horse and galloped down to the river. —

“Vive l'Empereur !”他大喊一声，率领士兵紧随其后，策马奔向河流。 —

He gave a vicious thrust to his horse, that floundered under him, and plunged into the water, making for the most rapid part of the current. —

他狠狠地一挥鞭子，马儿蹒跚着跌入水中，向着水流最急的地方奔去。 —

Hundreds of Uhlans galloped in after him. —

数百名乌兰骑兵紧随其后。 —

It was cold and dangerous in the middle in the rapid current. —

水流湍急的中间区域寒冷而充满危险。 —

The Uhlans clung to one another, falling off their horses. —

乌兰骑兵紧紧依靠在一起，从马背上掉落下来。 —

Some of the horses were drowned, some, too, of the men; —

一些马匹淹死了，还有一些人也相同命运； —

the others struggled to swim across, some in the saddle, others clinging to their horse's manes.

—

其他人拼命游泳渡过河流，有些骑在马鞍上，有些则抓住马鬃。 —

They tried to swim straight across, and although there was a ford half a verst away they were proud to be swimming and drowning in the river before the eyes of that man sitting on the log and not even looking at what they were doing. —

他们试图直接横渡，尽管半站远处有浅水点，但他们自豪地选择在那个坐在原木上甚至不看他们的人眼前在河里游泳和溺水。 —

When the adjutant, on going back, chose a favourable moment and ventured to call the Emperor's attention to the devotion of the Poles to his person, the little man in the grey overcoat got up, and summoning Berthier, he began walking up and down the bank with him, giving him instructions, and casting now and then a glance of displeasure at the drowning Uhlans who had interrupted his thoughts.

当副官在返回时选择了一个合适的时机，冒险提醒皇帝波兰人对他的忠诚，身着灰色外套的小个子站起来，召集贝尔蒂埃，与他一起在河岸上走动，给他指示，并不时投去不悦的目光，对打断了他思绪的溺毙乌兰人表示不满。

It was no new conviction for him that his presence in any quarter of the earth, from Africa to the steppes of Moscow, was enough to impress men and impel them to senseless acts of self-sacrifice. —

他深信自己无论身在何处，从非洲到莫斯科的大草原，他的存在都足以给人们留下深刻印象，并驱使他们做出无意义的自我牺牲行为。 —

He sent for his horse and rode back to his bivouac.

他召来了他的马，骑回了他的营地。

Forty Uhlans were drowned in the river in spite of the boats sent to their assistance. —

尽管有船只前往救援，但有四十名乌兰人在河里淹死。 —

The majority struggled back to the bank from which they had started. —

大部分人挣扎着回到了起点的河岸。 —

The colonel, with several of his men, swam across the river and with difficulty clambered up the other bank. —

困难重重的上校和几名士兵游过河，艰难地爬上了对岸。 —

But as soon as they clambered out in drenched and streaming clothes they shouted “Vive l’Empereur!” looking ecstatically at the place where Napoleon had stood, though he was no longer there, and at that moment thought themselves happy.

但是他们一爬出来，衣服湿透了，滴水散发着。他们欢呼着“Vive l’Empereur!”，狂喜地望着拿破仑站过的地方，虽然他已经不在那里了，但此刻他们觉得自己很幸福。

In the evening between giving two orders—one for hastening the arrival of the counterfeit rouble notes that had been prepared for circulation in Russia, and the other for shooting a Saxon who had been caught with a letter containing a report on the disposition of the French army—Napoleon gave a third order for presenting the colonel, who had quite unnecessarily flung himself in the river, the order of the Légion d’Honneur, of which he was himself the head.

—  
在晚上，给了两个命令——一个是加快准备供在俄罗斯流通的假卢布纸币的到货速度，另一个是射杀一个被捕的萨克森人，他身上带着一封关于法军部署情况的报告。拿破仑下达了第三个命令，授予那个毫无必要地扑进河里的上校荣誉军团勋章，而 he 自己是军团的首领。 —

Quos vult perdere, dementat.

想要毁灭谁就先让谁疯狂。

THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR had meanwhile been spending more than a month in Vilna, holding reviews and inspecting man? —

与此同时，俄国皇帝在维尔纳度过了一个多月的时间，进行检阅和检查军队。 —

uvres. Nothing was in readiness for the war, which all were expecting, though it was to prepare for it that the Tsar had come from Petersburg. —

尽管军队都在准备战争，但没有一项准备工作已经准备好，这也是沙皇从圣彼得堡来的目的之一。 —

There was no general plan of action. The vacillation between all the plans that were proposed and the inability to fix on any one of them, was more marked than ever after the Tsar had been for a month at headquarters. —

没有一个总体的行动计划。在沙皇在总部待了一个月后，关于所有提出的计划之间的摇摆不定和无法确定任何一个计划的能力更加明显。 —

There was a separate commander-in-chief at the head of each of the three armies; —  
每个军队都有一个单独的总指挥官； —

but there was no commander with authority over all of them, and the Tsar did not undertake the duties of such a commander-in-chief himself.

但没有一个统帅能够掌握所有军队，也没有沙皇亲自承担这样一个总指挥官的职责。

The longer the Tsar stayed at Vilna, the less ready was the Russian army for the war, which it had grown weary of expecting. —

沙皇在维尔纳停留的时间越长，俄国军队越不准备好迎接他们已经疲惫地等待了很久的战争。

Every effort of the men who surrounded the Tsar seemed to be devoted to making their sovereign spend his time pleasantly and forget the impending war.

围绕着沙皇的人们似乎全力以赴让他愉快地度过时间，忘记即将到来的战争。

Many balls and fêtes were given by the Polish magnates, by members of the court, and by the Tsar himself; —

许多波兰地主、宫廷成员和沙皇亲自举办了许多舞会和盛宴； —

and in the month of June it occurred to one of the Polish generals attached to the Tsar's staff that all the generals on the staff should give a dinner and a ball to the Tsar. The suggestion was eagerly taken up. —

在六月份，有一个波兰将军向隶属于沙皇部队的将军们建议，所有幕僚上的将军们都应该给沙皇举办一次晚宴和舞会。这个建议被热情接受。 —