

THE
CHILD'S
READER,
CONTAINING
EASY LESSONS.



BRAINTREE:

PRINTED BY J. SKIDGROFT.

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702
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64

864

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or signature, including the word "Dance" and a large number "4".



Book
A NEW AND PLEASING

INTRODUCTION

TO

Reading :

DESIGNED TO CONDUCT THE

YOUTHFUL MIND

INTO A

PROGRESSIVE ACQUAINTANCE

WITH

*The Knowledge of Letters, the Sound of
Syllables, and the Use of Words.*

EMBELLISHED WITH A PICTURE ALPHABET.

BOOKING :

PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. F. SHEARCROFT.

1837.

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Introduction to Reading.



ROMAN CAPITAL LETTERS.



A	B	C	D
E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L
M	N	O	P
Q	R	S	T
U	V	W	X
Y	Z	&	ÆŒ

ROMAN SMALL LETTERS.


a b c d
e f g h
i j k l
m n o p
q r s t
u v w x
y z æ œ

ITALIC CAPITAL LETTERS.



A B C D
E F G H
I J K L
M N O P
Q R S T
U V W X
Y Z Æ œ &

ITALIC SMALL LETTERS.



<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>
<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>p</i>
<i>q</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>t</i>
<i>u</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>x</i>
<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>æ</i>	<i>œ</i>

The Letters promiscuously placed.



Z M E U L G W B

X V D Y R H J A C

P N T Q F I K S O

b d p q x e t o a w r y m

l u g n i c f h j k s z v



U M P L C Y Q T I

D H F E O A R K S

N W V B X J Z G

i l r a b t p d q y e h f c

w x m o z v k j s u n g

Vowels.

a e i o u y

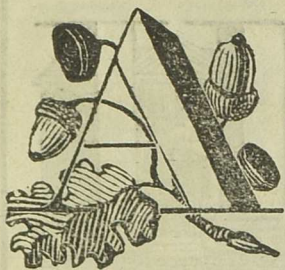
*Consonants.*b c d f g h j k l m
n p q r s t v w x z*Double and Triple Letters.*

ff ff fl ffi ffl æ œ

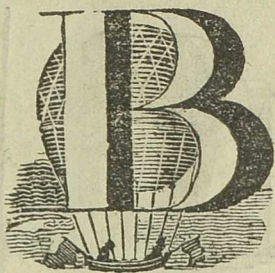
Figures.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

*Old English Alphabet.*A B C D E F G H I
J K L M N O P Q R
S T U V W X Y Z &a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
o p q r s t u v w x y z æ œ



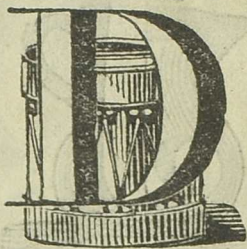
A-corn.



Bal-loon



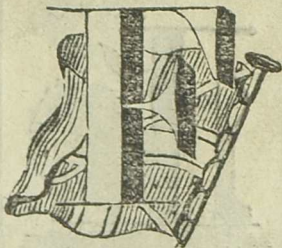
Cream-pot.



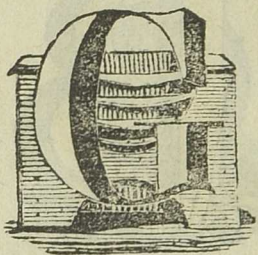
Drum.



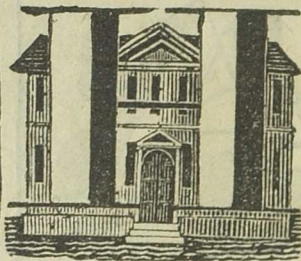
Egg. M



Flag. I



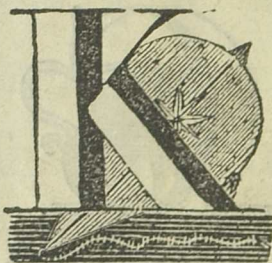
Grate.



House.



Jug.



Kite.



Li-on.



Mouse.



Nut.



Owl.



Plum.



Quince.



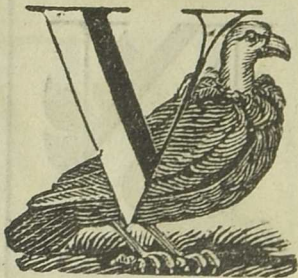
Rab-bit



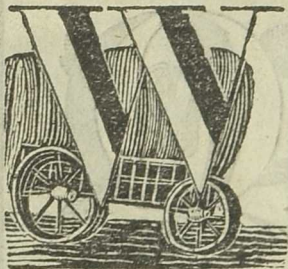
Sail-or



Tub



Vul-ture



Wain.



Xerxes



Youth.



Za-ny.

SYLLABLES OF TWO LETTERS.

1

ba	ca	da	fa
be	ce	de	fe
bi	ci	di	fi
bo	co	do	fo
bu	cu	du	fu
by	cy*	dy	fy

ga	ha	ja	ka
ge	he	je	ke
gi	hi	ji	ki
go	ho	jo	ko
gu	hu	ju	ku
gy†	hy	—	ky

3.

la	ma	na	ra
le	me	ne	re
li	mi	ni	ri
lo	mo	no	ro
lu	mu	nu	ru
ly	my	ny	ry

4.

ab	ac	ad	af
eb	ec	ed	ef
ib	ic	id	if
ob	oc	od	of
ub	uc	ud	uf

ag	ak	al	am
eg	ek	el	em
ig	ik	il	im
og	ok	ol	om
ug	uk	ul	um

6.

an	ap	ar	as
en	ep	er	es
in	ip	ir	is
on	op	or	os
un	up	ur	us

* Ce, ci, and cy are to be pronounced se, si, sy.

† Ge, gi, and gy are generally pronounced je, ji, and jy.

READING LESSONS.

1.

To be in it.

No, it is so.

I am by it.

O no, it is I.

2.

Be it so as it is.

Am I to go in?

No, be as I am.

Go, if I am to go.

3.

No, we do it so.

As he is to do it.

It is he, or I or we

If he is to be at it.

4.

I am to do it.

I do as ye do.

If he or we do.

Is it on me.

5.

It is my ox.

To me it is.

Or if it be so.

Do so to us.

6.

Do so as I do.

I do, if so it be.

Am I to do it?

No, it is I am.

7.

I do as he is to do.

If I am to go.

We be as he is.

Am I or we to go.

8.

I am to go in to it.

Or I am to be so.

I am to go so.

If he is to go.

9.

If we go by it.

Go ye up to it.

If he do so.

He is up to us.

10.

Is it he or I.

As if it be so.

I am on it.

Oh my ox is so.

Syllables of Three Letters.

LESSON 1.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru

LESSON 2.

fla	fle	fli	flo	flu
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru

LESSON 3.

qua	que	qui	quo	—
sha	she	shi	sho	shu
ska	ske	ski	ske	sku
sla	sle	sli	slo	slu
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu



LESSONS OF THREE LETTERS.

1.

I am ill. Let me go to bed.
Yes, you are ill; nay, you are
bad. O do not say so. Lie
all the day, my boy.

2.

The ink is red, and the pen
is bad. I can not use the pen,
for the nib is too bad. Ask for
a new one.

3.

Can you run? Yes, let us
try. How far may we run?
As far as you can. Do you see
the pit? Let us all run so far.

4.

The dog has bit my leg. O how bad it is! My lip is cut, and my arm is off, and my eye is dim. I did not do as I was bid.

5.

The sun is up, and the day is hot. Let us sit on the hay all the day, and see how the men and boy get on.

6.

The cat got out of my lap, and bit the leg of an old rat, and I ran out of the way. Did you, Ann? Yes, I did. Aye, I saw you.

7.

I got up at six, but Ann is in bed now, and it is ten. She is ill; is she not? Go and see, and ask her. O no, she is not ill, Sir.

LESSONS OF FOUR LETTERS.

To teach the sound of the final e.

	1.		4.
al	ale	gal	gale
bad	bade	gam	game
bal	bale	gap	gape
ban	bane	gat	gate
bid	bide	gor	gore
bit	bite	hal	hale
	2.		5.
can	cane	hat	hate
cap	cape	har	hare
con	cone	her	here
cor	core	hid	hide
dal	dale	hop	hope
dot	dote	kin	kind
	3.		6.
fan	fane	mad	made
far	fare	mat	mate
fat	fate	nap	nape
fill	file	not	note
fin	fine	tap	tape
fir	fire	ton	tone



LESSONS OF FOUR LETTERS.

1.

I will read, my dear John, as well as I can, that I may gain a new book as you have done. I will seek to be wise that I may be good; and if I am both wise and good, I may hope to live well and to die well.

2.

O dear me! The shop is shut up, and I came to buy a cake. Well, I will ring the bell, and ask them to sell me one; and if they will not be so kind, I must then go home, and eat some meat, and go to bed, and rest as well as I can.

3.

Hark ! the bell goes for poor John Mark. Last week he fell down on the ice, and lost his life. One of the boys told him to take care how he went on, but he did not mind what was said to him, and he fell down to rise no more !

4.

Pray be so kind, when I go and see John Free, as to let me wear my new hat, and my blue coat, and my fine hose. If it be your wish, my dear boy, to gain the love of John Free, you must read your book well, and pray to God much

5.

How dark it is to-day ! The wind is cold, and the hail I fear will cut up my poor peas. I wish that the sun made the day warm, and then I would go out, and fly my kite in the lawn, and bid you good bye for an hour or two. I do not like to be shut up so much.

LESSONS OF FIVE LETTERS.

1.
Bench
braid
tongs
hinge
latch
plank
grate
screw
joist
perch

2.
floor
brick
stair
sword
crape
lodge
tiles
spoke
wheel
link

3.
chain
clock
quilt
fleet
chest
spear
creed
cross
globe
shelf

4.
chain
truss
pence
brand
quart
booth
trunk
crook
chart
wine

5.
ounce
spout
stain
torch
staff
sheaf
blade
cloak
frock
dress

6.
yeast
broth
snuff
dough
crust
knife
flask
notch
horse
bound

**LESSONS OF FIVE LETTERS.**

1.

Man ought not to be proud ; for he can not think, or speak, or smell, or hear, or see, or stand, or sit, or walk, or run, or eat, or drink, or sleep, if God do not help him.

2.

Man ought not to boast of what he can do ; for he can not make so much as a grain of sand, or a blade of grass, or a drop of rain, or a ray of light. God can form a world by a word, and shake it to dust by his arm. How great is God ! How mean is man !

3.

It is in vain for man to think that he can bless his own soul. No one can save his soul from the stain of sin, from the wrath of God, or from the pains of hell. All who would be thus blest, must look to the Lamb of God, who shed his blood for sin.

4.

I have done wrong ; for I went to bed last night, and did not think of my book, nor did I pray to God, or mourn for my sins. I know the cause. I went to play with James Green, and staid in the field so long, as to leave no time for any thing. I think that my heart is not right in the sight of God, and that my state is not good.

5.

O that they would think ! said one who was near death and the grave. This was a wish for those who were young and gay. Let me write these words on your mind. O that you would think !



ITALIC LESSONS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

1.

How quick is thought! You can sit at home, and send a thought all round the world in far less time than you can read a page of your book. By a thought you can fly from east to west, from north to south, in a trice.

2

You can send a thought up to the moon, and to the sun, and to the stars as soon as you can speak a word to a friend. By a thought you can rise to the throne of God, and go down to the pit of hell, in a mere point of time.

3.

One thought may be of great use. It may serve an age, and do good to a world. It may raise those who are low, it may guide those who are out of the way, it may help the poor, it may bless a king, it may save the lost.

4.

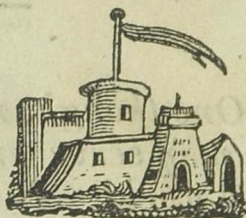
A wise and good thought ought not to be lost. It should be laid up in the mind, and a close search made to find out all its worth, and what it would lead to. Or, it should be made known to a friend, who could judge of its worth, and tell you what use to put it to.

5.

A vain and bad thought ought to have no place in the mind. Such a thought is a foe to the soul: it will break its peace, rob it of its joys, and lay it waste. A watch should be kept at the gate of the heart to keep back such a foe.



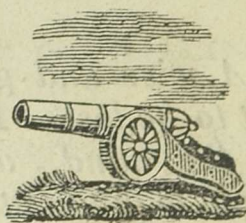
Mer-maid,
A crea-ture with a wo-man's face and shape,
and a fish's tail.



Cas-tle,
Build-ing made strong
by art or na-ture for
the de-fence of a place.



Cap-tain,
One who com-mands
in the ar-mey, and go-
verns a ship.



Can-non,
A ve-ry large gun,
made of a mix-ed me-
tal.



Mow-er,
A per-son who cuts
grass, clo-ver, &c. with
a soythe.



Ser-pent,
A crea-ture that has
nei-ther wings nor
feet.

Summer
Lessons of Two Syllables for reading & spelling



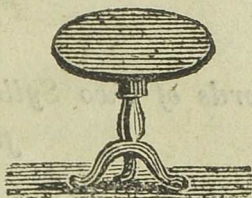
Fea-thers,
The plume of birds;
used to a-dorn the
head.



Dra-goön,
A sol-dier that serves
ei-ther on foot or horse-
back.



El-bow Chair,
A seat for a house,
gar-den, &c.



Ta-ble,
A board up-held by
feet, and us-ed at
meals, &c.



Bas-ket,
A ves-sel made of rush-
es, twigs, and splin-
ters.



Squir-rel,
A small nim-ble crea-
ure, living in woods.

Words of Two Syllables, accented on the first.

A-ble	drow-sy	hys-sop	Man-age
ab-bot	Ea-gle	Ill-ness	med-al
a-corn	earth-en	in-jure	mi-tre
ad-der	em-blem	in-quest	mon-ster
am-ple	en-gine	in-verse	Na-ked
Bab-ble	ex-ile	is-sue	nar-row
ba-ker	Fa-ble	Jew-el	nei-ther
bank-er	fa-mous	jour-ney	O-range
beau-ty	fro-ward	joy-ful	out-rage
bed-ding	furn-ish	jus-tice	oys-ter
but-cher	fu-ry	Ken-nel	Pa-per
Ca-bin	Gab-ble	kid-ney	plu-ral
cam-bric	gau-dy	king-ly	pi-rate
can-cer	ges-ture	kitch-en	Qui-et
cho-ler	grum-ble	La-vish	Rea-son
col-lege	gui-nea	law-yer	roy-al
Dam-sel	Hab-it	lea-ther	ru-mour
dam-son	had-dock	li-quor	Sal-mon
dead-ly	hic-cup	lob-ster	sci-ence
dou-ble	hor-net	lus-tre	sur-feit

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES,

Accented on the second.

A-bate	e-lect	Ja-pan	se-cure
ab-hor	e-lude	jo-cose	se-date
ab-jure	en-joy	La-ment	se-lect
ab-scond	Fif-teen	Ma-nure	se-rene
Bap-tize	fore-tel	mi-nute	sub-due
be-neath	for-lorn	Neg-lect	T're-pan
be-set	ful-fil	O-blige	tra-duce
be-stir	Gen-teel	ob-tain	trans-act
be-stow	ga-zette	ob-trude	trans-fer
Ca-bal	gri-mace	or-dain	trus-tee
ca-reer	Here-by	Pa-rade	Un-apt
ce-ment	high-way	per-form	un-chain
col-lect	her-self	per-plex	un-done
wob-bate	Im-pair	Re-bel	un-fair
not to	im-ply	re-cal	un-loose
for the	im-pose	re-cant	up-hold
rup, wh	im-pure	re-cline	With-al
have.	in-deed	re-cord	where-as
de-tain	in-firm	re-deem	with-in
E-clipse	in-spire	Sa-lute	where-by
ef-face			



LESSONS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

THE LIE.

Tho-mas Har-ley had a pain in his bow-els; he told his mo-ther of it, and she went to a clo-set and fetch-ed some sy-rup, that was mix-ed with some pow-der, and gave him a tea spoon-ful, and said that he must sit a lit-tle while still; and when he had sat a lit-tle time, he said, Mo-ther, will you give me s more of that nice sy-rup and po-
 No, said his mo-ther, you mu-son
 take it when you have a pair-al
 sto-mach or in your bow-els, mour-en
 it will do you good.

The next day it came in-to the head of this naugh-ty boy, that he would pre-
 end to have a pain in his bow-els, that

he might have some more of that nice sy-rup; there-fore, as soon as he came from school, he sat down and said he was very bad.

What is the mat-ter, Tho-mas? said his mo-ther. O, said Tho-mas, I have that pain a-gain which I had the day be-fore. I wish you would give me a lit-tle more of that nice stuff, mo-ther.

Tho-mas's mo-ther was just go-ing to fetch him some of the sy-rup; but she thought, that, since the pain came so of-ten, she must give him some-thing else, to pre-vent it from com-ing a-gain.

Now, the dose that his mo-ther was go-ing to give him, was a ve-ry good mix-ture, but had a ve-ry nas-ty taste, and a ve-ry bad smell. When his mo-ther brought it to him, he found that it would have been much bet-ter for him not to have told this good mo-ther a lie, for the sake of a lit-tle spoon-ful of sy-rup, which, after all, he was not go-ing to have. When he had ta-ken the mix-ture, he was go-ing out to play; but his mo-ther said, Tho-mas, you must stay in the house, now that you have ta-ken that mix-ture.

After dinner they all got up from table, and Mr. Harley said, Come, children, when I have sat a little time, I shall take you all to your uncle's, to drink tea, and to play in his fine large garden.

Can you not go some other time? said Thomas's mother to his father, because it will not be proper for Thomas to go and run in the garden and eat fruit. The father said, it would not suit him so well a-ny other time.

When the father was ready, the children came to go with him, but Clara, Thomas's youngest sister, said, if her father and mother pleased, she would stay with her brother Thomas. She said she should have no pleasure if she went, for she should be thinking all the time of her poor brother being alone.

Thomas was all this time standing with his head leaning on the window seat, and wishing that he had not told his mother such a falsehood; for he knew that he did not deserve his sister's kindness: and as he could not bear that she should be kept at home for his sin,

he began to cry, and beg of his brothers and sisters not to keep his father waiting, but to go. Thomas now saw that he was justly dealt with for having said that he was ill, when he was not ill.

As soon as Thomas's father, and his brothers and sisters were gone, he went to his mother and told her the whole truth. But, said he, pray mother, do not hate me, and think that I am become a wicked boy; for I will try never to tell one more falsehood as long as I live.

My dear boy, said his mother, I am very glad that you know you have been wrong; and I have no doubt that you will, for the future, always take care to shun, not only a lie in words, but also never to pretend to be any thing but what you truly are; if you do, you will always suffer for it in the end, as all people do who deceive others.



WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES,

Accented on the first.

Ab-di-cate	hy-po-crite	pin-na-cle
ab-sti-nence	I-mi-tate	Qua dru-ped
a-go-ny	im-ple-ment	Ra-ven-ous
a-va-ric	im-po-tence	rea-di-ly
Ba-che-lor	Ju-bi-lee	re-pro-bate
beau-ti-ful	Kid-nap-per	re-ver-end
bro-ther-ly	kins-wo man	rhe-to-ric
Cal-cu-late	Le-ga-cy	ri-vu-let
cap-ti-vate	le-thar-gy	rob-be-ry
cat-a-logue	like-li-hood	ru-mi-nate
De-cen-cy	lu-na-cy	Sa-cra-ment
di-a-logue	lux-u-ry	sanc-ti-fy
dra-pe-ry	Ma-gis-trate	scrip-tu-ral
E-bo-ny	ma-jes-ty	sym pa-thize
e-le-phant	ma-nu-script	Tem-po-rize
ex-pi-ate	O-ra-tor	ten-den-cy
Fa-bu-lous	or-di-nance	trac-ta-ble
fa-bri-cate	or-gan-ist	U-ni-corn
faul-ti-ly	o-ri-gin	ut-ter-ly
Gar-den-er	or-tho-dox	Vic-to-ry
gau-di-ly	Pa-ra-graph	vil-la-ny
grate-ful-ly	pa-ra-pet	Way-fa-ring
Han-di-ly	pa-tri-arch	wi-dow-hood

Ac-ti-on	Man-si-on	pre-ci-ous
an-ci-ent	mar-ti-al	Quo-ti-ent
auc-ti-on	men-ti-on	Sanc-ti-on
Cap-ti-ous	mo-ti-on	spa-ci-ous
cau-ti-on	Na-ti-on	spe-ci-al
Fac-ti-ous	nup-ti-al	sta-ti-on
fic-ti-on	Op-ti-on	Unc-ti-on
Gra-ci-ous	Par-ti-al	ver-si-on
Junc-ti-on	pa-ti-ence	vi-si-on

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES,

Accented on the second,

A-base-ment	De-ceas-ed	I-de-a
a-bid-ing	de-fec-tive	il-lu-mine
ac-quit-tal	de-ni-al	im-mor-tal
ad-ven-ture	dis-til-ler	Ma-ter-nal
Bal-co-ny	Ef-fec-tive	ma-ture-ly
be-com-ing	ef-ful-gent	me-cha-nic
be-tray-er	em-broi-der	Ob-jec-tor
bra-va-do	Fa-na-tic	oc-cur-rence
Col-lec-tor	fo-ment-er	op-po-nent
con-jec-ture	ful-fill-ed	Pa-the-tic
con-ni-vance	Gi-gan-tic	per-fu-mer
con-tri-bute	He-ro-ic	pro-phet-ic



LESSONS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

Words of three syllables are to be divided in the following manner :

Sur-round-ed	my-ri-ads	de-light-ful
glo-ri-ous	un-bro-ken	A-bra-ham
va-nish-es	che-ru-bim	wan-der-ins
swal-low-ed	in-ha-bit	E-li-jah
e-ter-nal	poi-son-ous	Da-ni-el

HEAVEN.

The rose is sweet, but it is surrounded with thorns : the lily of the valley is fragrant, but it springs up amongst the brambles. The spring is pleasant, but it is soon past : the summer is bright, but the winter destroys its beauty. The

rainbow is very glorious, but it soon vanishes away: life is good, but it is quickly swallowed up in death.

There is a land, where the roses are without thorns; where the flowers are not mixed with brambles. In that land, there is eternal spring, and light without any cloud. The tree of life grows in the midst thereof; rivers of pleasure are there, and flowers that never fade.

Myriads of happy spirits are there, and surround the throne of God with an unbroken hymn. The angels with their golden harps sing praises without ceasing, and the cherubim fly on wings of fire! This country is heaven: it is the country of those that are good; and nothing that is wicked must inhabit there. The toad must not spit its venom amongst turtle-doves: nor the poisonous henbane grow amongst sweet flowers. Neither must any one that does ill, enter into that good land.

This earth is pleasant, for it is God's earth, and it is filled with many delightful things. But that country is far better: there we shall not grieve any more, nor be sick any more, nor do wrong any more; there the cold of winter shall

not wither us, nor the heats of summer scorch us. In that country there are no wars nor quarrels, but all dearly love one another.

When our parents and friends die, and are laid in the cold ground, we see them here no more; but there, if we are all one in Christ, we shall embrace them again, and live with them, and be parted no more. There we shall meet all good men, whom we read of in holy books. There we shall see Abraham, the called of God, the father of the faithful; and Moses, after his long wanderings in the tiresome desert; and Elijah, the prophet of God; and Daniel, who escaped the lion's den; and there the son of Jesse, the shepherd king, the sweet singer of Israel.

There we shall see Jesus, who is gone before to that happy place, and there we shall behold the glory of the high God. We cannot see him here, but may we love him here. We must be now on earth, but let us often think on heaven. If we are pure in heart, that happy land is our home; we are to be here but for a little while, and there for ever, even for eternal ages.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES,

Accented on the first.

Ab-so-lute-ly	Lap-i-da-ry
ac-ces-sa-ry	lu-mi-na-ry
ac-cu-rate-ly	Man-da-to-ry
Bar-ba-rous-ly	mul-ti-pli-er
be-ne-fit-ed	Neg-li-gent-ly
bril-li-an-cy	nu-mer-ous-ly
Ce-re-mo-ny	Ob-du-ra-cy
cir-cu-la-ted	oc-cu-pi-er
com-pe-ten-cy	Pal-a-ta-ble
De-li-ca-cy	pu-ri-fi-er
dif-fi-cul-ty	Righ-te-ous-ness
dis-pu-ta-ble	re-pu-ta-ble
E-le-gant-ly	Sanc-tu-a-ry
ex-cel-len-cy	slo-ven-li-ness
ex-qui-site-ly	sub-lu-na-ry
Fa-vour-a-bly	Ter-ri-fy-ing
fig-u-ra-tive	tol-er-a-ble
for-mi-da-ble	tes-ti-mo-ny
Gil-li-flow-er	Va-ri-a-ble
gov-ern-a-ble	vir-tu-ous-ly
Hab-er-dash-er	vo-lun-ta-ry
hu-mour-ous-ly	War-rant-able
In-ven-to-ry	wea-ther-beat-en

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES,

Accented on the second.

A-bil-i-ty	im-men-si-ty
a-bu-sive-ly	La-bo-ri-ous
al-low-a-ble	lux-u-ri-ous
Bar-ba-ri-an	Ma-te-ri-al
be-com-ing-ly	mi-rac-u-lous
bi-tu-mi-nous	Non-sen-si-cal
Ca-lum-ni-ous	no-to-ri-ous
con-tam-i-nate	O-be-di-ent
cor-ro-sive-ly	ob-serv-a-ble
De-fen-si-ble	o-ri-gi-nal
de-light-ful-ly	Pe-nu-ri-ous
de-plo-ra-ble	pos-te-ri-or
E-bri-e-ty	pre-des-ti-nate
ef-fron-te-ry	Re-cep-ta-cle
e-lu-ci-date	re-cum-ben-cy
Fru-gal-i-ty	re-frac-to-ry
fu-tu-ri-ty	Sub-ser-vi-ent
Ge-og-ra-phy	su-pre-ma-cy
gram-ma-ri-an	The-ol-o-gy
Ha-bil-i-ment	tu-mul-tu-ous
hi-lar-i-ty	ty-ran-ni-cal
hu-man-i-ty	Un-search-a-ble
Il-lus-tri-ous	Ver-nac-u-lar

Ad-ver-tise-ment	en-thu-si-ast
as-tro-no-my	e-pis-co-pal
a-rith-me-tic	e-qual-i-ty
au-tho-ri-ty	ex-ec-u-tor
ar-til-le-ry	ex-trav-a-gance
anx-i-e-ty	ex-trem-i-ty
an-tag-o-nist	Fe-ro-ci-ty
ac-know-ledge-ment	for-mal-i-ty
Bri-tan-ni-a	for-tu-i-tous
bo-tan-ical	fra-ter-ni-ty
be-nev-o-lence	fri-gid-i-ty
ba-ro-me-ter	fu-mid-i-ty
bru-tal-i-ty	fu-til-i-ty
Ca-lam-i-ty	Gar-ru-li-ty
car-nal-i-ty	gen-til-i-ty
cer-tif-i-cate	ge-o-gra-pher
cir-cum-fer-ence	gra-tu-i-ty
cen-tu-ri-on	gram-ma-ri-an
con-for-mi-ty	Ha-bi-tu-al
con-den-si-ty	hos-til-i-ty
co-in-ci-dence	hu-mid-i-ty
De-for-mi-ty	hy-po-cri-sy
dis-loy-al-ty	hys-te-ri-cal
de-cliv-i-ty	I-den-ti-ty
di-rec-to-ry	i-dol-a-try
dox-ol-o-gy	im-pi-e-ty
dex-te-ri-ty	im-pos-si-ble
des-pon-den-cy	im-pu-ni-ty
E-mer-gen-cy	in-fir-mi-ty
e-nor-mi-ty	in-grat-i-tude

Le-gal-i-ty	Qua-ter-ni-on
lo-cal-i-ty	qua-dran-gu-lar
lon-gev-i-ty	Ra-pid-i-ty
lo-gi-ci-an	re-cep-ta-cle
lux-u-ri-ant	re-frac-to-ry
Ma-gi-ci-an	re-al-i-ty
ma-lig-ni-ty	re-mark-a-ble
ma-tu-ri-ty	re-pug-nan-cy
me-mo-ri-al	res-pon-si-ble
me-thod-i-cal	ro-tun-di-ty
mo-ral-i-ty	rus-ti-ci-ty
Na-tiv-i-ty	Sa-ga-ci-ty
ne-ces-si-tous	sa-lu-bri-ous
no-bil-i-ty	se-cu-ri-ty
non-en-ti-ty	ser-vil-i-ty
non-re-si-dence	sim-pli-ci-ty
no-to-ri-ous	so-ci-e-ty
O-be-di-ent	so-lem-ni-ty
ob-li-vi-on	so-li-ci-tous
ob-scu-ri-ty	sub-lim-i-ty
om-ni-po-tent	sus-pi-ci-ous
or-tho-gra-phy	Te-me-ri-ty
out-ra-ge-ous	tem-pes-tu-ous
Pa-vi-li-on	te-na-ci-ous
pen-in-su-lar	the-od-o-lite
per-plex-i-ty	te-nu-i-ty
plu-ral-i-ty	the-at-ri-cal
pre-dom-i-nant	tran-qui-l-i-ty
pre-em-i-nence	tri-an-gu-lar
pre-rog-a-tive	tu-mid-i-ty

U-nan-i-mous Ve-lo-ci-ty
un-tenable ve-ra-ci-ty
ur-ban-i-ty vi-cin-i-ty
un-scrip-tu-ral vin-di-ca-tive
u-til-i-ty vo-lup-tu-ous
vi-va-ci-ty



FREDERICK & ANN.



Conversation on the approach of Spring.

Ann. The fine weather that we had at the beginning of this month has made every one think and speak of Spring.— ‘Spring will soon be here,’ is in every

body's mouth. But this expectation leads me, brother Frederic, to ask your opinion on a few points that relate to the decline of winter, and the approach of spring. Will you favour me with a few of your thoughts in answer to the questions I may put to you ?

Frederic. If I can afford you any information that may be either new or useful, you are at liberty to ask me as many questions as you please.

A. Thank you, dear brother. Then I proceed to ask you, Does February generally shew many signs of approaching spring ?

F. No, certainly not. The weather is often very changeable in this month ; but perhaps, in nine instances out of ten it is most inclined to frost and snow. It is generally very severe ; and then it breaks up with a sudden thaw, attended by wind and rain, which produce very great floods.

A. Do the gardens display many signs of the spring ?

F. Not many, indeed. Some plants appear above ground, but few flowers are seen, now in perfection. The cur-

rant and gooseberry bushes begin to shew their young leaves about the end of the month.

A. Do any of the birds begin to sing?

F. Yes in the first week the wood lark begins his song; after him the thrush, the yellow-hammer, and the chaffinch also sing. Pigeons, rooks, and partridges, likewise begin either to pair, or to build this month.

A. Well, brother, I did not expect you would have so much to say in favour of this frosty month. Now then, if you please, we will go on, and *tissipate* March.

F. *Tissipate*, Ann; a sixpence for you if you can find such a word in the dictionary! You mean *anticipate*, that is, to take up a thing before its time.

A. Excuse my ignorance; but that is just what I mean. I suppose the month of March displays many appearances of spring?

F. Yes, it does. The earth, after having been plentifully watered with the snow or rain, is usually dried up, and through the united influence of the sun and wind, vegetation is gradually and sometimes very powerfully carried on,—



Those shrubs and trees which were budding in February, now put out their leaves.

A. And how do the birds go on this month

F. Why, the melody of these pretty songsters increases upon us most charmingly. The throstle, the linnet, the goldfinch, the wren, and the lark join the general concert this month. Rooks now build and repair their nests. The blackbird, the pigeon, the turkey, and poultry in general will now lay and sit on their eggs. The bird called the wheat-ear, so well known in Sussex, makes its appearance again in England: he takes his leave of us in September. The field-fare, woodcock, &c. that have spent the winter here, now set off to Russia, and other northern countries.

A. Do not some reptiles and insects also appear this month?

F. O yes, the frogs rise from the bottom of ponds and ditches, where they have been lying all the winter in a torpid and motionless state. The viper too uncoils itself, and appears alive again—and ready for mischief, you will say. Black ants are now seen, and blood-worms appear on the water. Much amusement may be derived from watching the progress of worms, insects, &c. reviving again from their wintry condition, on the banks of hedges or of ponds. Near the close of the month, bees will venture out of their hives, when the sun invites them out. The brimstone-coloured butterfly is seen, and black beetles fly about towards the evening.

A. Then I suppose the fields and woods begin to shew many signs of spring.

F. Certainly. Beneath hedges, or in moist places of the woods, you may find the primrose, the daffodil, the coltsfoot, the wood-spurge, &c. in full bloom. So also the willow, the alder, the hawthorn, and the larch begin now to bud and to flower. The hedges and the woods,

therefore, begin to look most agreeable before the month is out.

A. Well, I am not much acquainted with woods and hedges you know; but how do the gardens appear? I should expect they will become quite gay and cheerful.

F. Yes, they begin to make a lively display. There is the snow-drop still continues; the yellow and purple crocus, the primrose, the mezereon, the daisy, and the sweet violet, now display all their beauty. The honey-suckle is opening; the buds of the cherry, the apricot, the peach, the nectarine, are usually opened this month.

A. Well done, March, I say, brother Frederic; you have told me much more than I knew before, and more than I shall remember.

F. Your forgetfulness, Ann, will be your own fault. But as to the month of March, you will take this into the account, that it is called, March many weathers. Rain, and especially high winds, are very common.

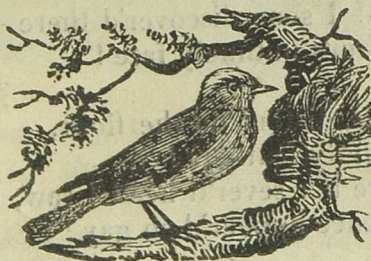
COLLECTION OF WORDS,

Nearly the same in Sound but different in Spelling and Signification.

Accidence, <i>a book</i>	Calendar, <i>almanack</i>
Accidents, <i>chances</i>	Calender, <i>to smooth</i>
Account, <i>esteem</i>	Canvas, <i>coarse cloth</i>
Accompt, <i>reckoning</i>	Canvass, <i>to examine</i>
Adds, <i>doth add</i>	Cannon, <i>a great gun</i>
Adze, <i>a cooper's axe</i>	Canon, <i>a law</i>
Altar, <i>for sacrifice</i>	Cellar, <i>under ground</i>
Alter, <i>to change</i>	Seller, <i>one who sells</i>
Ascent, <i>going up</i>	Censer, <i>for incense</i>
Assent, <i>agreement</i>	Censor, <i>a critic</i>
Assistance, <i>help</i>	Censure, <i>blame</i>
Assistants, <i>helpers</i>	Cession, <i>resigning</i>
Augur, <i>a soothsayer</i>	Session, <i>assize</i>
Auger, <i>a tool</i>	Choler, <i>anger</i>
Bail, <i>a surety</i>	Collar, <i>for the neck</i>
Bale, <i>large parcel</i>	Dew, <i>a moisture</i>
Ball, <i>a sphere</i>	Due, <i>owing</i>
Bawl <i>to cry out</i>	Drawn, <i>pulled</i>
Bear <i>to carry</i>	Drone, <i>a kind of bee</i>
Bare, <i>naked</i>	Earth, <i>mould</i>
Beat, <i>to strike</i>	Hearth, <i>a fireplace</i>
Beet, <i>a root</i>	Eye, <i>organ of sight</i>
Berry, <i>a small fruit</i>	I, <i>myself</i>
Bury, <i>to inter</i>	Faint, <i>weak</i>
Bread, <i>baked flour</i>	Feint, <i>a pretence</i>
Bred, <i>brought up</i>	Fair, <i>beautiful</i>
By, <i>near</i>	Fare, <i>provisions</i>
Buy, <i>to purchase</i>	Gauze, <i>thin linen</i>
Bye, <i>indirectly</i>	Goes, <i>walks</i>

Gesture, carriage	Raise, to lift
Jester, one who jests	Rays, beams of light
Hail, to salute	Raisin, dried grape
Hale, strong	Re son, argument
Hill, a high land	Relic, remainder
Ill, bad	Relict, a widow
Idle, lazy	Salary, wages
Idol, an image	Celery, an herb
Knap, to bite	Scent, a smell
Nap, a short sleep	Sent, ordered away
Knead, to work dough	Talents, good parts
Need, necessity	Talons, claws
Limb, a member	Team, of horses
Limn, to paint	Teem, to overflow
Made, did make	Tenor, intent
Maid, a virgin	Tenure, occupation
More, greater	Thyme, an herb
Mower, one who mows	Time, leisure
Naught, bad	Vain, foolish
Nought, nothing	Vane, a weathercock
One, first in number	Vein, a blood vessel
Won, did win	Vial, a small bottle
Pair, two	Viol, a fiddle
Pare, to peel	Wait, to stay
Pear, a fruit	Weight, for scales
Pastor, a minister	Wet, moist
Pasture, grazing land	Whet, to sharpen
Patience, mildness	Way, road
Patients, sick people	Weigh, in scales
Peace, quietness	Wey, a measure
Piece, a part	Whey, of milk

POETRY.



On the Death of a Poor Robin.

I went one day within my barn,
And sat me down to rest,
When soon a pretty thing I saw,—
It was a robin's nest.

'Twas built upon a truss of hay,
Two feet above the ground ;
A curious place you'll say it was,
As ever robin found.

Five lovely eggs this robin laid,
And had began to sit,
But ere a week had pass'd away,
There was an end of it.

For on repairing there one day,
To peep as heretofore ;

The eggs were cold, and then I fear'd
Poor robin was no more.

With gloomy thoughts I look'd about,
To find her or her mate,
When lo! I soon discover'd there
The dam's untimely fate!

A few feet distant on the floor,
The pretty feathers lay,
And there her sever'd head I saw,
That once appear'd so gay!

What vermin have been here, said I,
Perhaps a cruel rat;
But on reflection rather thought
It was a viler cat.

Could I have found the cruel cat,
She must have had a beating,
To teach her not again to go,
Vile puss! a robin-eating.

But then, methinks, more cruel they,
Sad boys, who go bird-nesting;
And oft the hedge, the bank, the tree,
Their cruelty attesting.

They take the young, and rob the eggs,
Or tear the nest quite down;
Then, boys, avoid this cruel sport,
Lest God Almighty frown!



*Will Earnest to himself, on first going to
the Sunday School.*

I've got consent—to Sunday School
Next Sabbath I shall go,
And when I go, I'll mind each rule,
That's proper I should know.

I'm a sad reader, 'tis quite clear,
And cannot spell a bit ;
But that's one reason I go there—
To sharpen up my wit.

For none so dull but he may learn,
If he will earnest be ;
And then, O what a happy turn,
This school may prove to me !

To leave off all my Sunday play,
That I have lov'd before,
And well observe that holy day,
And never break it more :—

To go within the house of God,
With reverence and fear ;

Where grace to all has ever flow'd,
Who offer'd praise and pray'r :—

To hear explain'd God's holy word,
To sinful men below ;
To hear of Jesus Christ the Lord,
And all his mercy know.

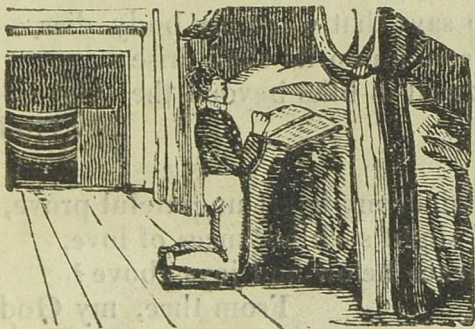
Besides, to be a better lad,
Than I have been before,
Will make my mother very glad,
And father, too, I'm sure.

What though I'm not so neatly drest,
As others may appear,
I'll strive to learn like all the best,
Whoever may be there.

Good scholars often learn to write ;
I hear this is the rule :
And this would satisfy me quite,
Before I left the school.

So would I grow a steady youth,
And prove a pious man ;
Then hear me, O thou God of Truth—
O bless this Sunday plan !

Let blessings rest on all who teach
The children of the poor ;
And benefactors, Lord, enrich
With life for evermore !



The Child's Grateful Remembrance.

Who hears my poor imperfect prayer,
And keeps me with a tender care,
From guileful satan's hidden snare?—

My God!

Who gives me every blessing here,
Food and raiment, friends most dear,
Who says his name I must revere?—

My God!

Who bids me trust on Him for aid
In pleasure's sunshine, sorrow's shade?
Nor will forget the child he made?—

My God!

When grief oppresses oft my heart,
And sickness baffles med'cine's art,
Who gives me ease and heals the smart?—

My God!

Who says that when my body dies,
My soul immortal shall arise
To dwell in bliss beyond the skies?—
My God!

And shall my heart ungrateful prove,
And slight such instances of love,
Of peace below and joys above?
From thee, my God!

Oh, I will beg thy heavenly grace
May fill my soul in every place,
That I may fitted be to face
My righteous God!

Then when my earthly work is done,
Serene may set my evening sun,
In hopes that heaven itself is won—
From thee, my God!



THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

2. WHAT is your name ?

A. N. or M.

2. Who gave you this name ?

A. My god-fathers and god-mothers in my baptism, wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven.

2. What did your god-fathers and godmothers then for you ?

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name. First, that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, that I should believe all the articles of the Christian faith. And thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

2. Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised for thee ?

A. Yes, verily : and by God's help, so I will. And I heartily thank our heavenly Father that he hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour ; and I pray unto God to give me his grace, that I may continue in the same unto my life's end.

2. Rehearse the articles of thy belief ?

A. I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried, he descended into hell; the third day he rose again from the dead; he ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy Catholic church; the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

2. What dost thou chiefly learn in these Articles of thy belief.

A. First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me and all the world: Secondly, in God the Son, who hath redeemed me and all mankind: Thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me, and all the elect people of God.

2. You said that your god-fathers and god-mothers did promise for you, that you should keep God's holy will and commandments: Tell me how many there be?

A. Ten.

2. Which be they?

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth chapter of Exodus, saying, I am the Lord thy God which brought thee out of the Land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt have none other gods but me,

II. Thou shalt not make unto thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the sabbath day. Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man servant, and thy maid servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested on the seventh day, wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house.

thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

2. What dost thou chiefly learn by these commandments?

A. I learn two things; my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

2. What is your duty to God?

A. My duty towards God is to believe in him, to fear him, and to love him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength; to worship him, to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call upon him, to honour his holy name and his word, and to serve him truly all the days of my life.

2. What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?

A. My duty towards my neighbour is, to love him as myself, and to do to all men as I would they should do unto me. To love, honour, and succour my father and mother. To honour and obey the king, and all that are put in authority under him. To submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters. To order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters. To hurt nobody by word nor deed. To be true and just in all my dealings. To bear no malice nor hatred in my heart. To keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil speaking, lying, and slandering. To keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity. Not to covet nor desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get my own living, and do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me,

2. My good child, know this, that thou art not able to do these things of thyself, nor to walk in the commandments of God, and to serve him without his special grace, which thou must learn at all times to call for by diligent prayer. Let me hear, therefore, if thou canst say the Lord's Prayer.

A. Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. Amen.

2. What desirest thou of God in this prayer?

A. I desire my Lord God our heavenly Father, who is the giver of all goodness, to send his grace unto me, and to all people, that we may worship him, serve him and obey him as we ought to do. And I pray unto God that he will send us all things that be needful both for our souls and bodies; and that he will be merciful unto us, and forgive us our sins; and that it will please him to save and defend us in all dangers ghostly and bodily; and that he will keep us from all sin and wickedness, and from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death. And this I trust he will do of his mercy and goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ; and therefore I say Amen. So be it.

Q. How many sacraments has Christ ordained in his church?

A. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation; that is to say Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

2. What meanest thou by this word Sacrament?

A. I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

2. How many parts are there in a sacrament ?

A. Two: the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.

2. What is the outward visible sign, or form in Baptism ?

A. Water, wherein the person is baptized, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

2. What is the inward and spiritual grace ?

A. A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness: for being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.

2. What is required of persons to be baptized ?

A. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin; and faith, whereby they stedfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that sacrament.

2. Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them ?

A. Because they promise them both by their sureties; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.

2. Why was the sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained ?

A. For a continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

2. What is the outward part, or sign of the Lord's Supper ?

A. Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

2. What is the inward part, or things signified

A. The body and blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper.

2. What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby?

A. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the body and blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine.

2. What is required of them who come to the Lord's Supper?

A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins, stedfastly purposing to lead a new life, have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death; and be in charity with all men.

A PRAYER ON GOING INTO CHURCH.

O LORD, I pray thee assist me in my duty keep me from all wandering thoughts, and dispose my heart to seriousness and devotion, thro' Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

A PRAYER ON LEAVING THE CHURCH.

GRANT, O LORD, that what I have heard this day in thine house, may be implanted in my heart, so as to make me live to thy glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

WATTS'S FIRST CATECHISM

Q. Can you tell me, child, who made you?

A. The great God, who made heaven and earth.

Q. What doth God do for you?

A. He keeps me from harm by night and by day, and is always doing me good.

Q. What must you do for this great God who is so good to you?

A. I must learn to know him first, and then I must do every thing to please him.

Q. Where doth God teach us to know him and to please him?

A. In his holy word which is contained in the Bible.

Q. Have you learnt to know who God is?

A. God is a spirit, and though we cannot see him, yet he sees and knows all things, and he can do all things.

Q. What must you do to please God?

A. I must do my duty both towards God and towards man.

Q. What is your duty to God?

A. My duty to God is to fear and honour him, to love and serve him, to pray to him and to praise him.

Q. What is your duty to man?

A. My duty to man is to obey my parents, to speak the truth always, and to be honest and kind to all.

Q. What good do you hope for by seeking to please God?

A. Then I shall be a child of God, and have God for my father and friend for ever.

Q. And what if you do not fear God, nor love him, nor seek to please him?

A. Then I shall be a wicked child, and the great God will be very angry with me.

Q. Why are you afraid of God's anger?

A. Because he can kill my body, and make my soul miserable after my body is dead.

Q. But have you never done any thing to make God angry with you already?

A. Yes, I fear I have too often sinned against God, and deserved his anger.

Q. What do you mean by sinning against God?

A. To sin against God, is to do any thing that God forbids me, or not to do what God commands me.

Q. What must you do to be saved from the anger of God, which your sins have deserved?

A. I must be sorry for my sins, I must pray to God to forgive me what is past, and serve him better for the time to come.

Q. Will God forgive you, if you pray for it?

A. I hope he will forgive me, if I trust in his mercy, for the sake of what Jesus Christ has done and what he has suffered.

Q. Do you know who Jesus Christ is?

A. He is God's own Son, who came down from heaven to save us from our sins, and from God's anger.

Q. What has Christ done towards the saving of men?

A. He obeyed the law of God himself, and hath taught us to obey it also.

Q. What has Christ suffered in order to save men?

A. He died for sinners, who have broke the law of God, and who deserved to die themselves.

Q. Where is Jesus Christ now?

A. He is alive again, and gone to heaven to provide a place there for all that serve God, and love his son Jesus.

Q. Can you, of yourself, love and serve God and Christ?

A. No, I cannot do it of myself, but God will help me by his own Spirit, if I ask him for it.

Q. Will Jesus Christ ever come again?

A. Christ will come again, and call me and all the world to account for what we have done.

Q. For what purpose is this account to be given?

A. That the children of God, as well as the wicked, may all receive according to their works.

Q. What must become of you, if you are wicked?

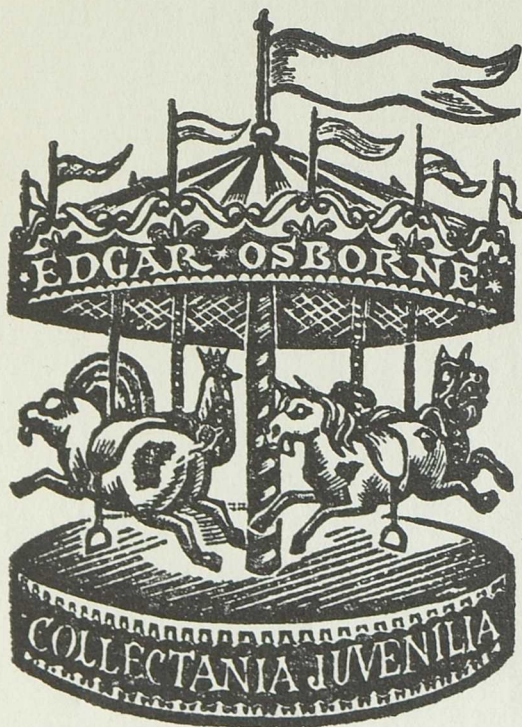
A. If I am wicked, I shall be sent down to everlasting fire in hell, among wicked and miserable creatures.

Q. And whither will you go, if you are a child of God?

A. If I am a child of God, I shall be taken up to heaven, and dwell there with God and Christ for ever. Amen.

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