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## The Affecting History of the Children in the Wood

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Pamp  
490  
Vickery

THE  
HISTORY OF THE  
Children in the Wood.



PUBLISHED AND SOLD  
By EZEKIEL GOODALE,  
AT THE HARTWELL BOOKSTORE,  
By the Gross, Dozen and Retail.

ed on the contrary, that it was for a want of wisdom and firmness, that we were brought into our present critical situation."

Mr. Giles said, "he was one of those citizens, who did not regret the President's retiring from office. And it would be very extraordinary if gentlemen, whose names in the yeas and nays, are found in opposition to certain prominent measures of the administration, should now come forward and approve those measures." Yet this same Mr. Giles now boasts, that he is a disciple of Washington. His speeches are replete with epithets, "wise and venerable Washington."

(f) NOTE 6.

I have anticipated this in a former note, and have only to request my countrymen to turn back to the party journals of the day, and read how Washington was slandered.

(g) NOTE 7.

There has no engine of party been wielded with more success in proselyting, than the name of *Republicans* which *they* have assumed, and the name of *Tories* which *they* have given. Many honest, well meaning men, are cheated in this way. *Tench Cox*, who conducted the British into Philadelphia, now enjoys a lucrative office under government, and is called a *true republican*. Timothy Pickering, Alexander Hamilton, Charles C. Pinkney, men, who for through the whole of the revolution, at the side of Washington, are now called *tories*. Gallatin and DuRoi are called *true republicans*, when *they* were the slave of tyranny during the whole of our struggle for independence. The whole list of Jefferson's appointments, shows equal inconsistency and corruption.

THE  
AFFECTING HISTORY  
OF THE  
Children in the Wood.



He bargain'd with two ruffians rude,  
Who were of furious mood,  
That they should take these children young,  
And slay them in a wood.



*HALLOWELL :*  
PRINTED FOR E. GOODALE AND N. CHEE-  
VER.  
Sold at their respective Bookstores.

---

1813.



Salva et Ballard's

Book of Temple

John Cousin

Charlotte Lee Merrill

of Dearing

THE

## Children in the Wood.

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A GOOD little boy whose name was Edgar, and his sister, whose name was Jane, were the children of a gentleman and lady who lived in Norfolk. Edgar and Jane were often told, that happiness depended on goodness; and that, to be good and happy, they must love each other, and never quarrel. Admired by every body for their dutiful behavior to their father and mother, and their affection to each other, they were still in their infant years when they had the misfortune of losing their kind parents.

Was not this a sad thing for little Edgar and Jane? Indeed it was, and although very young, they were exceedingly grieved when their poor, sick fath-

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er and mother were dying. When together in the parlor, one morning, during their parents' illness, while they were amusing themselves by viewing the pictures, one of the servants, with tears in his eyes, came and told them, that their poor father and mother, who were dying, had sent for them up stairs. They did not know what dying meant; so they left the parlor, happy to go to their kind parents.

The children on entering the room, ran to embrace them, and while they were proving the affection of their innocent hearts, they burst into tears, for they now saw their father and mother worse than ever; very pale and hardly able to speak. "My dear children," said the father, in a feeble voice, "I sent for you to receive my last blessing, as it is the will of Almighty God that I should shortly leave you. He is the only giver of



all good ; pray to him night and morning for his protection. This, my dear children, I have often told you ; but remember now, that I can never tell it you again."

His feeble voice was almost exhausted, but, pausing, he revived again, and added, " When I am in my grave, your uncle will take you home to his house ; you must then obey him as you do me, and I hope you will always be good and happy." He was quite tired with this ex-



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ertion, for he had but a few minutes longer to live. Tenderly embracing them again and again, he bade them adieu, until they should meet in another world. Scarcely had he uttered these words when his weeping infants beheld him close his eyes in death. This gentleman's brother, the children's uncle, had come to visit him during his illness ; he recommended the children to his care, telling him that he had no other friend on earth, and unless that he was good to his boy and girl, they might be greatly injured. " You must," said he, " be father, mother, and uncle, all in one ; for I know not what will become of our dear children when we are dead and gone." Their mother then begged of him to be very kind to her sweet babes. " On you," said she, " dear brother, depends our children's happiness or misery, in this world, and God will reward you according as you

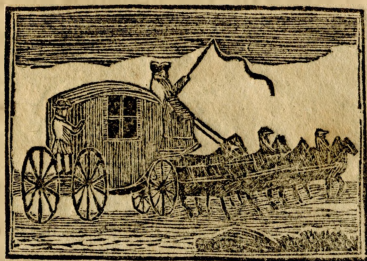
act towards them." With many tears she bid Edgar and Jane farewell ; clasping them in her arms, and commending them to the protection of the Almighty, she reclined her head on the pillow, repeating, "God bless you, God bless you, my dear children !" After saying this she was never heard to speak again.

The uncle had promised his brother and sister, that he would do all they had asked of him ; but how faithfully he kept his promise, will be seen by and by. He lived in a fine house, surrounded with a large park, a great many miles distant ; so he ordered his servants to prepare the carriage, that he might take home these little orphans to his elegant mansion.— In the mean time he opened his brother's will, which made him the guardian of the property left for Edgar and Jane. Edgar was to inherit three hundred pounds a year, when he was of age ;

and Jane's portion was five hundred pounds in gold, to be given her on the day she was married ; but in case they died while infants, their uncle was to take possession of the whole fortune.

All the neighbors were much grieved for the death of this gentleman and lady. The rich regretted the loss of two worthy friends, whose society was always pleasing and agreeable ; while the poor lamented them, because that they were deprived of kind and benevolent protectors.

The little orphans were still weeping, when their uncle sent for them, and bid them cry no more. They remembered their father's dying words, which charged them to obey their uncle ; so they wiped away their tears, though they remained very dull for a long time afterwards.



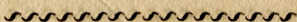
The carriage was now ready to convey them to their uncle's seat, and with heavy hearts they left their native home.

After travelling about ten miles, they stopped at a small village for the coachman to refresh his horses. As Edgar and Jane were regretting the loss of their good parents, they had not been cheerful on their journey as usual, so their uncle determined to stay here about an hour, and strive to amuse them by walk-





ing about. It was a very pretty place, and being the residence of several wealthy families, was adorned with elegant houses, and grounds beautifully laid out. On alighting from the carriage, they inquired the name of this delightful village. It was the Vale of Content. The beauty and good order of it were really remarkable; and notwithstanding the number of poor cottages, there was not one beggar or idle person. Now, how do you



think this happened?—Because that the rich took care to assist the poor, and see that their children were well employed as soon as they were able to work; and this was the reason that the inhabitants were all happy, and that they called their residence the Vale of Content. A few years since, a large, commodious work-house was erected for the reception of those poor, whom age or illness rendered burdens to their families. Here were likewise received all the poor little boys and girls who had lost their parents; and these helpless orphans were supported and educated at the expense of the parish. Edgar and Jane were passing this building while the children were amusing themselves. Some were playing at trap and ball, some at marbles, whilst others were reading little story books, which had been given them as a reward for their diligence. At the sound of a bell, they

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all quitted their amusements, and returned into the house, to employ themselves in reading or writing, and be instructed in those trades by which they were to gain their livelihood in future. They were now all assembled, and the spinning wheels and weaving machines began to move so briskly, that the noise surprised Edgar and Jane very much, who stood peeping through the rails. One of the overseers drew near the window to pull down the sash, and observing the three strangers begged them to walk in. Very willingly they accepted the invitation, and ascending a few steps, entered a long room, on one side of which were placed the spinners, and on the other side the weavers. The spinning consisted of wool, which was brought here in large quantities at the time of sheep-shearing. This store lasted all the winter, until the returning season for collecting this

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useful commodity. Some were employed in picking and combing it, while others, standing at wheels made on purpose for children, prepared it for weaving and knitting.

When spun it is called *Worsted*, from a town in Norfolk, famous for woollen manufactures. The art of weaving was brought into England in the year 1331, and having been much practised ever since, is now arrived at very great perfection. The loom, and the machine by which the balls of worsted were wound into skeins, were considered very wonderful inventions by the travellers, who had never seen such a manufactory before. The spinners, the winders, and the weavers would have engaged their attention longer had they not been asked to visit other rooms, where reading, writing and knitting were going forwards. All they saw amused them very much : but



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at last their uncle summoned them to leave this little seat of industry, and to return to the carriage ; for, he said, he was afraid they would scarcely reach his house before the close of the day. With that prompt obedience which all good children show, even to a wish of a parent, they instantly complied, and, accompanied by their uncle, left this well ordered school of industry. In repassing the Vale of Content, Edgar and Jane again admired the beauty, the order, and the neatness that reigned there. But their uncle, who had no taste for the simple pleasures which appeared to favor the happiness of the people in this village, hastened the children on to the carriage. The coach drove fast, and about seven o'clock in the evening, they reached an elegant, spacious mansion, placed in an extensive park, which was well stocked with deer. Their uncle now told them

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that this was his dwelling, and that it was called Bashaw Castle. They all alighted from the carriage; and the children being wearied with their day's excursion, even novelty lost, with them, all power of attraction, and they immediately begged permission to go to bed; so they wished their uncle good night, and Betty the housemaid, lighted them up to their chambers. Like good children, who had been well instructed, they immediately knelt down and said their prayers, for no fatigue could make them forget this duty. But though so tired, instead of falling asleep directly, as might have been expected, the stillness of the night, and the gloom which to weak minds seems always attendant on darkness, brought back to their minds the remembrance of their loved parents, who were now alas! lost to them forever. Many a tear did they shed at this recollection; but sleep

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at length overpowered them : and in the morning they arose with the lively, happy spirits of youth. They now descended, hand in hand, walked about, and gazed at all the fine things they saw : they looked with astonishment at the spacious halls, the lofty chambers, the extensive flower gardens, and the fine hot houses.

How different is all this, said Edgar, from my father's small house, his nice orchard and pretty cornfields ?

JANE. So it is, Edgar ; but I like home better, because papa and mamma were with us then, and, they were so good and indulgent, that we were always happy.

EDGAR. Yes, sister, so we were. But I think my uncle must be very happy too, with so many good things around him, and such a fine house.

Master Edgar little thought that his uncle, though thus surrounded with

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seeming plenty and luxury, was a stranger to all felicity ; for he was very wicked, and had therefore no internal comfort, in which consists the larger part of happiness. He passed his days in idleness ; he seldom read his bible, or any other good book, nor did he attend any place for divine worship, which might be one reason why he continued so wicked. His amusements even were barbarous ; he was very fond of cock-fighting, and such inhuman diversions. Eating and drinking merely for the indulgence of appetite, was his great delight ; and he would pass half his days playing at cards. Though he possessed a great deal of money, he was so extravagant, and ordered so many more things than he had money to pay for, that he felt constantly the distress of poverty, and was unjust because he did not pay his debts.

And here my young friends, I have,



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with sorrow, placed before you the character of a very wicked man and shown you what conduct it was that led him to the horrid crime of *intended murder*.— You will, I am sure, turn from the picture with aversion : yet I wish you to dwell upon it sufficiently to avoid similar faults yourselves.

Edgar and Jane, though very good children, still, like other very young persons, they required from time to time admonition from some wise friend. They had lost those tender parents that would have guided them to all good, and their uncle never heeded them ; whether they done well or ill, he regarded it not. So Jane would sometimes work, and sometimes would Edgar read to her out of the pretty little books his father had formerly given them ; but very often would they throw aside the work and the books, and run in the park all day with the deer.



But these poor little children had no one to remind them that it was wrong to be idle, so they were not so much to blame as those who act ill notwithstanding they receive good counsel.

Their uncle's estate, from his negligence and extravagance, was going quite to ruin. His land was no longer fruitful as formerly, because it wanted proper culture ; and, in consequence of all this, his income was considerably lessened. He often meditated on some way in which he could get money : and, from his wicked deeds, having lost the favour of the Al-

mighty, and being no longer under the guidance of his grace, what wicked thought do you think was permitted to enter his head? The shocking one of murdering the pretty little children, of whom he was guardian, that he might possess their fortune. Now, instead of instantly repressing this horrid thought, he indulged it, paused upon it, revolved it in his mind, and at length determined to put in execution the barbarous suggestion of this dark moment. How bad, how wicked may man become if forsaken by an offended God! Mark this example of mortal depravity. He was at first idle, extravagant, and now he is ready to commit murder. He resolves to do it; but, to conceal his cruelty, he told his wife and all his acquaintance that he would send his little nephew and niece to a relation of his in London, that they might be there educated.

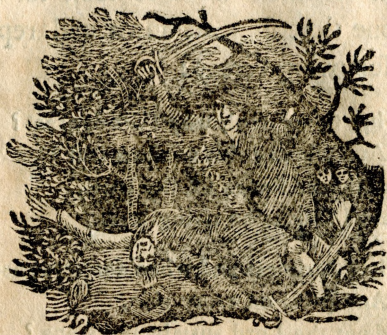


The children were very happy in the expectation of this journey, for their uncle said they should go on horseback ; and at the sight of the horses they rejoiced exceedingly. But this cruel man had hired two ruffians to execute the barbarous deed which he had planned. With these two frightful men, then did little Edgar and Jane set out. All the way they were very merry, and their innocent prattle, and gentle behavior began to sof-



ten the hearts of these two ruffians, named Ned and Dick, and they repented that they had engaged to murder them. Yet Dick said that he would do it, as he had been paid largely by their uncle. Ned had likewise received as much money, but he declared that he could not do this wicked deed.

Now they had travelled all day, and it was sun set when they entered a thick wood. They left the horses at the entrance of the wood, and they walked some distance through several narrow, winding paths, Ned and Dick quarrelling all the way, because that one would, and the other would not, murder these poor children. At last they fought, and Ned, being the strongest, killed his adversary. Trembling with fright, little Edgar and Jane beheld the shocking battle. The contest ended, the ruffian who had, with furious blows, murdered his companion,



returned to the children, and bade them cry no more. Taking them by the hand, two long miles he led them on. Poor babes! The ruffian now resolved to leave them in the dismal forest, to perish with cold and hunger. They often asked him for food; at length he said he would fetch them some. So he left them, telling them to wait for his return; but it was not his intention to return. In vain did little Edgar and Jane wander up and

24      *The Children in the Wood.*

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down the thick wood to look for Ned.  
At one time they sat down and repeated  
the following verses :

Why, O my soul, why thus deprest ?  
And whence this anxious fear ?  
Let former favors fix thy trust,  
And check the rising tear.

When darkness and when sorrows rose,  
And prest on every side,  
Did not the Lord sustain thy steps ?  
And was not God thy guide ?

Affliction is a stormy deep,  
Where wave resounds to wave :  
Tho' o'er my head the billows roll,  
I know the Lord can save.

Perhaps, before the morning dawns  
He'll reinstate my peace :  
For he who bade the tempest roar,  
Can bid the tempest cease.

In the dark watches of the night  
I'll count his mercies o'er :  
I'll praise him for ten thousand past,  
And humbly sue for more.



Then, O my soul, why thus deprest ?  
And whence this anxious fear ?  
Let former favors fix thy trust,  
And check the rising tear.

Here will I rest, and build my hopes,  
Nor murmur at his rod ;  
He's more than all the world to me,  
My health, my life, my God !

Arising from their mossy seat, they  
walked again in search of Ned, but, alas !  
he was not to be seen. In vain did they  
call upon him to come and bring them





food : Cruel creature ! he was quite gone from the poor helpless babes. Hand in hand they wandered in the dismal forest, picking black-berries from many a bush to satisfy keen hunger, till dark night drew on, and they sunk exhausted on the cold ground.

They had not lain many minutes, when an old woman happened to pass that way. She was very poor, and had been spinning all day to get a few hard-earned

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pence, and had come out in the dusk of evening to collect some sticks to make her fire. She saw these children.—“What merciless wretch,” she exclaimed, “has left these little innocents thus to perish ! Whoever it is, their wicked purpose shall be defeated, for I will take them home, I will warm them by my fire, I will feed them with my supper.”

Ye rich and ye affluent, who sometimes neglect to do good, take an example from this poor woman : see, though so poor, she can show pity, and perform a deed of charity.

As the old woman was passing along with the children, Ned, the ruffian, passed them. He was returning into the wood to seek these babes, for though he had intended to let them remain to perish, he had not resolution to do so ; but when he saw they had found protection, he passed silently on, and the children

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being senseless, no one knew him. He determined, however, to stay two or three days in the neighboring village, that he might see what became of these little orphans, which he accordingly did. Now the good woman took them to her little cot ; there she cherished them, warmed them, fed them, and being too poor to support them wholly herself, she got admittance for them into the School of Industry, which was in the village near her. This school was supported by the bounty of all the wealthy families in the parish. Here little Edgar and Jane were taken good care of ; they were well instructed, and taught to be very good and very industrious. They were considered as very poor children, and so really they were now. Jane learned to read, to write, to work, to knit and to spin ; and Edgar was taught to read, to write, and to be a gardener. One Sunday a charity

sermon was preached for the benefit of this school, and here is the pretty hymn which some of the children sang :—

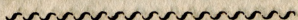
### H Y M N.

To thee, Almighty God and King,  
For thy parental care,  
To thee ten thousand thanks we bring,  
In homage, praise and prayer :  
For friends and favor we rejoice,  
And ev'ry mercy giv'n ;  
In grateful sounds we raise our voice,  
To thank the God of heav'n.

The bounteous man, who spreads his store,  
Is favor'd in thy sight :  
Crown him with treasure ever more,  
And bless the widow's mite.  
Our lot in life mark'd out by thee,  
With joy will we pursue :  
O may we all thy goodness see,  
Each day thy praise renew.

Tho' poor in honor, poor in place,  
O make us still thy own !  
That, rich in virtue, rich in grace,  
We may approach thy throne :





We sin in thought, in word, in deed,  
Yet hope shall never cease,  
While our Redeemer's merits plead  
For pardon and for peace.

The children at this school were taught to be very good, and the masters and instructors took so much care of them, that they were very happy. Little Edgar and Jane remained here quite concealed from all their former friends ; and, as they were supposed to be no longer inhabitants of this world, their wicked uncle became the possessor of all their fortune : but as he acquired his riches unjustly and cruelly, he could not enjoy them, for his guilty conscience always tormented him. If his friends came to visit him, he was not cheerful enough to amuse them ; and at night, when he retired to rest, he was afraid to close his eyes, for then frightful dreams presented themselves to his imagination. In his sleep

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he thought he saw the ruffians stabbing the two infants who had been left under his care, while they, poor children, clung to him for protection, which he inhumanly refused. Sometimes he dreamed that the wrath of God punished him for his wickedness, by depriving him of all his wealth, his houses, his lands, and his money, so that he was brought to extreme indigence, and even implored his daily subsistence of the passing crowd; and that his children did not exist to succour him in this wretched situation. At present this was only a dream, but soon, very soon, he suffered in reality what his guilty conscience had so often terrified him with in sleep: and though he now felt the displeasure of Almighty God, he neither repented, nor even prayed for forgiveness. He possessed a great deal of land that produced plentiful crops of corn and hay. Harvest was now just over,

and his barns entirely filled, for the sea-  
 son was remarkably fine and hot. One  
 night during this sultry weather, the sky  
 darkened, and a dreadful storm arose.  
 Indessant, ly the lightning flashed and the  
 thunder rolled about his room very  
 he was walking when he beheld, with  
 much agitated, ment, the fire from hea-  
 terror and amazement shed roofs of his barns,  
 even fall on the thatch hours the vast store  
 and consume in a few much anxiety.  
 he had collected with so I brought a se-  
 Winter approached and t-houses, his  
 were frost, and as all his owned by the  
 corn, and his hay, were burnt exposed,  
 lightning, his cattle were now emergency  
 without food or shelter, to the inclemency in the  
 of the season, so they all perished in  
 fields.

Having lost so much of his fortune, he  
 was obliged to send his sons from home.  
 A merchant in Portugal promised to em-

ploy them, and they set sail with the hope of being his clerks; but the vessel had not yet left the coast of England, when it struck on a fatal rock, and these unfortunate boys perished on the wreck, amidst the dashing waves. When their wicked parent received the news of their death, he gave himself up to despair, and instead of being resigned to the punishment inflicted by heaven, and exerting himself as an honest and prudent man would have done, to retrieve his fortune, he extravagantly spent the remainder of his money. His guilt, together with the misfortune that had befallen him, as a punishment for his wickedness, prevented his settling in any business, so continued idleness soon bro't him to the extreme of poverty. He mortgaged his land, and when he had expended this sum for his daily subsistence, he pawned his watch, and some of the fine clothes he had worn when he was



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a rich man. Now, that he had nothing more to support himself, he contracted still larger debts, which he could never discharge ; so his creditors put him in prison, and here he ended his days miserably, without a friend to comfort him or relieve his distress. Thus it pleased Almighty God that he should suffer ! Wickedness, even in this world, seldom goes unpunished, though goodness does not always meet with its reward on earth.

The ruffian Ned, who had left poor little Edgar and Jane in the forest, had generally lived by plunder. He had robbed many a traveller of his money, and pursued this course of life for a long time undiscovered ; but at length he was brought to justice, and condemned to die for the last robbery he had committed. Soon after his sentence was pronounced, he confessed how wicked he had been, and that he had been hired to murder poor

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little Edgar and Jane. He then related the circumstances of their journey, and that he left them alone in a forest to perish ; but that some old woman had found them, and placed them in a parish school. This account very much affected the judge, and all who were present.

The ruffian, as he went to the gallows, appeared very penitent for all the bad actions of his past life. He exhorted his companions, whom he was leaving in prison, to avoid in future, if they were acquitted, those crimes for which he acknowledged that he was receiving a justly merited punishment. After praying earnestly to be forgiven all his sins, he ascended the scaffold and soon entered on an endless eternity.

The wicked uncle, who we before said was imprisoned for debt, and who died in his confinement, having left no child to heir his encumbered estate, Edgar and

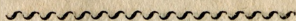
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Jane, whom the ruffian Ned had publicly, and with his dying breath declared, were put into a parish school, were inquired for, found, brought forth into the world, and put in possession of *Bashaw Park*, which soon changed its name for that of *Happy Dell*. Here they long lived in uninterrupted peace. The rich loved them for their goodness and courteousness, the poor blessed them for their charity and kindness; and the poor old woman who had formerly placed them in the School of Industry, they took home, and repaid the service she had done them, by shewing her unremitting kind attentions to the last day of her life.

Industry is the best security from vice, for those who are idle always meet with bad companions; be diligent then, and you will rarely be tempted to do wrong. Honesty is likewise the best policy: be just, therefore, to all, for it is virtue

alone will make you beloved, esteemed, and truly respected through life.

And now, my little readers, having made these reflections, and I hope, impressed upon your minds the truth of them, by the foregoing history, I will only detain you while I repeat a pretty hymn, which was given to Edgar and Jane in the School of Industry. They were one day rather unhappy; they were thinking of their good father and mother whom they had lost, and of their uncle's fine house, and of the pleasant walks which they used to have in his park amongst the deer, and these recollections made them shed some sorrowful tears. One of the masters observed their affliction, and kindly gave them this pretty hymn, which contains comfort for earthly grief, by directing our hopes to eternal joys. Now here it is :





## HYMN.

Eternal Ruler ! Mighty Pow'r,  
Thou God of peace in sorrow's hour,  
Whene'er the heart affliction knows  
From Thee unceasing comfort flows.

Supremely good ! then let us pray,  
The God who gives and takes away,  
To make us own Him just and wise,  
When earthly blessings He denies.

No longer then let transient joy,  
Our thoughts and fondest hopes employ,  
But teach our hearts Thy will divine,  
That bids us earth for heav'n resign.

And when our clay resigns its breath  
And falls to dust in silent death,  
May the blest spirit soar above,  
To praise the God of peace and love.

Edgar and Jane learned this pretty hymn, and often repeated it, as I hope you will all do : and when raised to prosperity, greater than that which they had ever expected, they still remembered that

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earthly joys were uncertain, and they directed their hopes and wishes to that world where bliss is lasting and eternal.

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CONCLUSION.

As we have now recited every particular which relates to THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD, we shall offer a few considerations for the perusal of our young friends.

As you must feel the utmost hatred for the conduct of the unnatural uncle, it greatly concerns you to guard against the passions of avarice and ambition, which are two of the most detestable crimes that can pollute the human heart, or debase the character of a reasonable being.—Whenever you give way to the dazzling and deceitful pleasures of pomp and greatness, then it is that you violate the dic-

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tates of conscience, and treasure up a baneful source of misery and wretchedness. But when you presume to offend your Maker in a still more daring degree, and proceed to commit acts of cruelty, revenge, and even MURDER itself; when you calmly and deliberately perpetrate the most horrid deeds, and gratify the most licentious appetites, how must you dread the all-searching eye of that BEING, who can bring to light the hidden things of darkness ! Remember, that whatever you say or do, even in the most secret place or manner, it is all known to God, who knows the secrets of all hearts !—Let this important thought have due weight with you, so that your conduct at all times may be influenced by it, and then you will reap the advantage of it both here and hereafter.—All your worldly transactions will prosper, and your eternal state will amply reward you for your

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cheerful obedience to the laws of him  
who made you.

A tale well known to those of old,  
In many a winter's night been told ;  
While gaping children round appear,  
And drop the sympathizing tear :

When the dread tale was understood,  
Of children starving in the wood,  
Our grandsires each have wept ere now,  
Our grandsires and our grandams too.

And shall to ages yet unborn,  
Who read the tale of these forlorn,  
Still cause the tender tear to flow,  
And melt the heart with others' woes.

A cruel uncle, wicked hate,  
With all the terrors of his fate,  
Shall strike a moral in the breast,  
And make us cruelty detest.

Let ev'ry boy and girl be good,  
And read *The Children in the Wood*.





THE  
Children in the Wood.

— — —  
A FAVORITE BALLAD.  
— — —

Now, ponder well you parents dear,  
The words which I shall write,  
A doleful story you shall hear,  
Which time brought forth to light :  
A gentleman of good account,  
In Norfolk liv'd of late,  
Whose wealth and riches did surmount  
Most men of his estate.

Sore sick he was and like to die,  
No help his life could save ;  
His wife by him as sick did lie,  
And both possess'd one grave.  
No love between these two was lost,  
Each was to other kind,  
In love they liv'd in love they died,  
And left two babes behind.

~~~~~  
The one a fine and pretty boy,  
Not passing five years old ;  
Th' other a girl more young than he,  
And made in beauty's mould.  
The father left his little son,  
As plainly doth appear,  
When he to perfect age should come,  
Three hundred pounds a year.

And to his little daughter Jane,  
Five hundred pounds in gold,  
To be paid down on marriage day,  
Which might not be controll'd :  
But if the children chanc'd to die,  
Ere they to age should come,  
Their uncle should possess their wealth ;  
For so the will did run.

Now, brother, said the dying man,  
Look to my children dear ;  
Be good unto my boy and girl,  
No friend else have I here ;  
To God and you I do commend  
My children night and day ;  
But little while besure we have,  
Within this world to stay.

~~~~~  
You must be father and mother both,  
And uncle, all in one ;  
God knows what will become of them,  
When I am dead and gone.  
With that bespoke their mother dear,  
O, brother ! kind quoth she,  
You are the man must bring our babes  
To wealth or misery.

And if you keep them carefully,  
Then God will you reward ;  
If otherwise you seem to deal,  
God will your deeds regard.  
With lips as cold as any stone,  
She kiss'd her children small,  
God bless you both, my children dear ;  
With that the tears did fall.

These speeches then the brother spoke,  
To this sick couple there,  
The keeping of your children dear,  
Sweet sister do not fear ;  
God never prosper me nor mine,  
Nor aught else that I have,  
If I do wrong your children dear,  
When you're laid in the grave.

~~~~~  
Their parents being dead and gone,  
The children home he takes,  
And seem to soften all their moan,  
So much of them he makes.  
He had not kept these pretty babes  
A twelve-month and a day,  
When for their wealth he did devise,  
To take their lives away.

He bargain'd with two ruffians rude,  
Which were of furious mood,  
That they should take these children young,  
And slay them in a wood.  
He told his wife and all he had,  
He did the children send,  
To be brought up in fair London,  
With one that was a friend.

Away then went these pretty babes,  
Rejoicing at that tide,  
Rejoicing with a merry mind,  
While they on horseback ride ;  
They prate and prattle pleasantly,  
As they rode on the way,  
To those that should their butchers be,  
And work their lives' decay.



~~~~~  
So that the pretty speech they said,  
    Made th' murd'ers' hearts relent,  
For tho' they undertook the deed,  
    Full sore they did repent.  
Yet one of them more hard of heart,  
    Did vow to do his charge,  
Because the wretch that hired him,  
    Had paid him very large.

The other would not agree thereto,  
    So here they fell to strife ;  
With one another they did fight,  
    About the children's life ;  
And he that was of mildest mood,  
    Did slay the other there,  
Within an unfrequented wood,  
    While babes did quake for fear.

He took the children by the hand,  
    While tears stood in their eye,  
And bade them go along with him,  
    And told them not to cry ;  
And two long miles he led them on,  
    While they for food complain'd,  
Stay here, quoth he, I'll bring you bread,  
    When I do come again.

~~~~~  
These pretty babes, with hand in hand,  
Went wand'ring up and down,  
But never more they saw the man,  
Approaching from the town.  
Their pretty lips with blackberries  
Were all besmear'd and dy'd,  
And when they saw the darksome night,  
They sat them down and cried.

And now the heavy wrath of God  
Upon their uncle fell ;  
Yea, fearful fiends did haunt his house,  
His conscience felt a hell.  
His barns were fir'd, his goods consum'd,  
His lands were barren made ;  
His cattle died within the field,  
And nothing with him staid.

And in a voyage to Portugal,  
Two of his sons did die,  
And to conclude, himself was brought  
To extreme misery ;  
He pawn'd and mortgag'd all his land,  
Ere seven years came about ;  
And now at length this wicked act,  
Did by this means come out,

~~~~~  
The fellow that did take in hand,  
These children for to kill,  
Was for a robbery judg'd to die,  
As was God's blessed will ;  
He did confess the very truth,  
The which is here express'd ;  
Their uncle died, while he, for debt,  
In prison long did rest.

All you that be executors made,  
And overseers eke,  
Of children that be fatherless,  
And infants mild and meek ;  
Take you example by this thing,  
And yield to each his right,  
Lest God with such like misery,  
Your wicked minds requite.

FINIS.

an office however small. This system of proscription was extended even to the paltry one of a deputy master ; and there are not wanting instances, where an old revolutionary officer has been removed, to room for the upstart apostate, who changed his political opinions, from the declared intention of swimming with the tide. They attacked the judiciary ; repealed laws which bore on the rich ; and levied others, which the poor were obliged to pay. They reduced the navy from frigates, substituted a multitude of gun-boats, miserable, that they are now left to rot in dock, without protection or shelter. They have exhausted an overflowing treasury, and been reduced to the necessity of negotiating loan on loan ! (bb) Instead of protecting commerce, they have imposed shackles so galling, that half a century of uninterrupted prosperity will not heal the wound, and restore it to its pristine vigor. They have done all to destroy it, to which the most violent hostility could prompt. What do I say ? Mr. Jefferson, who gave the tone to the measures, has declared that he never to see this country again resorting to foreign trade. (cc) They have enforced embargoes by a series of acts, the last supplement in the catalogue of violence was a palpable violation of our bill of rights, and which have disgraced even the tyrannical policy of Bonaparte himself. And all this in strict conformity to the wishes of that tyrant. (dd)

This dastardly and traitorous policy, is put through all the ramifications of the Union, where democracy prevails. Even in this Commonwealth the demon is stalking with colossal grades. The debilitated and feeble Gerry, is driven to make the sacri-

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(bb) See note 26th.

(cc) See note 27th.

(dd) See note 28th.



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