

A Social or Briton's Catechism. 163

good woman, who made clothes for the poor, and she was raised from the dead.

Q. Who was *Elymas*?—*A.* A wicked man, who was struck blind for speaking against the gospel.

Q. Who was *Eutychus*?—*A.* A youth who slept at sermon; and, falling down, was taken up dead.

Q. Who was *Timothy*?—*A.* A minister, who knew the scriptures from his youth.

Q. Who was *Agrippa*?—*A.* A king, who was almost persuaded to be a Christian.

A SOCIAL, OR BRITON'S CATECHISM.

By Sir Richard Phillips. (Amended.)

Q. What are your social duties?

A. As a subject of the Queen of England, I am bound to obey the laws of my country.

Q. Why were they made?

A. For the protection and security of all the people.

Q. What mean you by protection?

A. I mean protection against violence, oppression, injustice, and ungovernable passions, which would often lead men to injure and destroy one another, if they were not restrained by wise laws.

Q. What do you mean by security?

A. I mean the security of my property, which is the reward of my own industry, or that of my parents and ancestors, and is secured to me for my own benefit and enjoyment by the Constitution.

Q. How are the laws of England made?

A. By the three estates of the realm in parliament, consisting of Queen, Lords, and Commons; each of which must agree to every new law.

Q. What is the Queen?

A. The supreme power entrusted with the execution of the laws, the fountain of honour and mercy, the head of the church, and the director of the naval and military forces of the empire.

Q. What is the House of Lords?

A. It consists of the Archbishops and Bishops, of the Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons of the realm, and is the court of final appeal in all law-suits.

Q. What is the House of Commons?

A. It consists of 658 representatives of the people, freely and independently elected, to assist in making laws, and to grant such taxes to the crown as they deem necessary for the use of the state.

Q. What are the chief objects of the laws?

A. For the prevention of crimes, by punishment for the example of others, such as death, transportation, imprisonment, whipping, and pillory.

Q. For what crimes is the punishment of death inflicted?

A. For treason, murder, house-burning, and other heinous crimes.

Q. How are criminals put to death?

A. Traitors are beheaded; other criminals are hanged by the neck.