

THE  
CHILDREN  
IN  
THE WOOD.



Poor children! how they must have cried,  
When in that horrid wood—  
How keen their sufferings too, have been,  
To die for want of food!

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*Stereotyped by A. Chandler.*

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NEW-YORK :

Printed and Sold by Mahlon Day,  
At the New Juvenile Book-store,  
No. 376, Pearl-street.



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## PREFACE.

The printer wishes to say to little children, that he is not sure that the sad "History of the Children in the Wood," is true; nor is he prepared to assert that it is not. It is as likely to be true, as otherwise, at least some part of it; for we read in history of many deeds as cruel as the murdering of these poor innocent babes. The printer hopes, that, when any little girls or boys shall read this little book, they will remember that they, too, may do very bad acts, if they are not very watchful to mind their parents' advice, and pray to their Heavenly Father for strength to overcome temptation.

This little book may very early teach children to see how bad sin is, and what it leads to, namely, punishment in this life and in that which is to come, unless we sincerely repent, and pray to God for forgiveness.

# THE CHILDREN

IN

THE WOOD.

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A gentleman and Lady of Norfolk, (Eng.) had two children, WILLIAM and ELIZA. When the youngest was but five years old, the parents were both seized with a severe illness at the same time. The father now sent for his brother, and entrusted him with the care of his dear children, leaving £600 a year to his son, and £300 a year to his daughter, to be paid on the day of her marriage; but if they died, the



whole was to go to the uncle. The parents strictly charged him to bring them up with care, which he faithfully promised to do, assuring them he would be a parent to them. Scarcely had he finished his declaration, when they both expired together.

The uncle now ordered the funeral, followed them



to the grave, and took the children home to his house, where he at first behaved kindly to them. But, alas! every tender impression soon wore off his mind, and he resolved to make away with them, which he effected in the following manner :

Walking by the side of a thick wood one morning, he overheard two ruffians dis-



coursing of a murder and robbery they had committed. He asked them if they would go and drink with him : they consented, and went with him to an ale-house, where he addressed them as follows :

“ I know (by what I overheard of your discourse in the wood) you are very honest fellows, and would do any thing rather than starve ;



I would willingly employ you to your advantage.”  
 “With all my heart,” replied one of them :—“ what is it ?” Finding them ready to do any thing, he promised to reward them with a hundred pounds, if they would murder two children. They immediately consented.

As his wife was very fond of the children, and could hardly bear them out of her sight, it was agreed (in order to prevent her suspicions) that the ruffians were to be dressed like wagoners. He told his wife he had received a letter from a relation in London, requesting that he might have the children ; and



saying that they should be educated with some cousins; she at length yielded.

The men thus dressed, came for the children, received the reward, and set off on their journey. The little ones prattled innocently on the road—talked of their play things, and what pleasure they should have with their cousins in London.

They went on till they reached a great wood, when one of the ruffians was touched with their innocence, and was desirous not to kill them, but to leave them in the wood, and get off with the money. The other would not consent to the proposal, but insisted that they should be killed. After a great many words they drew their sharp swords, and began fighting. The villain who wished to murder these innocent babes, was run through the body, and killed on the spot. The other buried him in a pit, and went away, leaving the children behind; telling them he was



only going to get them some food. They sat down on the grass to wait for his return, where they passed away some hours in telling little stories and tales to one another. As night approached, they began to grow pensive and melancholy, and to cry bitterly both with cold and hunger. At length they cried themselves to sleep.

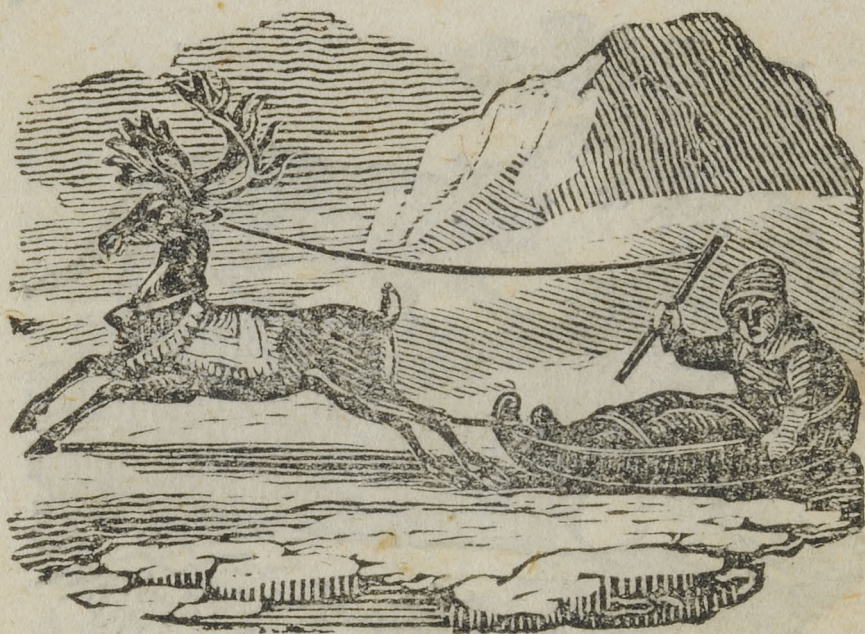


In the morning they wandered up and down the wood, and endeavored to find their way out, but all in vain. In their wandering about, they fed upon black-berries, dew-berries, and whatever other wild fruit they could find: in this shocking manner they subsisted three days. Sometimes they made little nose-gays of wild flowers, and at

other times sung little innocent songs. Having eat all the berries they could find, they grew faint, and laid themselves down on a green bank, and with grief and hunger died in each other's arms: their bodies where afterwards found covered with leaves.

Thus perished these two pretty children, through the treachery of an unnatural uncle.

**END OF THE CHILEREN IN THE WOOD.**



*The Reindeer and the Rabbit.*

MARY.

I wish I was a Reindeer,  
To gallop o'er the snow;  
Over frosty Lapland dreary,  
So merrily I'd go.

ANN.

A little Rabbit I would be,  
With fur so soft and sleek,  
And timid ears raised prettily,  
And look so very neat.



MARY.

But then, perhaps, some cruel rat,  
 Would find your burrow out;  
 Or the furious old grey cat,  
 Might scratch your peepers out.

ANN.

"Tis true they might—but dont you  
 know,  
 The Reindeer's wretched lot?  
 His dinner and his bed is snow,  
 And supper he has not.



MARY.

But then he is so useful, Ann;  
 His masters love him so!  
 Dear creatures, they do all they can  
 And are content with snow.

ANN.

And Rabbits they do naught but play,  
 And feed on tender clover;  
 They frisk and eat the live-long day,  
 And sleep when that is over.

BOTH.

Then we would be the good Reindeer,  
 Because he is so kind—  
 If useful, we need never fear,  
 But friends and food we'll find.

[*Juvenile Miscellany.*]

## HYMN.

O happy is the child that hears,  
 Instruction's faithful voice;  
 And who celestial wisdom, makes  
 His early, only choice.

Her riches are of more esteem  
 Than east and west unfold;  
 And her rewards more precious are  
 Than all her mines of gold.

According as her labors rise,  
 So her rewards increase,  
 Her ways are ways of pleasantness,  
 And all her paths are peace.

[*ibid.*]

## CONCLUSION.

Dear children, then to virtue cling,  
 And ever hold it fast,  
 That thus your life in peace may  
 wing,  
 And be resigned at last.

END.

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# SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

*For Sale by Mahlon Day, 376 Pearl-st.*

Goldsmith's Greece,  
—————Rome,  
—————England,  
Grimshaw's United States,  
Key and Questions to do.  
Hale's United States,  
Goodrich's do.  
Goldsmith's Natural History,  
Thayer's United States,  
Tytler's History,  
Question's to do.  
Whelpley's Compend,  
Bigland's France,  
Grimshaw's France,  
—————Rome, &c.  
Davenport's United States,  
Worcester's Elements of Hist. & Chart,  
Malcolm's Bible History,  
Adam's Latin Grammar,  
Fisk's do. do. Goodrich's do. do.  
Jacob's Latin Reader,  
Valpy's Greek Grammar,  
Mair's Introduction,  
Annals of the Poor,  
Memoirs of Leigh Richmond.