

MOTHER'S CATECHISM

(IN GAELIC AND ENGLISH).

LEABHAR CHEIST

NA

MATHAR

(ANN AN GAELIC AGUS ANN AM BEURLA),

*Roimh-Chuideachadh do'n Dream a ta
Og agus Aineolach,*

CHUM AN DEANAMH COMASACH AIR

LEABHAR CHEIST EAGLAIS NA H-ALBA THUIGSINN.

LEIS AN URRAMACH EOIN WILLISON,

MINISTEIR AN T-SOISGEIL A-BHA'N DUNDEAGH.

CLO-BHUALADH UR,

Air Eadar-theangachadh o'n Bheurla, agus air a Ghlanadh o Mhearachdan, air iartras na Cuideachd Urramaich a ta chum Eolas Criosduidh a sgaoileadh air feadh Gaelteachd agus Eileinibh na h-Alba.

EDINBURGH:

JOHN GRANT, 31 GEORGE IV. BRIDGE.

Price Twopence.

LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND
B
7 JAN 1972
NATIONAL LIBRARY

National Library of Scotland



B000500739

LEABHAR CHEIST
NA
 MATHAR.

- C. Co a rinn thu ?
 F. Rinn Dia.
 C. Co is Fear-saoraidh dhuit ?
 F. Iosa Criosd.
 C. Co a naomhaicheas thu ?
 F. An Spiorad Naomh.
 C. Cia dheth a rinneadh thu ?
 F. Do'n duslach.
 C. Ciod ata sina'teagasg dhuit ?
 F. Bhi iriosal agus cuimhn-
 each air a' bhàs.
 C. Ciod a' chrioch air son an
 d'rinneadh thu ?
 F. A thoirt seirbhis do Dhia.
 C. Cionnus is còir dhuit seir-
 bhis a dheanamh do Dhia ?
 F. Le umhlachd a thoirt d'a
 àitheantaibh, le earbsa as ;
 agus gu sonraichte, le leugh-
 adh, éisdeachd, urnuigh,
 agus moladh, &c.
 C. Ciod an ni àraidh is còir
 dhuitachuimhneachadhann
 an làithibh t'oige ?
 F. Mo Chruithear agus m'
 Fhear-saoraidh.
 C. C'àit am bheil t'ard shonas
 a' co-sheasamh ?
 F. Ann an Dia a mhealtuinn.
 C. Ciod 'a ta Dia gu h-àraidh
 ag iarraidh ort ?
 F. Creidsinn ann, agus umh-
 lachd a thoirt dha.
 C. Ciod i riaghailt do chreid-
 imh agus t'umhlachd ?
 F. Na Sgriobtuirean Naomha.
 C. C'àit am bheil iad air an
 cur sìos ?

THE MOTHER'S
 CATECHISM.

- Q. Who made you ?
 A. God.
 Q. Who redeems you ?
 A. Jesus Christ.
 Q. Who sanctifies you ?
 A. The Holy Ghost.
 Q. Of what are you made ?
 A. Of dust.
 Q. What doth that teach you ?
 A. To be humble and mind-
 ful of death.
 Q. For what end was you
 made ?
 A. To serve God.
 Q. What way should you
 serve God ?
 A. By obeying his com-
 mands, and trusting in
 him ; by reading, hear-
 ing, praying, praising,
 &c.
 Q. What is the chief thing
 you should remember in
 the days of your youth ?
 A. My Creator and Re-
 deemer.
 Q. Where lies your chief
 happiness ?
 A. In the enjoyment of God.
 Q. What does God chiefly
 require of you ?
 A. To believe and obey him.
 Q. What is the rule of your
 faith and obedience ?
 A. The Holy Scriptures.
 Q. Where are they contained ?

- F. Anns an t-seann Tiomnadh agus san Tiomnadh nuadh.
- C. Cionnus a tha an seann Tiomnadh a' tòiseachadh agus a' crìochnachadh?
- F. Tha e tòiseach le Genesis, agus a' crìochnachadh le Malachi.
- C. Cionnus a ta an Tiomnadh Nuadh a' tòiseachadh agus a' crìochnachadh?
- F. Tha e a' tòiseachadh le Mattha, agus a' crìochnachadh le Taisbean.
- C. Nacheam Biobul an leabhar is fearr a ta san t-saoghal
- F. Is e.
- C. Cia mar sin?
- F. Do bhri gur e Dia is ughdar dha, agus gu bheil a bhriathra air an deachdadh leis.
- C. Nach bu chòir dhuitse bhi dichìollach chum am foghlum agus an tuigsinn?
- F. Bu chòir dhomh.
- C. Ciod e Dia?
- F. Is spiorad e.
- C. Ciod e spiorad?
- F. Bith neo-fhaicsinneach, nach 'eil air a dheanamh suas do fhuil agus do fheoil, mar a ta sinne?
- C. Am bheil spioraid sam bith eile ann ach Dia?
- F. Tha.
- C. Ciod iad?
- F. Aingil agus anama dhaoine.
- C. Ciod an t-eadar-dhealachadh a ta eadar iadsan agus Dia?
- F. Cha'n 'eil aingle agus anama dhaoine ach 'nan spiorad-aibh cruthaichte agus crìochnaichte; ach a ta Dia 'na spiorad neo-chruthaichte agus neo-chrìochnaichte.
- A. In the Old and New Testaments.
- Q. How does the Old Testament begin and end?
- A. It begins with the book of Genesis, and ends with Malachi.
- Q. How does the New Testament begin and end?
- A. It begins with Matthew, and ends with Revelation.
- Q. Is not the Bible the best book in the world?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Why so?
- A. Because God is the Author of it, and its words are indited by him.
- Q. Should you not be busy in learning to read and understand them?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What is God?
- A. He is a spirit.
- Q. What is a spirit?
- A. An invisible being, that is not made up of flesh and blood as we are.
- Q. Are there any spirits besides God?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What are they?
- A. Angels and souls of men.
- Q. How do these differ from God?
- A. Angels and souls of men are but finite and created spirits, but God is an infinite and uncreated spirit.

- C. An robh toiseach sam bith aig Dia ?
 F. Cha robh.
 C. Am bi crìoch gu bràth aige ?
 F. Cha bhi.
 C. Am bheil e ann o bhith-bhuantachd gu bithbhuantachd ?
 F. Tha.
 C. An robh toiseach ag ainglibh is aig anamaibh dhaoine ?
 F. Bha.
 C. Co thug sin doibh ?
 F. Thug Dia.
 C. Am bi crìoch aca ?
 F. Cha bhi.
 C. Nach 'eil Dia ni's ro ghlòrmhoire na's urrainn sinne a thuigsinn ?
 F. Tha.
 C. Cia lion Dia a ta ann ?
 F. Cha'n 'eil ann ach aon a mhàin.
 C. Cia lion pearsa a ta san Diadhachd ?
 F. Tri pearsa.
 C. Co iad ?
 F. An t-Athair, am Mac, agus an Spiorad Naomh.
 C. Nach ionann nàdur do'n triuir sin ?
 F. Is ionann.
 C. An robh toiseach aig an t-saoghal ?
 F. Bha.
 C. Co a rinn e ?
 F. Rinn Dia.
 C. Co dheth a rinn se e
 F. Do neo-ni.
 C. Co leis a rinn se e ?
 F. Le focal a chumhachd.
 C. Ciod an ùin a ghabh e g'a dheanamh ?
 F. Sia làithean.
- Q. Had God any beginning ?
 A. No.
 Q. Will he have any end ?
 A. No.
 Q. Is he from everlasting to everlasting ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Had angels and souls of men a beginning ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Who gave them that ?
 A. God.
 Q. Will they have an end ?
 A. No.
 Q. Is not God far more glorious than we can conceive ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. How many Gods are there ?
 A. There is but one only.
 Q. How many persons are there in the Godhead ?
 A. Three.
 Q. Who are they ?
 A. The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.
 Q. Are not these three the same in substance ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Had the world a beginning ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Who made it ?
 A. God.
 Q. Of what did he make it ?
 A. Of nothing.
 Q. By what did he make it ?
 A. By the word of his power.
 Q. In what time did he make it ?
 A. In the space of six days.

- C. Ciod an staid san d' rinn e na h-uile nithe?
- F. Rinn e na h-uile nithe gu ro mhaith.
- C. Co do na làithibh air an d' rinneadh an duine?
- F. Air an t-siathamh latha.
- C. Ciod a rinn Dia air an t-seachdamh latha?
- F. Ghabh e fois o' uile oibribh, agus naomhaich se e chum a bhi na shàbaid dha féin.
- C. Co an ceudfhear agus a'cheud bhean a bha air an t-saoghal?
- F. Adhamh agus Eubha.
- C. Ciod an staid san do chruthaich iad?
- F. An staid naomh agus shona.
- C. An robh iad saor o gach peacadh agus truaighe?
- F. Bha.
- C. An d' fhan iad anns an staid sin?
- F. Cha d' fhan.
- C. Cia mar a thuit iad uaithe?
- F. Le briseadh cumhnaint ri Dia.
- C. Cia lion cumhnant a rinn Dia ris an duine?
- F. Dà chumhnant.
- C. Ciod iad?
- F. Cumhnant nan gnìomh, agus cumhnant nan gràs.
- C. Co ris a rinn Dia cumhnant nan gnìomh?
- F. Ri ar ceud sinnsearaibh, Adhamh agus Eubha.
- C. Am b'ann 'nan ainm féin a mhàin a rinneadh e?
- F. Cha b'ann 'nan ainm féin a mhàin, ach an ainm an sliochd gu léir.
- Q. In what condition made he all things?
- A. He made all things very good.
- Q. On which of the days was man made?
- A. On the sixth.
- Q. What did God do on the seventh day?
- A. He rested from all his works, and sanctified the Sabbath to himself.
- Q. Who was the first man and first woman in the world?
- A. Adam and Eve.
- Q. What state were they created in?
- A. In a holy and happy state.
- Q. Were they free from all sin and misery?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did they abide in that state?
- A. No.
- Q. How fell they from it?
- A. By breaking covenant with God.
- Q. How many covenants hath God made with man?
- A. Two.
- Q. What are these?
- A. The covenant of works and the covenant of grace.
- Q. With whom did he make the covenant of works?
- A. With our first parents, Adam and Eve.
- Q. Was it made in their own name only?
- A. No; not in their own, but in the name of all their posterity.

C. Co ris a rinn Dia cumhnant nan gràs ?

Ri Criosd an ainm na muinntir taghta.

C. Co iad a'mhuinntir thaghta ?

F. An dream sin a roghnaich Dia o shiorruidheachd, agus a thug e do Chriosd chum a bhi air an saoradh o fheirg.

C. C'ar son a ghoirear cumhnant nan gnìomh do'n cheud chumhnant ?

F. Do bhri gur gnìomh, no ùmhlachd a bha air iarraidh ann.

C. Ciod a' ghnè umhlachd a bha e ag iarraidh ?

F. Umhlachd iomlan.

C. C'ar son a ghoirear cumhnant na beatha dheth ?

F. Do bhri gur e beatha an luach a bha air a ghealltainn air son a choimhead.

C. Ciod a' ghnè bheatha a gheall e ?

F. Beatha aimsireil, spioradail, agus shiorruidh.

C. Ciod am peanas a bha air a bhagrath air son briseadh a' chumhnant so ?

Am bàs: oir thubhairt Dia, 'Anns an la a dh'itheas tu dheth gu cinnteach bàsaich tu.'

Ciod e gnè bhàis a bha air a bhagrath ?

F. Bàs aimsireil, spioradail, agus shiorruidh.

C. Ciod e am bàs aimsireil ?

F. Dealachadh an anama o'n chorp.

C. Ciod e am bàs spioradail ?

Q. With whom did God make the covenant of grace ?

A. With Christ, in name of the elect.

Q. Who are the elect ?

A. Those whom God did choose from all eternity, and gave to Christ to be redeemed from wrath.

Q. Why is the first covenant called the covenant of works ?

A. Because works, or obedience, was the condition of it.

Q. What sort of obedience did it require ?

A. Perfect obedience.

Q. Why is it called the covenant of life ?

A. Because life was the reward promised for keeping it.

Q. What sort of life did it promise ?

A. A life temporal, spiritual, and eternal.

Q. What was the penalty threatened for breaking this covenant ?

A. Death ; for God said, 'In the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die.'

Q. What sort of death was it ?

A. Death temporal, spiritual, and eternal.

Q. What is death temporal ?

A. The separation of the soul from the body.

Q. What is death spiritual ?

- F. Dealachadh an anama o Dhia.
 C. Ciod e am bàs siorruidh?
 F. Dealachadh an anama agus a' chuirp araon, o Dhia gu siorruidh.
 C. An do choimhead ar ceud sinnseara cumhnant nan gnìomh?
 F. Cha do choimhead.
 C. Cionnus a bhris iad e?
 F. Le itheadh do'n mheas thoirmisgte.
 C. Co a thoirmisg dhoibh itheadh?
 F. Dia.
 C. Co a dh'iarr orra itheadh?
 F. An diabhl.
 C. An robh e 'na pheacadh mòr dhoibh itheadh dheth?
 F. Bha.
 C. Ciod a rinn mar sin e?
 F. Do bhrì le itheadh, gu'n d'thug iad easumhlachd do Dhia, pheacaich iad an aghaidh an t-soluis bu mhò, bha iad neo-thaingeil do Dhia, mi-thoilichte le'n staid, agus chreid iad an diabhl a roghainn air Dia.
 C. An 'dthàinig ar ceud sinnseara, agus an sliochd gu léir fo pheanas a' cheud chumhnant air a shon so?
 F. Thàinig.
 C. An do bhàsaich iad san latha sin féin san d'ith iad am meas toirmisgte?
 F. Bhàsaich iad gu spioradail sa' cheart latha sin, agus mar an ceudna, rinneadh buailteach iad do bhàs aimsireil agus siorruidh.
- A. The separation of the soul from God.
 Q. What is death eternal?
 A. The separation of both soul and body from God for ever.
 Q. Did our first parents keep the covenant of works?
 A. No.
 Q. How did they break it?
 A. By eating the forbidden fruit.
 Q. Who forbade them to eat it?
 A. God.
 Q. Who bade them eat it?
 A. The devil.
 Q. Was their eating it a great sin?
 A. Yes.
 Q. What made it so?
 A. Because in doing it they disobeyed God, sinned against the clearest light, were unthankful to God, discontent with their condition, and believed the devil rather than God.
 Q. Did our first parents and all their posterity hereby incur the penalty of the first covenant?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Did they die that very day they ate the forbidden fruit?
 A. They died spiritually that day, and also became liable to temporal and eternal death.

- C. Nach do chaill iad sonas mòr le'n tuiteam ?
 F. Chaill.
- C. Ciod a chaill iad ?
 F. Chaill iad ìomhaigh Dhé, agus co-chomunn naille ris.
- C. Ciod a ta thu a' ciallachadh le ìomhaigh Dhé a chaill iad ?
 F. An naomhachd, agus an fhiorghloine sin a bha air an suidheachadh 'nan nàdur 'nuair a chruthaichheadh iad, do'n goirear a' cheud fhìreantachd.
- C. Ciod a tha thu a' ciallachadh leis a' cho-chomunn sin ri Dia a chaill iad ?
 F. An coluadar sòlasach, agus an co-chaidreamh a bha aig ar ceud sinnsearaibh ri Dia roimh an leagadh.
- C. Am bheil dòigh sam bith leis am feud na beannachdan luachmhor sin bhi air an aisig dhuinn a ris ?
 F. Tha, tre Iosa Crìosd.
- C. Am bheil thu buailteach do gach call agus truaighe a thug Adhamh air féin leis an leagadh ? F. Tha mi.
- C. Ciod an staid anns am bheil an duine air a bhreith a nis ?
 F. Ann an staid peacaidh agus truaighe.
- C. An d' thug thu peacadh air bith leat chum an t-saoghail ?
 F. Thug.
- C. C' ainm a their thu ris ?
 F. Peacadh gin.
- C. Ciod e peacadh gin ?
 F. Am peacadh ta air ìomchar a nuas thugam le mo phan aibh o Adhamh.
- Q. Did they not lose great happiness by their fall ?
 A. Yes.
- Q. What lost they ?
 A. They lost the image of God, and communion with him.
- Q. What mean you by the image of God which they lost ?
 A. That holiness and purity implanted in their nature by creation, which is also called original righteousness.
- Q. What mean you by that communion with God which they lost ?
 A. The sweet converse and fellowship which our first parents had with God before the fall.
- Q. Is there not a way to recover these choice blessings ?
 A. Yes ; by Jesus Christ.
- Q. Are you liable to all those losses and miseries which Adam brought on himself by the fall ? A. Yes.
- Q. What estate is man born in now ?
 A. In an estate of sin and misery.
- Q. Brought you any sin into the world with you ?
 A. Yes.
- Q. What do you call it ?
 A. Original sin.
- Q. What is that sin ?
 A. The sin that is conveyed to me by my parents from Adam.

- C. Am bheil thu araon ciontach agus salach leis a' pheacadh sin ?
- F. Tha mi.
- C. Am bheil do nàdur araon air a shalachadh agus air a thruailleadh leis ?
- F. Tha.
- C. Cionnus ata fhios agad airsin ?
- F. Do bhri gu bheil mi a' mothachadh gu bheil mo chridhe a thaobh nàduir dolùbaidh chum an ni a ta maith ; agus so-aomaidh chum an ni ata olc.
- C. Ciod am peacadh eile a ta agad a bhàrr air peacadh gin ?
- F. Tha peacadh gnìomh agam mar an ceudna.
- C. Ciod e peacadh gnìomh ?
- F. Am peacadh sin a ta mi a' deanamh gach latha an smuain, am briathar, agus an gnìomh.
- C. Nach e am peacadh gin an tobar o'm bheil gach peacadh gnìomh a' sruthadh ?
- F. 'Se.
- C. Nach 'eil thu truagh cho maith agus peacach a thaobh an leagaidh ? F. Tha mi.
- C. Ciod iad na truaighean a thug an leagadh oirnn ?
- F. Tha iad trì-filte ; aimsireil, spioradail, agus siorruidh.
- C. Ciod iad na truaighean aimsireil ?
- F. Trioblaidean agus àmhghairean 'a chuirp.
- C. Ciod, iad sin ?
- F. Gorta, cogadh, plàigh, bochduinn, masladh, tinnneas, agus guin a' bhàis mu dheireadh.
- Q. Are you both guilty and filthy by this sin ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Is your nature both corrupted and defiled by it ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How know you that ?
- A. Because I feel my heart naturally backward to that which is good ; and prone to that which is evil.
- Q. What more sin have you than original sin ?
- A. I have actual sin also.
- Q. What is actual sin ?
- A. The sin I daily commit in thought, word, and deed.
- Q. Is not original sin the spring of all actual sin ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Are you not become miserable as well as sinful by the fall ? A. Yes.
- Q. What are the miseries which the fall brought on us ?
- A. They are threefold : temporal, spiritual, and eternal.
- Q. What are the temporal miseries ?
- A. They are the troubles and afflictions of the body.
- Q. What are these ?
- A. Such as famine, war, pestilence, poverty, reproach, sickness, and the pains of death at last.

- C. Cìod iad na truaighean spioradail fo'm bheil sinn a thaobh an leagaidh?
- F. Plàighean agus galairean an anama.
- C. Cìod iad sin?
- F. Call ìomhaigh Dhé, agus co-chomunn ris, doille inn-tinn, cruas cridhe, neo-mhothachadh coguis, laigse cuimhne, agus an leithide sin.
- C. Cìod iad na truaighean siorruidh do'm bheil sinn buailteach?
- F. Do phianntaibh ifrinn nach teirig am feasd.
- C. Am bheil teasairginn sam bith do dhaoine cailte fo bhristeadh a' cheud chumhnaint? F. Tha.
- C. An d'rinn Dia cumhnant air bith eil air ar son?
- F. Rinn.
- C. C'ainm a ghoirear dheth?
- F. Cumhnant nan gràs.
- C. C'ar son a ghoirear sin dheth?
- F. Do bhri gu bheil na nithe a ta air an gealltuinn ann nan saorthiodhlac dhuinne o Dhia; agus mar sin tha eadhon creidimh féin,—ni as eugmhais nach urrainn duinn còir fhaotainn air Crìosd, agus air sochairibh a' chumhnaint so.
- C. Nach 'eil an cumhnant so ni's ro-òirdheirc nan ceud chumhnant? F. Tha.
- C. An robh eadar-mheadh-onair anns a' cheud chumhnant?
- F. Cha robh.
- C. An robh comas aithrea-
- Q. What are the spiritual miseries we are liable to by the fall?
- A. They are the plagues and diseases of the soul.
- Q. What are these?
- A. Such as the loss of God's image, and communion with him, blindness of mind, hardness of heart, searedness of conscience, weakness of memory, and the like.
- Q. What are the eternal miseries we are liable unto?
- A. The pains of hell hereafter, which never have an end.
- Q. Is there not a remedy for lost man, under the breach of the first covenant?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did God enter into any other covenant for us?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What is it called?
- A. The covenant of grace.
- Q. Why is it so called?
- A. Because all things promised in it are of God's free gift; and so even is faith itself, without which we cannot be interested in Christ, and the benefits of this covenant.
- Q. Is not this covenant far more excellent than the first? A. Yes.
- Q. Did the first covenant allow of a mediator?
- A. No.
- Q. Did it admit of repent-

chais, no gealladh air maitheanas peacaidh ann ?

F. Cha robh.

C. Am bheil cumhnant nan gràs a' gabhail riu sin uile ?

F. Tha.

C. Am feud cumhnant nan gràs bli air a bhristeadh no air a sgaoileadh le ar peac-aibh-ne, mar a bha cumhnant nan gnìomh ?

F. Cha'n fheud.

C. Am bheil so na aobhar misnich dhuinne gu dol air ar n-aghaidh ann am peacadh ?

F. Cha'n 'eil airdòigh air bith ; ach tha e 'na aobhar misnich chum naomhachd ; oir cha'n fheud sinn peacachadh a chionn gu bheil gràs saoi bhir.

C. C'ar son a ta cumhnant nan gràs cho seasmhach agus cho daingean ?

F. Do bhri gu bheil Eadar-mheadhonair agus Urras ann a chum freagradh air ar son.

C. Cò a dh'ulluich an t-Urras òirdhearc so dhuinne ?

F. Dia.

C. Ciod a ghluais e gu sin a dheanamh ?

F. A shaor-ghràdh féin.

C. An do thoill an duine ni sam bith o làimh Dhe 'na staid chaille ?

F. Cha do thoill ni air bith, ach fearg airson a pheacaidh.

C. Cia mar a ta dùil agad ri maitheanas fhaotainn ann ad pheacadh ?

F. Tre Iosa Crìosd, an t-Urras air son pheacach chaille.

C. An toir Dia maitheanas

ance, or promise forgiveness of sin ?

A. No.

Q. Doth the covenant of grace admit of all these ?

A. Yes.

Q. Can the covenant of grace be broken or dissolved by our sins, as the covenant of works was ?

A. No.

Q. Is this any encouragement to us in sinning ?

A. No, but rather to holiness ; for we must not sin because grace doth abound.

Q. Why is the covenant of grace so sure and steadfast ?

A. Because it hath a Mediator and Surety to answer for us.

Q. Who provided this noble remedy for us ?

A. God.

Q. What moved him to do it ?

A. His own free will and grace.

Q. Did man in his fallen state merit nothing at God's hand ?

A. Nothing but wrath for his sins.

Q. How think you to get your sins pardoned ?

A. Through Jesus Christ, the Surety of lost sinners.

Q. Will God pardon your

- dhuit ann ad pheacadh gun dioladh d'a cheartas ?
- F. Cha toir.
- C. Am bheil thu comasach air ceartas Dé a dhioladh air son do pheacanna féin ?
- F. Cha'n 'eil.
- C. Am bheil Dia toileach air dioladh a ghabhail o neach eile air do shon ?
- F. Tha.
- C. Ach co a ta comasach agus toileach air an dioladh sin a thoirt seachad air ar son ?
- F. Tha Iosa Crìosd araon deònach agus comasach.
- C. An robh neach air bith eile comasach air so a dheanamh ach esan a mhàin ?
- F. Cha robh.
- C. C'ar son so ?
- F. Do bhri nach b'urrainn neach air bith eile fearg neochriochnach a ghiulan.
- C. Cò e an t-Iosa Crìosd so ?
- F. Mac Siorruidh Dhé, agus an dara Pearsa do'n Trionaid ghlòrmhoir.
- C. Am bheil dream eile ann do'n goirear mic Dhé a thuille air ar Tighearn Iosa Crìosd ?
- F. Tha.
- C. Co iad ?
- F. Aingil agus creidmhich.
- C. Nach 'eil eadar-dhealachadh mòr eadar iadsan agus Crìosd ?
- F. Tha.
- C. Cionnus a ta na h-aingil 'nam mic do Dhia ?
- F. Thaobh cruthachaidh : anns an t-seadh so goirear mac Dhé do Adhamh.
- C. Cionnus a ta na creidmhich 'nan mic do Dhia ?
- sins without satisfaction to his justice ?
- A. No.
- Q. Are you able to satisfy God's justice for your own sin ?
- A. No.
- Q. Is God content to take satisfaction from another in your stead ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. But who is able and willing to give that satisfaction for us ?
- A. Jesus Christ is both able and willing.
- Q. Was none able to do it but he ?
- A. None.
- Q. Why so ?
- A. Because none but he could bear infinite wrath.
- Q. Who is this Jesus Christ ?
- A. He is the eternal Son of God, and the second person of the glorious Trinity.
- Q. Hath God any other who are called his sons, besides our Lord Jesus Christ ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Who are these ?
- A. Angels and believers.
- Q. Is there not a great difference betwixt these and Christ ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How are angels the sons of God ?
- A. By immediate creation ; in which sense, Adam is called the son of God.
- Q. How are believers the sons of God ?

- F. Thaobh ath-ghineamhuinn agus uchd-mhacachd.
- C. Cionnus a ta Criosd na Mhac do Dhia ?
- F. Thaobh ginealaich shiorruidh ; agus uime sin goirear aon Mhac Dhé dheth.
- C. Ciod a rinn Criosd air son pheacach chailte ?
- F. Ghabh e os làimh bhí na Eadar-mheadhonair eadar Dia agus iadsan.
- C. Cò iad a ta e a' saoradh ?
- F. Na daoine taghta.
- C. Cia uaith a ta e 'gan saoradh ?
- F. O pheacadh agus o ifrinn.
- C. Cionnus a chuir Criosd an gníomh na ghabh e os làimh ?
- F. Ghabh e ar nàdur-ne air féin, agus dhòirt e 'fhuil phrìseil air ar son.
- C. Cia lion nàdur ata aig Criosd ? F. Da nàdur.
- C. Ciod iad sin ?
- F. Nàdur Dhé, agus nàdur dhuine.
- C. C'ar son a b' éigin do'r Fearsaoraídh bhí na Dhia agus na dhuine ?
- F. Bha e na dhuine chum bàsachadh air ar son ; agus na Dhia chum buaidh a thoirt air a'bhàs.
- C. An robh an dà nàdur sin aige riamh ?
- F. Cha robh.
- C. Nach robh e na Dhia o shiorruidheachd ? F. Bha.
- C. An robh e na dhuine o shiorruidheachd ?
- F. Cha robh.
- C. C'uin a dh'fhàs e na dhuine ?
- F. Ann an iomlaineachd na
- A. By regeneration and adoption.
- Q. How is Christ the Son of God ?
- A. By eternal generation, and therefore is called his only Son.
- Q. What hath Christ done for lost sinners ?
- A. He hath undertaken to be a Mediator betwixt God and them.
- Q. Whom doth he redeem ?
- A. The elect.
- Q. From what doth he redeem them ?
- A. From sin and hell.
- Q. In what way did Christ perform his undertaking ?
- A. He took our nature upon him, and shed his precious blood for us.
- Q. How many natures hath Christ ? A. Two.
- Q. What are these ?
- A. The nature of God, and the nature of man.
- Q. Why did it behove our Redeemer to be both God and man ?
- A. He was man to die for us, and God to overcome death.
- Q. Had he always these two natures ?
- A. No.
- Q. Was he not God from all eternity ? A. Yes.
- Q. Was he man from all eternity ?
- A. No.
- Q. When became he man ?
- A. In the fulness of time,

- hairsir, an uair bha an t-slatrìoghail a'dealachadh ri Iudah.
- C. Am mair e na Dhia agus, na dhuine gu sìorruidh ?
- F. Mairidh.
- C. Cionnus a rinneadh e na dhuine ?
- F. Le fìor chorp agus anam a ghabhail da féin.
- C. Co leis a bha e air a bhreth ?
- F. Leis an Oighe Muire.
- C. An robh athair air bith aige air thalamh ?
- F. Cha robh.
- C. Cionnus ma ta a ghineadh e ?
- F. Le cumhachd an Spioraid Naoimh.
- C. C'ar son a ghineadh e air a mhodh so ?
- F. Chum's gu'm biodh e saor o pheacadh gin.
- C. An robh peacadh no truailidheachd sam bith ann ?
- F. Cha robh.
- C. C'ait an d' rugadh e ?
- F. Am Betlehem.
- C. Co'n treubh o'n d' thàinig e ?
- F. O threubh Iudah.
- C. Co'n teaghlach ?
- F. O theaghlach Dhaibhidh.
- C. Cìod an staid san d' rugadh Criosd ?
- F. Ann an staid iosail.
- C. Cìod i an staid sin ?
- F. Rugadh e le mnaoi bhiginbhich, ann an stapull, agus chuireadh na luidhe e ann am prasaich.
- C. An do chaith e beatha iosaisan t-saoghal so ?
- F. Chaith e.
- C. C'ar son a rinn e so uile ?
- when the sceptre was departing from Judah.
- Q. Will he continue to be both God and man for ever ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How became he man ?
- A. By taking to himself a true body and soul.
- Q. Of whom was he born ?
- A. Of the virgin Mary.
- Q. Had he any father on earth ?
- A. No.
- Q. How was he conceived then ?
- A. By the power of the Holy Ghost.
- Q. Why was he conceived in this manner ?
- A. That he might be free from original sin.
- Q. Had he no sin or pollution whatsoever ?
- A. No.
- Q. Where was he born ?
- A. In Bethlehem.
- Q. Of what tribe came he ?
- A. Of the tribe of Judah.
- Q. Of what family ?
- A. Of the family of David.
- Q. In what condition was Christ born ?
- A. In a low condition.
- Q. What was that ?
- A. He was born of a mean woman, in a stable, and laid in a manger.
- Q. Did he live a mean life in this world ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Why did he all this ?

- F. Air ar soim-ne.
 C. An do ghabh e air féin aon sam bith do dh'anmhuinn-eachdan ar nàduir-ne?
 F. Ghabh e a' chuid sin diubh a bha coitchionn agus neo-lochdach.
 C. Ciod iad sin?
 F. Doilgheas, sgios, ocras, codal, fallas, 'fhuil a dhòrtadh, agus an leithide sin.
 C. C'ar son a ghabh e iad so air féin?
 F. Chum's gu'm biodh e ni bu chomasaich air co-fhulangas a bhi aige ruinne 'nar n-àmhgharaibh féin.
 C. C'ar son a ghoirear Iosa do'r Fear-saoraidh?
 F. Do bhrì gu bheil e tèarnadh a phobuill o'm peacaibh.
 C. C'ar son a ghoirear Crìosd dheth?
 F. Do bhrì gu'n robh e air ungadh agus air a chur air leth chum dreuchdan an eadar-mheadhonaireachd.
 C. Cia lion dreuchd chum an d' orduicheadh e?
 F. Tri.
 C. Ciod iad?
 F. Dreuchd Fàidh, Sagairt, agus Rìgh.
 C. Am bheil feum agad air Eadar-mheadhonaire leis na dreuchdan sin uile?
 F. Tha.
 C. C'ar son a b'éigin do dhreuchd Eadar-mheadhonaireachd Chrìosd a bhi tri-fille?
 F. Chum freagradh do ar truaighibh tri-fille.
 C. Ciod iad sin?
- A. For our sakes.
 Q. Did he take upon him any of the infirmities of our nature?
 A. Yes; such as were sinless and common.
 Q. What are these?
 A. Such as grief, weariness, hunger, thirst, sleep, sweating, bleeding, and the like.
 Q. Wherefore took he these upon him?
 A. That he might be the more capable to sympathise with us in trouble.
 Q. Why is our Redeemer called Jesus?
 A. Because he saves his people from their sins.
 Q. Why is he called Christ?
 A. Because he was appointed and consecrated to his mediatorial offices.
 Q. How many offices was he appointed to?
 A. Three.
 Q. What are these?
 A. The offices of a prophet, of a priest, and of a king.
 Q. Have you need of a mediator with all these offices?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Why behoved Christ's mediatorial office to be threefold?
 A. To answer our threefold misery.
 Q. What is that?

- F. Aineolas, cionta, agus daorsa. A. Ignorance, guilt, and servitude.
- C. Ciod am feum a ta agad air Criosd mar Fhàidh ? Q. What need have you of Christ as a Prophet ?
- F. Chum mo theagasg, agus m'aineolas a leigheas. A. To teach and cure my ignorance.
- C. Ciod am feum a ta agad air Criosd mar Shagart ? Q. What need have you of Christ as a Priest ?
- F. Chum mo chionta a dhioladh, agus eadar-ghuidhe a dheanamh ri Dia as mo leth. A. To atone for my guilt, and intercede with God for me.
- C. Ciod am feum a ta agad air Criosd mar Rìgh ? Q. What need have you of Christ as a King ?
- F. Chum mo shaoradh o dhaorsa, agus mo riaghladh le a lagh. A. To deliver me from bondage, and govern me by his laws.
- C. Cionnus a ta Criosd a' leigheas ar n-aineolais ? Q. How doth Christ cure our ignorance ?
- F. Le 'fhocal agus le 'Spiorad g'ar teagasg. A. By his word and Spirit teaching us.
- C. Cionnus a rinn e réite air son ar cionta ? Q. How did he atone for our guilt ?
- F. Le 'bhàs, agus le e féin a thoirt suas na iobairt air ar soinne air a' chrann-cheusaidh. A. By his dying, and offering a sacrifice for us, upon the cross.
- C. Cionnus a ta e g'ar saoradh o dhaorsa ? Q. How doth he deliver us from bondage ?
- F. Le 'chumhachd, a cur air aghaidh obair na h-iompachaidh agus na naomhachd annainn. A. By his power, carrying on a work of conversion and sanctification in us.
- C. Ciod am bàs a dh'fhuiling Criosd air ar son ? Q. What death did Christ die for us ?
- F. Bàs a' chroinn-cheusaidh. A. The death of the cross.
- C. Ciod an gné bhàis bha'n sin ? Q. What kind of death was that ?
- F. Bàs malluichte, nàireach agus dòrainneach. A. A cursed, shameful, and painful death.
- C. Ciod a' chrìoch air son an d'fhuair e bàs ? Q. For what end did he die ?
- F. Chuma bhina iobairt bheannaichte, a dhioladh ceartais A. To be a blessed sacrifice, to satisfy justice for sin,

air son peacaidh, agus a chun sinne dheanamh réidh ri Dia.

C. Ciod i an iobairt a thug Criosd a suas air ar son ?

F. Thug e suas e féin.

C. Cia aca a thug e suas 'anam no 'chorp ?

F. Thug e suas iad le chéile air ar son.

C. An d'fhuiling e ach corruich dhaoine agus dheamhain air ar son ?

F. Dh'fhuiling e fearg Dhé mar an ceudna.

C. An d'fhuiling e ach a mhàir na chorp air ar son ?

F. Dh' fhuiling e 'na anam mar an ceudna.

C. C'ait an d'rinn e sin gu sònraichte ?

F. Anns a' ghàradh agus air a' chrann-cheusaidh.

C. Cia mar a ta fios agad gu'n d'fhuiling e 'na anam an sin ?

F. Leis an fhallas fhola, agus leis na briathraibh a labhair e san àm sin.

C. An d'fhuair ceartas Dé landioladh leis na dh'fhuiling Criosd air son a phobuill ?

F. Fhuair.

C. An iarr Dia tuille diolaidh air an son ?

F. Cha'n iarr.

C. Cia mar ata fios agad air sin ?

F. Do bhri gu'n dubhairt Criosd air a' chrann-cheusaidh, 'Ata e crìochnaichte, agus an sin thug e suas a spiorad.' Agus na dhéigh sin thogadh o'n uaigh e.

and to reconcile us to God.

Q. What was the sacrifice that Christ offered up for us ?

A. It was himself.

Q. Whether did he offer his soul or his body ?

A. He offered both for us.

Q. Did he suffer only the wrath of men and devils for us ?

A. He suffered the wrath of God also.

Q. Did he suffer only in his body for us ?

A. He suffered in his soul also.

Q. Where did he that especially ?

A. In the garden, and on the cross.

Q. How know you that he suffered in his soul there ?

A. By the bloody sweat, and the words he spoke at those times.

Q. Was God's justice fully satisfied with what Christ suffered for his people ?

A. Yes.

Q. Will God seek no more satisfaction for them ?

A. No.

Q. How know you that ?

A. Because Christ said on the cross, 'It is finished,' and then gave up the ghost ; and afterwards was raised from the grave.

- C. Ciod a thachair do Chrìosd an déigh a bhàis ?
- F. Dh'adhlaiceadh a chorp san uaigh, agus chaidh 'anam gu Pharas.
- C. An do mhair an ceangal eadar dà nàdur Chrìosd an déigh a bhàis ?
- F. Mhair.
- C. An d'fhan e fada ann an staid nam marbh ?
- F. Cha d'fhan.
- C. C'uin a dh'éirich e o'n uaigh ?
- F. Air an treas latha an déigh a bhàis.
- C. Cò'n latha do'n t-seachdain air an d'éirich e ?
- F. Air a' cheud latha do'n t-seachdain, agus o sin goir-ear Latha an Tighearna dheth.
- C. An robh an t-sàbaid san am sin air a h-atharrachadh o'n t-seachdamh chum a' cheud latha do'n t-seachdain ?
- F. Bha.
- C. C'ar son a rinneadh an t-atharrachadh so ?
- F. Mar urram do'r Fear-saoraidh, agus chum gu'n cum-adhmaid suas buan chuimhne air 'aiseirigh ghlòrmh-oir-san, agus a bhuaidh thar gach namhaid a ta aige-san agus againne.
- C. Cò iad na naimhde sin ?
- F. An diabhl, an saoghal, am peacadh, am bàs agus ifrinn.
- C. Am faca Chrìosd truailidh-eachd san uaigh ?
- F. Cha'n fhaca.
- C. Cionnus a thachair sin ?
- Q. What became of Christ after he died ?
- A. His body was buried in the grave, and his soul went to paradise.
- Q. Did the union betwixt Christ's two natures still continue, notwithstanding of his death ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did he continue long in the state of the dead ?
- A. No.
- Q. When did he rise from the grave ?
- A. On the third day after his death.
- Q. What day of the week was that ?
- A. It was the first day of the week, and hence called the Lord's day.
- Q. Was the Sabbath at that time changed from the seventh to the first day of the week ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Wherefore was this change then made ?
- A. In honour of our Redeemer, and that we might constantly keep up the memory of his glorious resurrection, and victory over all his and our enemies.
- Q. Who are these enemies ?
- A. The devil, the world, sin, death, and hell.
- Q. Did Christ see corruption in the grave ?
- A. No.
- Q. How came that ?

- F. Do bhri gu'n robh c gun pheacadh.
- C. Co an cumhachd leis an d'éirich e?
- F. Le cumhachd a Dhiadhachd féin.
- C. C'ar son a dh' éirich e?
- F. A nochdadh gu'n robh cearstas air a làn dioladh, agus a naimhde uile air an ceannsachadh.
- C. Cia fhad a dh'fhan Crìosd air thalamh an déigh dha éirigh?
- F. Dà fhichead latha.
- C. Ciod a bha e deanamh rè na h-ùine sin?
- F. Bha e daingneachadh a dheisciobuil 'nan creidimh, agus g'an teagasg anns na nithibh a bhumeas do rìoghachd Dhé.
- C. Ciod a rinn e an déigh sin?
- F. Chaidh e suas air nèamh.
- C. C'ait am bheil e na shuidhe an sin?
- F. Aig deas làimh Dhé.
- C. Ciod a tha e deanamh?
- F. Tha e deanamh eadar-ghuidhe air ar soin-ne.
- C. An tig e gu bràth tuille chum an t-saoghail so?
- F. Thig.
- C. C'uin?
- F. Aig an latha dheireannach.
- C. Am bheil fios aig neach sam bith c'uin a thig an latha sin?
- F. Cha'n 'eil.
- C. C'ar son tha Dia a' cumail an latha sin am folach uainne?
- F. Chum gu'n deanamaid faire gach aon latha, agus gu'm bitheamaid a ghnàth air ar faicill.
- A. Because he was without sin.
- Q. By whose power rose he?
- A. By the power of his God-head.
- Q. Why did he rise?
- A. To show that justice was fully satisfied, and his enemies wholly conquered.
- Q. How long did Christ stay on earth after he rose?
- A. Forty days.
- Q. How was he employed during that time?
- A. Confirming his disciples, and instructing them in things concerning the kingdom of God.
- Q. What did he afterwards?
- A. He ascended up into heaven.
- Q. Where sits he there?
- A. At the right hand of God.
- Q. What is he doing?
- A. Making intercession for us.
- Q. Will he ever come again to the world?
- A. Yes.
- Q. When?
- A. At the last day.
- Q. Doth any man know when the last day will be?
- A. No.
- Q. Why doth God keep that day hid from us?
- A. That we may watch every day, and be still upon our guard.

- C. Ciod an dòigh air an tig Criosd a ris ?
- F. Air dòigh ro-ghlòrmhoir, le ainglibh naomha a' feith-eamh air.
- C. C'ar son a thig e ?
- F. A thoirt breith air an t-saoghal.
- C. Co air an toir e breth san latha sin ?
- F. Araon air bheòthaibh agus air gach uile neach a bha, no a ta, no a bhitheas air an t-saoghal.
- C. Am bi gach neach ata marbh air an dùsgadh o'n uaighibh ?
- F. Bithidh.
- C. Ciod na cuirp leis an éirich iad ?
- F. Leis na cuirp cheudna bha aca roimhe a thaobh brìgh, ach eadar-dhealaidh a thaobh am buaidhean.
- C. Cionnus a dhuisgear na mairbh ?
- F. Le treun ghuth an àrd-aingil, agus le fuaim na trompaid dheireannaich.
- C. Nach bi eadar-dhealachadh mòr eadar aiseirigh nam firean agus nan aingidh ?
- F. Bithidh.
- C. Ciod an t-eadar-dhealachadh a bhios ann ?
- F. Eiridh na fireana le glòir agus buaidh ; ach na h-aingidh le ball-chrith agus uamhunn.
- C. Am feum iad uile teachd gu caithir breitheanais Criosd ?
- F. Feumaidh.
- Q. In what manner will Christ come again ?
- A. In a most glorious manner, attended with his holy angels.
- Q. For what end will he come ?
- A. To judge the world.
- Q. Whom will he judge at that day ?
- A. Both the living and the dead ; all that ever were, are, or shall be in the world.
- Q. Will all that are then dead be raised from their graves ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. With what bodies will they rise ?
- A. With the self-same bodies they had as to substance, though different in qualities.
- Q. How will the dead be raised ?
- A. By the powerful voice of the archangel, and the sound of the last trumpet.
- Q. Will there not be a great difference betwixt the resurrection of the righteous and the wicked ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What will that be ?
- A. The righteous will rise with glory and triumph, but the wicked with trembling and horror.
- Q. Must they all come to the judgment-seat of Christ ?
- A. Yes.



- C. Co bhéir ann iad ?
 F. Bheir na h-aingil.
- C. Co chuireas an Breitheamh air a làimh dheis ?
 F. Na fireana.
- C. Ciod a' bhreth a théid a thoirt orra-san ?
 F. 'Thigibh, a dhaoine bean-naichte n' Athar-sa, sealbh-aichibh mar oighreachd an rioghachd a bha air a deasachadh dhuibh o leagadh bunaite an domhain.'
- C. Co chuireas e air a làimh chli ?
 F. Na h-aingidh.
- C. Ciod a' bhinn a théid a thoirt orra-san ?
 F. 'Imichibh uam, a shluagh malluichte, chum an teine shiorruidh, adh' ulluicheadh do'n diabhl is d'a ainglibh.'
- C. Co iad a bhios air am meas 'nam fireanaibh san latha sin ?
 F. An dream sin a mhàin a ta air an sgcudachadh le fireantachd Chrìosd.
- C. Am bi neach sam bith comasach air seasamh 'na fhìreantachd féin san latha sin ?
 F. Cha bhi.
- C. C'ar son ?
 F. Do bhrì gu bheil ar n-uile fhìreantachd mar luideagaibh salach an làthair Dhé.
- C. Ciod a ta thu a ciallachadh le fìreantachd Chrìosd ?
 F. 'Umhlachd-san araon anns na rinn agus na dh'fhuiling e.
- C. Ciod i umhlachd ghnìomhail Chrìosd ?
 F. A bheatha naomha, leis an
- Q. Who will bring them ?
 A. The angels.
- Q. Whom will he set on his right hand ?
 A. The righteous.
- Q. What will their sentence be ?
 A. 'Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.'
- Q. Whom will Christ set on his left hand ?
 A. The wicked.
- Q. What will their sentence be ?
 A. 'Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels.'
- Q. Who are those that will be counted righteous in that day ?
 A. Only those who are clothed with the righteousness of Christ.
- Q. Will any man be able to stand in his own righteousness at that day ?
 A. No.
- Q. Why so ?
 A. Because all our righteousness is as filthy rags before God.
- Q. What mean you by the righteousness of Christ ?
 A. His obedience, both active and passive.
- Q. What is his active obedience ?
 A. His holy life, whereby he

do choimhlion e an lagh gu h-ìomlan, a' deanamh 'nar n-àitne nan dleasdanas tha an lagh ag aithne.

fulfilled the whole law, performing the duties it commandeth, in our stead.

C. Ciod i umhlachd fulangais Chrìosd ?

Q. What is his passive obedience ?

F. Gu'n d' fhuiling e gach peanas agus diognaltas a thoill sinne thaobh bristeadh an lagha.

A. His suffering all the penalties and punishment due to us for breaking the law.

C. Cionnus a ta fireantachd Chrìosd air a deanamh thairis dhuinne ?

Q. In what way doth the righteousness of Christ become ours ?

F. Le i bhi air a meas duinn air taobh Dhé, agus le creidimh air ar taobh féin.

A. By imputation on God's part, and believing on our part.

C. C'uin a ta Dia a' meas fireantachd Chrìosd dhuinn ?

Q. When doth God impute Christ's righteousness to us ?

F. An uair a ta sinn a gabhail greim oire le creidimh air son fireanachaidh.

A. When we lay hold thereon by faith for justification.

C. Co aca ma ta, a tha sinn air ar fireanachadh le creidimh no le oibribh ?

Q. Whether, then, are we justified by faith, or by works ?

F. Le creidimh a mhàin.

A. By faith only.

C. Am bheil luach sam bith ann an creidimh mar a ta e 'na ghràs annainne, chum ar fireanachaidh an làthair Dhé ?

Q. Is there any worth in faith, as it is a grace in us, to obtain our justification before God ?

F. Cha'n 'eil.

A. No.

C. Cionnus ma ta a dh'fhir-eanaicheas creidimh sinn, no cia mar a ni e sinn ionraic an làthair Dhé ?

Q. How then doth faith justify us, or make us righteous before God ?

F. A mhàin mar a ta e 'na mheadhon, no mar làimh chum greimeachadh ri fireantachd Chrìosd.

A. Only as it is an instrument or hand for laying hold on the righteousness of Christ.

C. An i fireantachd Chrìosd a mhàin is mathair-aobhair ar sinn fhìreanachadh ?

Q. Is Christ's righteousness the only meritorious cause of our justification ?

F. Is i.

A. Yes.

C. An e creidimh meadhon-aobhair ar fireanachaidh ?

Q. Is faith the instrumental cause of it ?

- F. 'Se.
 C. C'ar son nach urrainn fireantachd sam bith eile ach fireantachd Chrìosd ar fireanachadh an làthair Dhé?
 F. Do bhri gu bheil 'fhireantachd-san uil-iomlan, agus gu'n tug i làn dioladh a dh' agartais ceartais.
 C. Am feud dùil bhi aig neach sam bith, a shiorbhuan-aicheas 'na pheacadh, gu'm bi e air a thearnadh le fireantachd Chrìosd?
 F. Cha'n fheud.
 C. Am bheil fireanachadh agus naomhachadh neo-eadar-dhealaichte?
 F. Tha.
 C. Am feud sinn bhi air ar fireanachadh le Chrìosd gun chaochladh bhi air a dheanamh oirnn?
 F. Cha'n fheud.
 C. Ciod an caochladh is éigin bhi air a dheanamh oirnn?
 F. Caochladh ro mhòr: 'S éigin gu'm bi an seann nadur air a thoirt air falbh, agus cridhe nuadh air a thoirt dhuinn.
 C. Ciod i dreuchd an Spioraid Naoimh ann an obair slàint an duine?
 F. An t-saorsa agus na soch-airean a choisinn Chrìosd a chochur ris na daoinibh taghta.
 C. Cionnus a ta e deanamh sin?
 F. Le creidimh oibreachadh anns a' chridhe, agus obair na h-iompachaidh agus na naomhachaidh a thoirt air a h-aghaidh san duine gu h-iomlan.
- A. Yes.
 Q. Why can no other righteousness but Christ's justify us before God?
 A. Because his only is infinitely perfect, and has fully satisfied the demands of justice.
 Q. Can any man expect to be saved by the righteousness of Christ, if he live still in his sins?
 A. No.
 Q. Are justification and sanctification inseparable?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Can we be justified by Christ without a change being made upon us?
 A. No.
 Q. What is the change that must be made?
 A. A very great change: the old nature must be taken away, and a new heart must be given us.
 Q. What is the office of the Holy Ghost in the business of man's salvation?
 A. To apply Christ's redemption and purchase to the elect.
 Q. How doth he that?
 A. By working faith in the heart, and carrying on a work of conversion and sanctification in the whole man.

C. Ciod iad na meadhona o'n leth muigh a ta Dia a' gnàthachadh gu coitchionn a thòiseachadh na h-oibre so?

F. 'Fhocal agus a shlat.

C. Ciod e a' cheud cheum do dh' obair an Spioraid ann an anam an duine?

F. Geur-mhothachadh.

C. Ciod air an toir e geur-mhothachadh dha?

F. Araon air a pheacadh agus air a thruaighe.

C. Ciod e an dara ceum do dh'obair an Spioraid ann an obair an iompachaidh?

F. Foillsichidh e Criosd do'n pheacadh.

C. Ciod a ni e na dhéigh sin?

F. Tairngidh e mach an cridhe gu gabhail ri Criosd agus ri slighe na naomhachd.

C. Ciod an dòigh air an tais-bein neach a ta air ath-nuadhachadh, gu bheil fìor-chaochladh air a dheanamh air?

F. Le fìor-ghràdh do Dhia agus le umhlachd d'a àith-cantaibh.

C. Cionnus is còir dhuit Dia a ghràdhachadh?

F. Le m' uile chridhe agus anam, agus os ceann gach ni a ta san t-saoghal.

C. Cionnus is còir dhuit umhlachd a thoirt do àitheantaibh Dhé?

F. Gu treibhdhireach, gu bunailteach, agus gu h-iomlan.

C. Cia lion àithne ta ann?

F. Deich,

Q. What are the outward means he commonly makes use of to begin the work?

A. God's word and rod.

Q. What is the first step of the Spirit's work upon a man?

A. Conviction.

Q. What doth he convince a man of?

A. Both of his sin and misery.

Q. What is the next step of the Spirit's work in conversion?

A. He makes discoveries of Christ in the soul.

Q. What doth he next?

A. He draweth out the heart to embrace Christ, and the way of holiness.

Q. In what way doth a renewed man evidence the reality of this change?

A. By a true love to God, and obedience to his commandments.

Q. How should you love God?

A. With all my heart and soul, and above all things in the world.

Q. How should you obey God's commandments?

A. Sincerely, constantly, and universally.

Q. How many commandments are there?

A. Ten.

- C. Cionnus ata iad air an roinn ?
 F. Ann an dà chlàr.
 C. Cia lion a ta sa' cheud chlàr ?
 F. Ceithir.
 C. Cia lion a ta san dara clàr ?
 F. Sia.
 C. Ciod a ta air a chur sios anns a' cheud chlàr ?
 F. Ar dleasdanas do Dhia.
 C. Ciod a ta air a chur sios san dara clàr.
 F. Ar dleasdanas do dhuine.
 C. Cionnus a bha na deich àitheantan air an sgrìobhadh air tùs ?
 F. Bha iad air an sgrìobhadh le meur Dhé air dà chlàr chloiche.
 C. Co dha a thug Dia iad air tùs ?
 F. Do Mhaois.
 C. C'ait an d'thug e seachad iad ?
 F. Air sliabh Sinai.
 C. An urrainn thu an aithris ?
 F. Is urrainn.
 C. Nach bu chòir dhuit dichioll a dheanamh chum an tuigsinn ?
 F. Bu chòir.
 C. Ciod i an àithne a tha toirmeasg iodhol-aoraidh, no aoraidh a thoirt do dhia-thaibh bréige ?
 F. A' cheud àithne.
 C. Ciod i an àithne a ta toirmeasg saobl-chràbhadh, no aoradh do Dhia air mhodh mearachdach ?
 F. An dara h-àithne.
 C. Ciod i an àithne a ta
- Q. How are they divided ?
 A. Into two tables.
 Q. How many are there in the first table ?
 A. Four.
 Q. How many are there in the second ?
 A. Six.
 Q. What doth the first table contain ?
 A. Our duty to God.
 Q. What doth the second table contain ?
 A. Our duty to man.
 Q. How were the ten commandments at first written ?
 A. They were written by the finger of God upon two tables of stone.
 Q. To whom did God at first deliver them ?
 A. To Moses.
 Q. Where did he that ?
 A. Upon Mount Sinai.
 Q. Can you repeat them ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Should you not study to understand them ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Which commandment forbids idolatry, or the worshipping of false gods ?
 A. The first.
 Q. Which commandment forbids superstition, or the worshipping of God in a wrong way ?
 A. The second.
 Q. Which commandment

- toirmeasg mionnan, no mi naomhachadh ainm Dhé?
- F. An treas àithne.
- C. Ciod i an àithne a ta cur mar fhiachaibh ort latha na sàbaid a choimhead?
- F. An ceathramh àithne.
- C. Cionnus is còir dhuit an t-sàbaid a choimhead?
- F. Le bhi ag aoradh do Dhia araon gu h-uaingneach agus gu follaiseach; agus gun bhi smuaineachadh mo smuainte féin, no labhairt mo bhriathra féin, no deanamh m'oire féin air an latha sin.
- C. Ciod i an àithne a ta 'g iarraidh ort umhlachd a thoirt do d' phàrantaibh?
- F. An cùigeamh àithne.
- C. Ciod i an àithne a ta toirmeasg dhuit strì no dochann a dheanamh air do choimhearsnach?
- F. An siathamh àithne.
- C. Ciod i an àithne a ta toirmeasg neo-ghloine?
- F. An seachdamh àithne.
- C. Ciod i an àithne a ta toirmeasg gadachd?
- F. An t-ochdamh àithne.
- C. Ciod i an àithne a ta toirmeasg bhreug?
- F. An naothamh àithne.
- C. Ciod i an àithne a ta toirmeasg sannt?
- F. An deicheamh àithne.
- C. Ciod is suim do na deich àitheantan?
- F. Dia agus mo choimhearsnach a ghràdhachadh.
- C. Am bu chòir dhuit na h-àitheantan uile a choimhead gu h-ìomlan?
- F. Bu chòir,
- forbids swearing, or profaning of God's name?
- A. The third.
- Q. Which commandment enjoins you to keep the Sabbath day?
- A. The fourth.
- Q. How ought you to keep the Sabbath?
- A. By worshipping of God both in public and private upon it, not thinking my own thoughts, nor speaking my own words, nor doing my own works upon that day.
- Q. Which commandment enjoins you to obey your parents?
- A. The fifth.
- Q. Which commandment forbids you to fight with and hurt your neighbour?
- A. The sixth.
- Q. Which commandment forbids uncleanness?
- A. The seventh.
- Q. Which commandment forbids stealing?
- A. The eighth.
- Q. Which commandment forbids lying?
- A. The ninth.
- Q. Which commandment forbids coveting?
- A. The tenth.
- Q. What is the sum of the ten commandments?
- A. To love God and my neighbour.
- Q. Should you keep all the commandments perfectly?
- A. Yes.

- C. Am bheil thu comasach air sin a dheanamh ?
 F. Cha'n 'eil.
 C. Am bheil thu g'am bristeadh gach latha ?
 F. Tha.
 C. Cia mar ta thu deanamh sin ?
 F. Ann an smuain, am briathar, agus an gnìomh.
 C. An robh neach riamh ann a bha comasach air na h-àitheantean so a choimhead gu h-ìomlan ?
 F. Bha.
 C. Co e ?
 F. Adhamh, mu'n do thuit e.
 C. An robh neach sam bith ann o thuiteam an duine comasach air an coimhead gu h-ìomlan ?
 F. Bha : Iosa Crìosd.
 C. An robh annsan ach duine a mhàin ?
 F. Bha.
 C. Ciod eile bha e ?
 F. Bha e na Dhia agus na dhuine ann an aon phearsa.
 C. Ciod tha sinn a' toilltinn air son bristeadh gach aon do na h-àitheantan sin ?
 F. Fearg Dhé araon anns a' bheatha so agus sa' bheatha a ta ri teachd.
 C. Co an neach tre am bheil dùil agad ri dol as o'n fheirg sin ?
 F. Tre Iosa Crìosd a choimh-lion an lagh, agus a dhiol ceartas air mo shon.
 C. Am feud gach uile neach còir agradh dha féin air na rinn agus na dh'fhuiling Crìosd ?
 F. Cha'n fheud.
 C. Co iad a dh'fheudas sin a dheanamh le barantas ?
- Q. Are you able to do so ?
 A. No.
 Q. Do you break them daily ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. In what way do you that ?
 A. In thought, word, and deed.
 Q. Was ever any man able to keep the commandments perfectly ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Who was that ?
 A. Adam, before the fall.
 Q. Was there never a man, since the fall, able to keep them perfectly ?
 A. Yes : Jesus Christ.
 Q. Was he a mere man ?
 A. No.
 Q. What was he then ?
 A. He was both God and man in one person.
 Q. What do we deserve for breaking every one of these commandments ?
 A. The wrath of God, both here and hereafter.
 Q. By whom think you to escape this wrath ?
 A. By Jesus Christ, who fulfilled the law, and satisfied justice for me.
 Q. May every man assert his interest in what Christ has done and suffered ?
 A. No.
 Q. Who are they that may do so warrantably ?

F. Gach fìor chreidmheach agus aithreachan treibhdhìreachach.

C. Co iad na fìor chreidmheach?

F. An dream sin a theich chum Iosa Crìosd, agus a ghabh rìr le fìor chreidimh.

C. Cìod e fìor chreidimh?

F. Is e làmh an anama e, a ghabhas greim air Crìosd, agus a sliocraicheas air mar an Slànuighear, agus mar an-saorsa mhòr ata Dia a' tairgse dhuinn.

C. Cìod e a' chrioch air son am bheil e air a thairgse?

F. Air son beatha agus slàinte.

C. Càit am bheil e air a thairgse dhuinn?

F. Anns an t-soisgeul.

C. Cia mara tha e air a thairgse dhuinn san t-soisgeul?

F. Gu saor, gu h-ìomlan, agus na uile dhreuchdan, mar fhàidh, mar shagart, agus mar rìgh.

C. Co iad na fìor aithreachain?

F. An dream sin a phill ri Dia ann an Crìosd le aithreachas fìor agus neo-chealgach.

C. Cìod e fìor aithreachas?

F. Bròn treibhdhìreach air son ar peacanna, le pilltinn uatha gu Iosa Crìosd, agus gu slighe na naombhadh.

C. An urrainn thu creidsinn no aithreachas a dheanamh uait fein?

F. Cha'n urrainn.

C. Cia mar ata fios agad air sin?

F. A ta focal Dé 'ga innseadh

A. All true believers and sincere penitents.

Q. Who are true believers?

A. Those who have fled to Jesus Christ, and closed with him by true faith.

Q. What is this faith?

A. It is the hand of the soul that accepts and relies on Christ, as the great Saviour and remedy offered to us by God.

Q. For what end is he offered?

A. For life and salvation.

Q. Where is he offered to us?

A. In the gospel.

Q. How is he there offered?

A. Freely, fully, and in all his offices, as a prophet, priest, and king.

Q. Who are those that are sincere penitents?

A. Those who have turned to God in Christ, by a true and unfeigned repentance.

Q. What is this repentance?

A. It is a hearty grief for our sins, and turning from them all to Jesus Christ, and the way of holiness.

Q. Can you repent or believe of yourself?

A. No.

Q. How know you that?

A. God's word tells me so;

dhomh : agus os bàrr, a ta mi a' mothachadh gu bheil mo chridhe thaobh nàduir marbh, agus cruaidh mar chloich.

C. Ciod an ni a ta comasach air an anam mharbh a bheothachadh, agus air a' chridhe chruaidh a bhris-teadh?

F. Cha'n 'eil ni sam bith ach neart uile-chumhachdaich Dhé, agus a shaorghràs.

C. Nach bu chòir dhuit a ghnàth sùil a bhi agad ris a' chumhachd sin agus bhi guidhe air a shon?

F. Bu chòir.

C. Nach 'eil thu a thaobh nàduir a' d' choigreach do Dhia, agus fada uaith?

F. Tha.

C. Cionnus a ta thu air do thoirt dlùth dha?

F. Tre fhuil Chrìosd.

C. Ciod iad na meadhona cumanta leis am bheil sinn a' faotainn eòlais air Crìosd agus co-chomunn ris?

F. Am focal, sacramaint, agus urnuigh.

C. Cionnus is còir dhuit am focal a leubhadh agus éis-deachd?

F. Le creidimh, le gràdh, agus le furachas.

C. Ciod e sacramaint?

F. Is comhara so-fhaicsinneach e, chum Crìosd a thaisbeanadh agus a chur ruinn le 'uile shochairibh.

C. Cia lion sacramaint ata ann?

F. Dà shacramaint.

and, besides, I find my heart naturally dead and hard as a stone.

Q. What is it that quickens the dead soul, and breaks the hard heart?

A. Nothing but God's almighty power and free grace.

Q. Should you not be always looking to that power, and praying for it?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you not, by nature, a stranger to God, and far off from him?

A. Yes.

Q. How are you brought near to him?

A. By the blood of Christ.

Q. What are the ordinary means of our acquaintance and communion with Christ?

A. The Word, Sacraments, and Prayer.

Q. How ought you to read and hear the word?

A. With faith, love, and attention.

Q. What is a Sacrament?

A. It is a visible sign, for showing forth and applying Christ and his benefits to us.

Q. How many sacraments are there?

A. Two.

- C. Ciod iad sacramainte an t-Seann Tiomnaidh ?
- F. Am timchioll - ghearradh agus an t-Uan-càisge.
- C. Am bheil iad sin a nis air an cur air chùl ?
- F. Tha.
- C. Ciod iad sacramainte an Tiomnaidh Nuaidh ?
- F. Am baisteadh agus suipeir an Tighearna.
- C. Co a dh'orduich iad sin ?
- F. Iosa Crìosd, aon cheannard na h-eaglais.
- C. Ciod i a' chrìoch chum an d'orduich a na sacramainte so ?
- F. Gu bhi 'nan seulaibh air cumhnant nan gràs, agus chum a phobull féin a dhaingneachadh 'nan creidimh.
- C. Cia fhad a mhaireas iad ?
- F. Gus an tig Crìosd a ris.
- C. Ciod an samhladh no'n comhara o'n leth muigh, a ta air a ghnàthachadh anns a' bhaisteadh ?
- F. Uisge air a chrathadh air a' chorp.
- C. Ciod a ta air a chiallachadh le sin ?
- F. Fuil Chrìosd a ghlanas air falbh peacadh agus ciont an anama.
- C. Co an t-ainm anns an do bhaisteadh thu ?
- F. An ainm an Athar, a' Mhic, agus an Spioraid Naoimh.
- C. Ciod iad na comharan om' leth muigh a ta ann an suipeir an Tighearna ?
- F. Aran agus fion.
- Q. What were the sacraments of the Old Testament ?
- A. Circumcision and the Passover.
- Q. Are these now abrogated ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What are the sacraments of the New Testament ?
- A. Baptism and the Lord's Supper.
- Q. Who appointed them ?
- A. Jesus Christ, the only head of the church.
- Q. For what end did he appoint these sacraments ?
- A. To be seals of the covenant of grace, for confirming his people's faith.
- Q. How long will they continue ?
- A. Till Christ's second coming.
- Q. What is the outward element or sign made use of in baptism ?
- A. Water sprinkled on the body.
- Q. What is signified by that ?
- A. The blood of Christ, which washeth away the sin and guilt of the soul.
- Q. In whose name was you baptized ?
- A. In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.
- Q. What are the outward elements in the Lord's Supper ?
- A. Bread and wine.

- C. Ciod a ta iad sin a' eiallachadh dhuinne?
- F. Corp agus fuil Chrìosd.
- C. Cuin a dh'orduich Crìosd an t-sacramaint so?
- F. Anns an oidhche san do bhrathadh e.
- C. Ciod a' chrìoch chum an d'orduich e i?
- F. Chum euimhn a bhàis agus 'fhulangais a chumail suas measg a phobuill féin gu deireadh an t-saoghail.
- C. Am bheil eadar-dhealachadh air bith eadar am baisteadh agus Supeir an Tighearna?
- F. Tha.
- C. Nach 'eil iad le chèile a' taisbeanadh, a' seulachadh, agus a' co-chur nan nithe ceudna?
- F. Tha.
- C. C'ait am bheil an t-eadar-dhealachadh ma ta?
- F. Tha aon diubh air son tòiseachaidh,—an aon eile chum altruim; 'se am'baisteadh an dorus air an éigin do chloinn Dé dol a steach,—is i Supeir an Tighearn am bord aig an éigin doibh a bhi air am beathachadh.
- C. Am bheil am Baisteadh gu bhi air a fhrithealadh a ris?
- F. Cha'n 'eil.
- C. Am bheil Supeir an Tighearna gu bhi air a gabhail gu minie?
- F. Tha.
- C. Cia lion earrann a ta ann an Urnuigh?
- F. Tri.
- Q. What do these signify to us?
- A. The body and blood of Christ.
- Q. When did Christ institute this sacrament?
- A. In the same night wherein he was betrayed.
- Q. For what end?
- A. To keep up the remembrance of his death and sufferings among his people to the end of the world.
- Q. Is there any difference betwixt Baptism and the Lord's Supper?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do they not both represent, seal, and apply the same thing?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Wherein then lies the difference?
- A. The one is for initiation, the other is for nutrition. Baptism is the door at which God's children must enter: the Lord's Supper is the table at which they must feed.
- Q. Is baptism to be repeated again?
- A. No.
- Q. Is the Lord's Supper to be frequently received?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How many parts doth Prayer consist of?
- A. Three.

- C. Ciod iad ?
 F. Aidmheil, iarrtus, agus buidheachas.
 C. Co ris is coir dhuit urnuigh a dheanamh ?
 F. Ri Dia a mhàin.
 C. Co an t-ainm anns an còir dhuit t' athchuinge chur suas ?
 F. Ann an ainm Chrìosd.
 C. Ciod an dòigh air an còir dhuit t' urnuigh a dheanamh ?
 F. Le irioslachd, le creidimh, agus le dùrachd.
 C. Ciod iad na nithe is còir dhuit iarraidh ann ad urnuigh ?
 F. A mhàin nithe a réir toil Dhé.
 C. An d'thug Dia riaghailt air bith chum urnuigh a dheanamh ?
 F. Thug.
 C. Ciod i ?
 F. Na Sgrìobtuire Naomha gu léir, agus urnuigh an Tighearna gu h-àraidh.
 C. An urrainn thu urnuigh an Tighearn aithris ?
 F. Is urrainn.
 C. Cia lion earrann a ta ann an urnuigh an Tighearna ?
 F. Tri.
 C. Ciod iad ?
 F. Roimh-radh, sia iarrtuis, agus co-dhùnadh.
 C. Cia lion iarrtus dhiubh sin a ta air son nithe aimsireil ?
 F. Cha'n 'eil ach a h-aon.
 C. Co dhiubh e ?
 F. An ceathramh, eadhon, 'Thoir dhuinn an diugh ar n-aran lathail.'
 C. C'ar son nach 'eil ach aon
- Q. What are these three ?
 A. Confession, petition, and thanksgiving.
 Q. To whom only should you pray ?
 A. To God.
 Q. In whose name are you to make your requests ?
 A. In the name of Christ.
 Q. In what manner are you to make them ?
 A. With humility, faith, and fervency.
 Q. For what things are you to pray ?
 A. Only for things agreeable to the will of God.
 Q. Hath God given you any directory for prayer ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. What is that ?
 A. The Holy Scripture in general, and the Lord's prayer in particular.
 Q. Can you repeat the Lord's prayer ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. How many parts are there in the Lord's prayer ?
 A. Three.
 Q. What are these ?
 A. A preface, six petitions, and a conclusion.
 Q. How many of these petitions are for temporal things ?
 A. There is but one.
 Q. Which of them is it ?
 A. The fourth ; namely, 'Give us this day our daily bread.'
 Q. Wherefore is there but

- iarrtus air son tiodhlaca aimsireil ?
- F. A theagasg dhuinn bhi ni's dùrachdaiche air son bhean-nachdan spioradail, na air son nithe maithe na beatha so.
- C. Ciod iad na nithe sin is dùrachdaiche bu chòir dhuit bhi 'g iarraidh ann ad ur-nuigh ?
- F. Tròcair chum maitheanas fhaotainn ann am pheacadh, agus gràs chum mo chuid-eachadh ann am fheum ; agus gu sonruichte gu'm bithinn air mo neartachadh aig uair mo bhàis.
- C. Am bheil dòigh sam bith air dol as o'n bhàs ?
- F. Cha'n 'eil.
- C. C'ar son ?
- F. Do bhri' gu bheil e air orduchadh do na li-uile dhaoine bàs fhaotainn aon uair.
- C. An robh neach riamh ann a bha air a shaoradh o'n bhàs ?
- F. Cha robh ach Enoch agus Elias.
- C. Ciod a thachair dhoibh-san ?
- F. Bha iad air an atharrachadh gu nèamh gun am bàs a bhlasad.
- C. Ciod a thug am bàs a chum an t-saoghail ?
- F. Thug am peacadh.
- C. Nach 'eil na creidmhidh idir làn-shaor o pheacadh gus am bàsaich iad ?
- F. Cha'n 'eil.
- C. Ciod e gath a' bhàis ?
- F. Am peacadh.
- C. Co thug an gath as a' bhàs do na creidmhidh ?
- one petition for temporal mercies ?
- A. To teach us to be much more earnest for spiritual blessings than for temporal good things.
- Q. What are those things that you should be most earnest in prayer for ?
- A. For mercy to pardon my sins, and grace to help me in time of need ; and particularly, for support at the hour of my death.
- Q. Is there no way to escape death ?
- A. No.
- Q. Wherefore that ?
- A. Because 'It is appointed unto men once to die.'
- Q. Were never any excepted, nor freed from death ?
- A. None but Enoch and Elias.
- Q. What became of them ?
- A. They were translated to heaven without tasting of death.
- Q. What brought death into the world ?
- A. Sin.
- Q. Are believers ever perfectly free from sin till death ?
- A. No.
- Q. What is the sting of death ?
- A. Sin.
- Q. Who hath taken out the sting of death for believers ?

- F. Thug Crìosd.
 C. Am bheil am bàs ma seadh na pheanas do na creidmhich ?
 F. Cha'n 'eil.
 C. Nach 'eil am bàs na bhuanachd dhoibh ?
 F. Tha.
 C. Cia mar so ?
 F. Do bhri gu'n cuir e crìoch air an trioblaid ; agus gu bheil e na fhuasgladh bean-naichte dhoibh o'n truaighe, agus na thoiseach sonais.
 C. Co ris a shamhlaichear bàs nan creidmheach san sgrìob-tuir ?
 F. Ri codal.
 C. Co ris a shamhlaichear an uaighean ?
 F. Ri leabaichibh fois.
 C. Cia uaithe a ta iad a' gabhail fios ?
 F. O bhuairibh an diabhuil, o gheur-leanmhuinn an t-saoghail, agus o chogairsich a' pheacaidh.
 C. Cìod e am bàs do'n duine aingidh ?
 F. Is peanas e air son peacaidh, agus dorus gu truaighe shiorruidh.
 C. Cìod i an uaigh dhasan ?
 F. Is prìosan i a choimhead a chuirp, chum breitheanais an latha mhòir.
 C. Cìod a tharlas do'n anam aig a bhàs ?
 F. Pillidh e gu Dia thug uaith e, a dh'fhaotainn a bhinn.
 C. C'ait an cuir Dia na h-aingidh ?
 F. Do dh'ifrinn.
 C. Co a ta chomhnuidh an sin ?
 F. An diabhuil agus 'ainglibh.
- A. Christ.
 Q. Is death then a punishment to them ?
 A. No.
 Q. Is not death an advantage to a believer ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Why so ?
 A. Because it ends his sorrow, and begins his joy ; being a blessed outlet to all misery, and an inlet to all happiness.
 Q. What is the believer's death compared to in Scripture ?
 A. To a sleep.
 Q. What are their graves compared to ?
 A. To beds of rest.
 Q. What do they rest from ?
 A. From Satan's temptations, the world's persecutions, and sin's suggestions.
 Q. What is death to a wicked man ?
 A. It is the punishment of sin, and an inlet to eternal misery.
 Q. What is the grave to him ?
 A. It is a prison, to reserve his body to the judgment of the great day.
 Q. What becomes of the soul at death ?
 A. It returns to God who gave it, to get its sentence.
 Q. Where doth God send the wicked to ?
 A. To hell.
 Q. Who dwell there ?
 A. The devil and his angels.

- C. Ciod an gnè ait a ta an ifrinn ?
 F. Tha ionad doruinneach ; loch a ta losgadh le teine agus pronnusc gu siorruidh.
- C. C'ait an d'théid na daoine diadhaidh aig a bhàs ?
 F. Gu nèamh.
- C. Co iad a ta chòmhnuidh an sin ?
 F. Tha Dia, agus Criosd, agus na h-aingil naomha.
- C. Ciod a' ghné àit a ta an nèamh ?
 F. Aite ro-ghlòrmhor far am bheil lan - aoibhneas agus sòlas gu siorruidh.
- C. Ciod a bhios na h-aingidh a deanamh an ifrinn ?
 F. Bithidh iad a' mallachadh, agus a' labhairt toibheum gu siorruidh.
- C. Ciod a bhios na naoimh a' deanamh air nèamh ?
 F. Bithidh iad a' moladh Chrìosd, a' seinn cliu, agus a' denamh gairdeachas gu siorruidh.
- C. Cionnus a gheibh sinn do'n ionad bheannaichte sin ?
 F. 'S éigin duinn bhisealltuinn ri Iosa ar feariùil, eisempleir a bheatha a leantuinn, agus bun a dheanamh a toillteanas a bhais.
- Q. What sort of a place is hell ?
 A. It is a place of torment, being a lake that burns with fire and brimstone for ever.
- Q. Where do the godly go at death ?
 A. To heaven.
- Q. Who dwell there ?
 A. God and Christ, and the holy angels.
- Q. What sort of a place is heaven ?
 A. It is a most glorious place, where there is fullness of joy, and pleasures for ever.
- Q. What do the wicked in hell ?
 A. They curse and blaspheme for ever.
- Q. What do the saints in heaven ?
 A. They admire Christ, sing praises, and rejoice for ever.
- Q. How shall we get to that blessed place ?
 A. We must look to Jesus our forerunner, and, relying upon the merits of his death, follow the pattern of his life.

Ceistean Eachdraidh air an loirt as a Bhiobul air son Cloinne.

- C. Co e a' cheud duine bha air an t-saoghal?
 F. Adhamh.
 C. Co i a' cheud bhean a bha ann?
 F. Eubha.
 C. Co dheth a rinneadh Adhamh?
 F. Do dhuslach na talmhainn.
 C. Co dheth a rinneadh Eubha?
 F. Do dh' aisne a taobh Adhaimh.
 C. C'ait an do chuir Dia iad nuair a chruthaich e iad?
 F. Ann an gàradh Edein.
 C. Co air son a chuir e an sin iad?
 F. Chum a choimhead agus a dheasachadh.
 C. Co a' cheud mhortair a bha air an t-saoghal?
 F. C'ain.
 C. Co a' cheud neach a mharbhadh air son na diadhachd?
 F. Abel.
 C. Co do mhic Adhaimh o'n d'thainig na fireanaich?
 F. O Shet.
 C. Co an duine bu shine bha air an t-saoghal?
 F. Metuselah.
 C. Cionnus a bha an seann saoghal air a sgrìos?
 F. Leis an tuil.
 C. Cuin a thachair sin?
 F. Mu thimchioll sia ceud deug bliadhna da fhichead sa sia deug an déigh a chruthachaidh.

Historical Questions out of the Bible for Children.

- Q. Who was the first man in the world?
 A. Adam.
 Q. Who was the first woman?
 A. Eve.
 Q. Of what was Adam formed?
 A. Of the dust of the ground.
 Q. Of what was Eve made?
 A. Of a rib from Adam's side.
 Q. Where did God put them when they were made?
 A. In the garden of Eden.
 Q. For what end?
 A. To keep and dress it.
 Q. Who was the first murderer in the world?
 A. Cain.
 Q. Who was the first martyr in the world?
 A. Abel.
 Q. Which of Adam's sons was the root of the faithful?
 A. Seth.
 Q. Who was the oldest man in the world?
 A. Methuselah.
 Q. How was the old world destroyed?
 A. By the flood.
 Q. When was that?
 A. About sixteen hundred and fifty-six years after the creation.

- C. C'ar son a sgriosadh an seann saoghal ?
 F. Air son am peacannan uamharra an aghaidh Dhé.
- C. Co a bha air an tearnadh o'n léir-sgrios mhòr sin ?
 F. Cha robh a h-aon ach Noah agus a theaghlach.
- C. Cionnus a bha esan air a thearnadh ?
 F. Leis an airc a rinn e.
- C. Cia fhada a bha e deanamh na h-airce ?
 F. Ceud agus fichead bliadhna.
- C. C'ar son a bha e co fhada ga deanamh ?
 F. Chum rabhadh a thoirt do'n t-saoghal, agus ùine gu aithreachas a ghabhail d'am peacannan.
- C. An robh e air a shon so air a ghairm na shearmonaiche fireantachd ?
 F. Bha.
- C. Cia lion mac a bha aig Noah ?
 F. Triuir : Sem, Ham, agus Iaphet.
- C. Co dhiubh a b'fhearr ?
 F. Sem.
- C. Co bu mhiosa dhiubh ?
 F. Ham.
- C. Co dhiubh o'n d'thàinig sinne ?
 F. O Iaphet.
- C. Ciod i a' cheud chànan a bha air air an t-saoghal ?
 F. A' chànan Eabhruidheach.
- C. Cuin a thòisich atharrachadh nan cànan ?
 F. Aig togail Bhabeil.
- Q. Wherefore was the old world destroyed ?
 A. For their grievous sins against God.
- Q. Who was saved from that great destruction ?
 A. None but Noah and his family ?
- Q. How was he saved ?
 A. By the ark which he built.
- Q. How long was he in building the ark ?
 A. An hundred and twenty years.
- Q. Why was he so long in doing it ?
 A. To give warning to the world, and space to repent of their sins.
- Q. Was he therefore called a preacher of righteousness ?
 A. Yes.
- Q. How many sonshad Noah ?
 A. Threc : Shem, Ham, and Japhet.
- Q. Which of them was the best ?
 A. Shem.
- Q. Which of them was the wickedest ?
 A. Ham.
- Q. Of which of them are we descended ?
 A. Of Japhet.
- Q. What was the first language in the world ?
 A. Hebrew.
- Q. When began the difference of languages ?
 A. At the building of Babel.

- C. Cionnus a chaidh Sodom a sgrios?
 F. Le teine agus pronnusc o nèamh.
- C. An robh neach sam bith sa' bhaile sin air an tearnadh uaithe?
 F. Cha robh a h-aon ach Lot, a bhean, agus a dhà nighinn.
- C. Ciod a thachair d'amhnaoi?
 F. Rinneadh, creag shalainn di.
- C. Ciod a b'aobhar do'n pheanas mhòr so?
 F. A chionn gu'n d'amhaire i air a li-ais air Sodom, agus air son a gràidh do'n t-saoghal.
- C. Co de'n goirear athair nan creidmheach?
 F. De Abraham.
- C. Ciod a deuchainn bu mhò a fhuair a chreidimh-san?
 F. A mhac Isaac iobradh suas air iarrtus Dé.
- C. Cia lion mac a bha aig Isaac?
 F. A dha, Jacob agus Esau.
- C. Cia lion mac a bha aig Jacob?
 F. A dhà-dheug.
- C. Co dhiubh bu shine?
 F. Reuben.
- C. Co dhiubh a b'òige?
 F. Benjamin.
- C. Co dhiubh a reiceadh do'n Eiphit?
 F. Ioseph.
- C. Co a reic e?
 F. A bhràithrean.
- C. Cia lion treubh a bha ann de chloinn Israeil?
 Q. How was Sodom destroyed?
 A. By fire and brimstone from heaven.
- Q. Were none of that city saved from it?
 A. None but Lot, and his wife, and two daughters.
- Q. What became of his wife?
 A. She was turned into a pillar of salt.
- Q. What was the cause of this sore punishment?
 A. Her looking back to Sodom, and love to the world.
- Q. Who is he that is called the father of the faithful?
 A. Abraham.
- Q. What was the greatest trial of his faith?
 A. The offering up of his son Isaac, at God's command.
- Q. How many sons had Isaac?
 A. Two : Jacob and Esau.
- Q. How many sons had Jacob?
 A. Twelve.
- Q. Which of them was the eldest?
 A. Reuben.
- Q. Which of them was the youngest?
 A. Benjamin.
- Q. Which of them was sold into Egypt?
 A. Joseph.
- Q. Who sold him?
 A. His brethren.
- Q. How many tribes were there of the children of Israel?

- F. A dhà-dheug.
 C. Co da na treubhaibh sin as an do roghnaich Dia a shagairtean agus a mhinis-teirean ?
 F. A treubh Lebhi.
 C. Co'n treubh dhiubho'nd'thàinig Criosd ?
 F. O threubh Iudaih.
 C. Cionnus a bha na h-Israelich air an sàruchadh san Eiphit ?
 F. Rinneadh tràillean de'n cuirp, agus sgriosadh an clann mhac san amhainn Nilus.
 C. Co a shàruich iad ?
 F. Phàraoh, rìgh na h-Eiphit.
 C. Cia lion plàigh a chuir an Tighearn air an Eiphit air a shon ?
 F. Deich plàighean.
 C. Cia mar a léir-sgriosadh na h-Eiphitich mu dheireadh ?
 F. Bha iad air am bathadh sa' mhuir-ruaidh.
 C. Cionnus a bha clann Israeil air an teasairginn an uair sin ?
 F. Sgoilt an Tighearna a' mhuir-ruadh, air chor is gu'n deachaidh iad a null air talamh tioram.
 C. Co thug a mach as an Eiphit iad ?
 F. Maois.
 C. Cionnus a bha iad air an stiùradh troimh an fhàsach ?
 F. Le slaman-ceathaich san latha, agus le meall teine san oidhche.
 C. Cionnus a bha iad air am beathachadh an sin ?
 F. Le mana o nèamh.
 C. Cia mar a fhuair iad deoch san fhàsach thioram sin ?

- A. Twelve.
 Q. Of which of the tribes did God choose his priests and ministers ?
 A. Of the tribe of Levi.
 Q. Of which of them did Christ come ?
 A. Of the tribe of Judah.
 Q. How were the Israelites oppressed in Egypt ?
 A. Their bodies were enslaved, and their males were destroyed in the river Nile.
 Q. Who oppressed them ?
 A. Pharaoh, king of Egypt ?
 Q. How many plagues did the Lord send upon Egypt for that ?
 A. Ten.
 Q. How were the Egyptians destroyed at last ?
 A. They were drowned in the Red Sea.
 Q. How were the children of Israel preserved there ?
 A. The Lord divided the Red Sea, so that they went through on dry land.
 Q. Who was the man that brought them out of Egypt ?
 A. Moses.
 Q. How were they guided through the wilderness ?
 A. By a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night.
 Q. How were they fed there ?
 A. By manna from heaven.
 Q. How got they drink in that dry desert ?

- F. Thug Dia usige dhoibh as a' charraig, a lean iad fad na slighe.
- C. Co iadsan air an d'fhosgail an talamh, agus a bha air an slugadh sìos beò?
- . Corah, Datan, agus Abiram.
- C. C'ar son a rinneadh am peanas so orra?
- F. Air son an ceannairc an aghaidh Mhaois agus Araoin.
- C. Cia liona bha ann do chloinn Israeil 'nuair a thàinig iad mach as an Eiphit?
- F. Mu thimchioll sia ceud mìle.
- C. Cia lion diubh sin a chaidh steach do thir Chanaain?
- F. Cha deachaidh neach ach Caleb agus Iosua.
- C. Ciod a thachair do chàch?
- F. Fhuair iad uile bàs anns an fhàsach.
- C. Ciod am peacadh bu mho a rinn iad san fhàsach?
- F. An laogh òir a dheanamh agus aoradh dha.
- C. Co an duine bu chiuine bha air thalamh?
- F. Maois.
- C. Co'n duine bu treise bha ann?
- F. Samson.
- C. Co'n duine b' fhoighidnich bha ann?
- F. Iob.
- C. Co'n duine bha a réir cridhe Dhé?
- F. Daibhidh.
- C. Co'n duine bu mhaisiche bha ann?
- F. Absalom.
- A. The Lord brought water out of the rock, that followed them all the way.
- Q. Who were they that the earth opened upon, and swallowed up alive?
- A. Korah, Dathan, and Abiram.
- Q. Wherefore were they so punished?
- A. For rebelling against Moses and Aaron.
- Q. How many were there of the children of Israel when they came out of Egypt?
- A. About six hundred thousand.
- Q. How many of these went into Canaan?
- A. None but Caleb and Joshua.
- Q. What became of the rest?
- A. They all died in the wilderness.
- Q. What was the greatest sin they committed in the wilderness?
- A. The making and worshipping the golden calf.
- Q. Who was the meekest man?
- A. Moses.
- Q. Who was the strongest man?
- A. Samson.
- Q. Who was the patientest man?
- A. Job.
- Q. Who was the man according to God's own heart?
- A. David.
- Q. Who was the beautifullest man?
- A. Absalom.

- C. Co'n duine bu ghlice bha ann ?
 F. Solamh.
 C. Co e Solamh ?
 F. Mac Dhaibhidh, agus Rìgh Ierusalem.
 C. Co thog teampull Ierusalem ?
 F. Thog Solamh, an rìgh glic agus cumhachdach sin.
 C. Cuin a thogadh e ?
 F. Mu thimchioll mìle bliadhna roimh theachd Chrìosd.
 C. Co iad a bha air an tilgeadh do'n àmhuinn theintich ?
 F. Sadrach, Mesech, agus Abednego.
 C. C'ar son a chuireadh ann iad ?
 F. A chionn nach deanadh iad aoradh do'n ìomhaigh òir a rinn Nebuchadnedsar.
 C. Co a chaidh thilgeadh ann an garaidh nan leòmhann ?
 F. Daniel.
 C. C'ar son a chuireadh ann e ?
 F. A chionn nach sguireadh e bhì deanamh urnuigh ri Dia.
 C. Co chaidh a thilgeadh san fhairge, agus a shluigeadh suas le muic-mhara ?
 F. Ionah.
 C. An robh na daoine naomha sin uile air an coimhead agus air an saoradh ?
 F. Bha ; le cumhachd agus tròcair Dhé.
 C. Ciod an t-àm an d' rugadh ar Slànùighear ?
 F. Mu thimchioll ceithir mìle bliadhna' an déigh cruthachaidh an t-saoghail.
 C. Co an rìgh a bha ann an Iudea san àm sin ?
 F. Herod.
- Q. Who was the wisest man ?
 A. Solomon.
 Q. What was Solomon ?
 A. The son of David, and king of Jerusalem.
 Q. Who built the temple of Jerusalem ?
 A. Solomon, that wise and mighty king.
 Q. When was it built ?
 A. About a thousand years before Christ.
 Q. Who were they that were cast into the fiery furnace ?
 A. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.
 Q. Wherefore were they cast into it ?
 A. Because they would not worship Nebuchadnezzar's golden image.
 Q. Who was it that was cast into the den of lions ?
 A. Daniel.
 Q. Wherefore was it ?
 A. Because he would not forbear praying to God.
 Q. Who was it that was cast into the sea, and swallowed up of the whale ?
 A. Jonah.
 Q. Were all these holy men preserved and delivered ?
 A. Yes ; by the power and mercy of God.
 Q. About what time was our Saviour born ?
 A. About four thousand years after the creation of the world.
 Q. Who was king in Judea at that time ?
 A. Herod.

- C. Co bha na Impeir air an Roimh an sin ?
 F. Augustus.
 C. Co a bha na roimh-ruithear aig Criosd ?
 F. Eoin Baiste.
 C. Ciod a thachir dhasan ?
 F. Thugadh an ceann deth sa' phrìosan le ordugh o Herod.
 C. C'ar son a rinneadh sin ?
 F. Do bhri gu'n do chronuich e Herod air son 'aingidheachd.
 C. Co a dh'fhoillsich breth Chriosd an toiseach ?
 F. Dh'fhoillsich na h-aingil.
 C. Co do'n d'fhoillsich iad e ?
 F. Do bhuachaillibh chaorach.
 C. Co thug a' cheud aoradh do Chriosd an déigh a bhreth ?
 F. An triuir dhaoine glic a thàinig o'n àirde 'n ear.
 C. Cionnus bha iad air an stiùradh d'a ionnsuidh ?
 F. Le reult.
 C. Co a mharbh a' chlann òga ann am Betlehem ?
 F. Herod.
 C. C'ar son a mharbh e iad ?
 F. A chionn gu'n robh dùil aige Criosd a mharbhadh 'nam measg.
 C. Cionnus a thèarnadh Criosd ?
 F. Bha e air a ghiulan do'n Eiphit le Ioseph agus Muire.
 C. Cia lion Abstol a roghnaich Criosd ?
 F. A dhà-dheug.
 C. Co dhiubh a b' ionmhuinn leis ?
 F. Eoin.
 C. Co dhiubh a b' eudmhoire ?
 F. Peadar.
 C. Co dhiubh a thug e leis

- Q. Who was the emperor of Rome then ?
 A. Augustus.
 Q. Who was Christ's fore-runner ?
 A. John the Baptist.
 Q. What became of him ?
 A. He was beheaded in prison, by order of Herod.
 Q. Wherefore was it ?
 A. Because he reprov'd Herod for his wickedness.
 Q. Who first published Christ's birth ?
 A. The angels.
 Q. To whom did they publish it ?
 A. To the shepherds.
 Q. Who first worshipp'd Christ after he was born ?
 A. The three wise men of the East.
 Q. How were they led to him ?
 A. By a star.
 Q. Who slew the young children of Bethlehem ?
 A. Herod.
 Q. Wherefore slew he them ?
 A. Because he thought to slay Christ among them.
 Q. How did Christ escape ?
 A. He was carried into Egypt by Joseph and Mary.
 Q. How many Apostles did Christ choose ?
 A. Twelve.
 Q. Which of them did he love best ?
 A. John.
 Q. Which of them was most zealous ?
 A. Peter.
 Q. Which of them took he to

- chum bhi 'nam fianuisibh air a chruth-atharrachadh, agus air a chràdh-anama ?
- F. Peadar, Seumas, agus Eoin.
- C. Co dhiubh a dh' àicheadh e ?
- F. Peadar.
- C. Co dhiubh a bhrath e ?
- F. Iudas.
- C. Cia meud air an do reic se e ?
- F. Air son deich buinn fhichead airgid.
- C. Ciod a thachair do Iudas an déigh sin ?
- F. Thuit e ann an eu-dòchas, agus chroch se e féin.
- C. Co an neach leis an do dhiteadh Crìosd gu bhi air a cheusadh ?
- F. Pontius Pilat an t-Uachdaran Romanach.
- C. Co a bhrosnuich Pilat gu sin a dheanamh ?
- F. Na h-Iudhaich.
- C. Co do na h-Abstolaibh a chaidh mharbhadh an toiseach ?
- F. Seumas.
- C. Co dhiubh a b' fhaide mhair beò ?
- F. Eoin.
- C. Co a' cheud neach a chaidh mharbhadh air son Chrìosd ?
- F. Stephen.
- C. Ciod am bàs a fhuair e ?
- F. Chlachadh gu bàs e.
- C. Co neach a bha air itheadh suas le cnuimhibh ?
- F. Herod a mharbh Seumas leis a' chladheamh.
- C. Co neach a smuainich an Spiorad Naomh a cheannach le h-airgid ?
- F. Simon Magus.
- be witnesses of his transfiguration and agony ?
- A. Peter, James, and John.
- Q. Which of them denied him ?
- A. Peter.
- Q. Which of them betrayed him ?
- A. Judas.
- Q. For how much did he sell him ?
- A. For thirty pieces of silver.
- Q. What became of Judas afterward ?
- A. He despaired, and hanged himself.
- Q. Who was it that condemned Christ to be crucified ?
- A. Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor.
- Q. Who stirred up Pilate to do this ?
- A. The Jews.
- Q. Which of the apostles was first killed ?
- A. James.
- Q. Which of them lived longest ?
- A. John.
- Q. Who was the first martyr for Christ ?
- A. Stephen.
- Q. What death did he die ?
- A. He was stoned to death.
- Q. Who was it that was eaten up of worms ?
- A. Herod, who killed James with the sword.
- Q. Who was it that thought to purchase the Holy Ghost with money ?
- A. Simon Magus.

C. Co neach sin, o bhi na fhear geur-leanmhuinn a thionndaidh gu bhi na shearmonaich ?

F. Pol.

C. Co neach sin a chriothnaich ri searmoin Phoil ?

F. Felics, an t-uachdaran Romanach.

C. Co an rìgh sin bha an fogus do bhi air aomadh le Pol gu bhi na Chrìosduidh ?

F. Rìgh Agrippa.

C. Cuin a bha baile agus teampull Ierusalem araon air an sgrìos ?

F. Mu thimchioll dà fhichead bliadhna an déigh bàis Chrìosd.

C. Co leis a rinneadh sin ?

F. Le Titus, Impeir na Roimh.

C. Cìod a thachair do na Fàidhibh agus do na h-Abstolaibh ?

F. Dh' fhuiling a' chuid bu mho dhiubh am bàs air son an teagaisg thug iad seachad. Bha Isaiah air a shabhadh as a chéile; bha Ieremiah air a chlachadh; bha Peadar agus Andreas air an ceusadh; agus thugadh an ceann do Phol, agus mar sin a sìos.

Q. Who was it that of a persecutor turned a preacher ?

A. Paul.

Q. Who was it that trembled at Paul's preaching ?

A. Felix, the Roman governor.

Q. What king was it that was almost persuaded to be a Christian by Paul ?

A. King Agrippa.

Q. When was Jerusalem destroyed, both city and temple ?

A. About forty years after Christ's death.

Q. By whom was this done ?

A. By Titus, the Roman governor.

Q. What became of the prophets and apostles ?

A. They generally suffered martyrdom for the doctrines they taught: Isaiah was sawn asunder, Jeremiah was stoned, Peter and Andrew were crucified, Paul beheaded, &c.

URNUIGH AN TIGHEARNA.

Ar n-Athair a ta air neamh, Gu naomhaichear t'ainm. Gu tigeadh do rìoghachd. Gu deanar do thoil air thalamh, mar a nithear air nèamh. Tabhair dhuinn an diugh ar n-aran lathail. Agus maith dhuinn ar fiacha mar a mhai-

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

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 debts, as we forgive our debtors.

theamaid d'ar luchd-fiachaibh. Agus na leig sinn am buair-eadh, ach saor sinn o olc : Oir is leats an rioghachd, agus an cumhachd, agus a' ghlòir gu siorruidh. Amen.

And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil : For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

A' CHREID.

Creideam ann an Dia an t-Athair Uile-chumhachdach, Cruithear nèimh agus na talmhainn ; agus ann an Iosa Criosd, aon mhac-san, ar Tigh-earna, neach a ghineadh o'n Spiorad Naomh, a rugadh leis an Oigh Muire, a dh'fhuiling fuidh Phontius Pilat, a cheusadh, a fhuair bàs, agus a dh'adhlaiceadh, a chaidh sìos do staid nam marbh, a dh'éirich a rís o na marbhaibh air an treas latha, a chaidh suas air nèamh, agus a ta na shuidhe air deas làimh Dhé an Athar Uile-chumhachdaich, agus as sin a thig a thoirt breith air na beothaibh agus air na marbhaibh. Creideam anns an Spiorad Naomh, anns an Eaglais naomh choitcheann, ann an co-chomunn nan naomh, ann am maitheanas peacaidh, ann an aiseirigh a' chuirp, agus anns a' bheatha mhaireann-aich. Amen.

THE CREED.

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 ; [*that is*, continued in the state of the dead, and under the power of death till the third day] ; the third day he arose again from the dead ; he ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from whence 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.

ALTACH ROIMH BHIADH.

O Dhe ghrasmhoir, pheac-aich sinne a'd' aghaidh, agus leis a sin chaill sinn coir air gach uile thiodhlaic : gidheadh

GRACE BEFORE MEAT.

Gracious God, we have sinned against thee, and thereby forfeited our right to all thy mercies ; yet thou

tha thusa gabhail truas ruinn, agus a toirt loin dhuinn : A Thighearna, deonuich dhuinn a ghabhail gu measara agus le buidheachas ; agus dean sinne le gnathachadh na meadhona beatha so, ni 's iomchuidh air son do sheirbhis fein, trid Iosa Criosd. Amen.

Aon eile.

A Dhe bheannuichte, thoir maitheanas dhuinn ann ar peacaibh ; bi réidh ruinn, agus buin o na tiodhlacaibh so am malluchadh a ta a' leantuinn riu air son ar peacaidh ; agus naomhaich na sochaire so chum ar feum, agus deònaich dhuinn itheadh agus òl chum do ghlòirsa air sgàth Iosa Criosd. Amen.

pitiest us, and givest us food to eat : O Lord, help us to enjoy it moderately, and with thankfulness ; and may we, by the enjoyment of these mercies, be made fitter for thine own service, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

Another.

Blessed God, pardon our sins, and be reconciled to us ; remove from these mercies the curse that cleaves to them, because of our sins ; and sanctify these benefits for our use, and grant us to eat and drink to thy glory, for the sake of Jesus Christ. Amen.

ALTACH AN DEIGH BIDH.

A Dhe bheannuichte ciod a dh'ìocas sinne dhuit air son t-uile thiodhlaca ? 'S ann annads a ta ar bith, ar beatha, agus comas ar glusaid. Mar a ta sinn air ar gleidheadh beo le do fhreasdal-sa, a Thighearna, deonuich dhuinn bhi beochum do chliu, le duil agus deigh air beatha is fearr maille riut fein shuas air nèamh, trid Iosa Criosd ar Tighearna. Amen.

Aon eile.

Bheireamaid buidheachas dhuit, O Dhe ghràs-mhoir, air son Chriosd, agus gach bean-nachadh thug thu dhuinn leis-buidheachas duitse a bheathaich ar cuirp air an àm so. O Biodh an tiodhlac so na earlas

GRACE AFTER MEAT.

Blessed God, what shall we render to thee for all thy gifts ? In thee we live, and move, and have our being. As we are preserved alone by thy providence, O Lord, grant to us to live to thy praise, hoping and longing for a better life with thee in heaven, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Another.

We would give thee thanks, O gracious God, for Christ, and for every blessing thou hast given us with him : thanks be unto thee who hast fed our bodies at this time Oh, let this mercy be the

air tiodhlacaibh is mò agus is fearr air an ulluchadh dhuinn ann an Crìosd, agus deònuich dhuinn saothreachadh air son a' bhìdh nach teirig ach a mhaireas chum na beatha bhith-bhuain, trid Iosa Crìosd. Amen.

earnest of mercies greater and better, prepared for us in Christ; and grant us to labour for the meat that perisheth not, but endureth unto eternal life, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

Na Deich Aitheantan mar ata iad ann an ranntachd chummannta.

1. Na geill do Dhia sam bith ach mi.
2. 'S do dh'iomhaidh ghrannnd am feasd na strìochd.
3. Ainm naomh do Dhé na lugh gu faoin.
4. Cuimhnich a Shabaid a choimhead naomh.
5. Do d' pharanntaibh thoil onoir mhor.
6. Is neach sam bith na mor 's na leon.
7. 'S o neo-ghloin cum thu fein gun lochd.
8. 'S na goid ged bhios do staid gu bochd.
9. Is fianuis bhreig na toir air neach.
10. 'S na sanntaich cuid do choimhearsnaich.

The Ten Commandments rendered in Metre.

1. Have thou no other God but me.
2. Unto no image bow thy knee.
3. Take not the name of God in vain.
4. Do not the Sabbath-day profane.
5. Thy father honour, and mother too.
6. And see that thou no murder do.
7. Abstain from words and deeds unclean.
8. And steal not though thy state be mean.
9. Of false report bear not the blot.
10. What is thy neighbour's covet not.