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**Notes on the New
Testament
Explanatory and
Practical: James,
Peter, John, and
Jude**

Albert Barnes





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Notes on the New Testament Explanatory and Practical: James, Peter, John, and Jude

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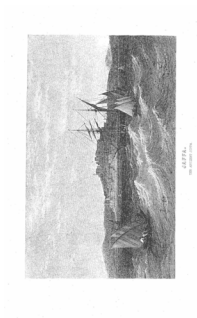
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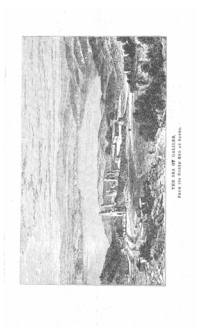
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NOTES
ON THE
NEW TESTAMENT
EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL
BY
ALBERT BARNES
EDITED BY
T. H. ESTLIN
REVISED BY
ROBERT NEW, D.D.
WITH NUMEROUS ADDITIONAL NOTES AND A SERIES OF
EXERCISES
JAMES, PETER, JOHN, AND JUDE
BAKER BOOK HOUSE
Carey, Moore & Mitchell
1921







PHOTOGRAPH BY THE AUTHOR

GENERAL INTRODUCTION
BY THE
SEVEN CATHOLIC EPISCOPALS

1. The *Antiquity and Romanity* of the seven Episcopals are *Antiquity* in the sense that they have been in existence since the time of the Apostles, and *Romanity* in the sense that they are in communion with the Holy See. This is the first of the seven Episcopals, and it is the one which has the longest history. It is the one which has the most numerous and the most illustrious members. It is the one which has the most powerful influence in the world. It is the one which has the most extensive jurisdiction. It is the one which has the most venerable traditions. It is the one which has the most sacred relics. It is the one which has the most precious treasures. It is the one which has the most magnificent edifices. It is the one which has the most sublime mysteries. It is the one which has the most glorious sacraments. It is the one which has the most precious graces. It is the one which has the most abundant mercies. It is the one which has the most powerful intercessions. It is the one which has the most efficacious prayers. It is the one which has the most abundant blessings. It is the one which has the most precious promises. It is the one which has the most abundant rewards. It is the one which has the most abundant punishments. It is the one which has the most abundant mercies. It is the one which has the most abundant blessings. It is the one which has the most abundant promises. It is the one which has the most abundant rewards. It is the one which has the most abundant punishments.

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1 THE GENERAL INTRODUCTION

THE GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF THE EPistle is one of the most interesting parts of the Epistle. It contains a full and complete account of the history of the Epistle, from the time of its composition to the present day. It is a most valuable work, and one which should be read by every student of the Epistle.

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4

THE GENERAL
EPISTLE OF JAMES
INTRODUCTION

1. The Epistle of James is one of the most interesting parts of the Epistle. It contains a full and complete account of the history of the Epistle, from the time of its composition to the present day. It is a most valuable work, and one which should be read by every student of the Epistle.

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5

Introduction

The first of the three main parts of the book is devoted to the study of the foundations of the theory of the structure of the atom. It begins with the study of the structure of the atom as a whole, and then proceeds to the study of the structure of the nucleus and the structure of the nucleon. The second part of the book is devoted to the study of the structure of the nucleus and the structure of the nucleon. The third part of the book is devoted to the study of the structure of the nucleus and the structure of the nucleon.

6

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7

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Introduction.
This is a copy of the report of the study of the ...
The study was conducted in the ...
The results of the study are ...
The study was conducted in the ...
The results of the study are ...

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Introduction.
The study was conducted in the ...
The results of the study are ...
The study was conducted in the ...
The results of the study are ...

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Introduction.
The study was conducted in the ...
The results of the study are ...
The study was conducted in the ...
The results of the study are ...

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THE GENERAL
EPISTLE OF JAMES.

CHAPTER I.
The chapter opens with a salutation to the twelve tribes of Israel, and a reference to the epistle as being written to the twelve tribes of Israel, and a reference to the epistle as being written to the twelve tribes of Israel.

15

JAMES. [A. D. 95.]
The chapter opens with a salutation to the twelve tribes of Israel, and a reference to the epistle as being written to the twelve tribes of Israel, and a reference to the epistle as being written to the twelve tribes of Israel.

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JAMES
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88 JAMES [A. B. W.]
The first where he is called "the
son of David," but in the
gospel history, but in a list of the
names.

The name of the first is
James, the son of Alphaeus, and
the second is James, the son of
Zebedee, and the third is James,
the brother of John. The first
is called "the son of Alphaeus,"
the second "the son of Zebedee,"
and the third "the brother of
John." The first is called "the
son of Alphaeus," the second
"the son of Zebedee," and the
third "the brother of John."

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"the son of Zebedee," and the
third "the brother of John."

89 JAMES [A. B. W.]
CHAPTER II. [A. B. W.]
The first where he is called "the
son of David," but in the
gospel history, but in a list of the
names.

The name of the first is
James, the son of Alphaeus, and
the second is James, the son of
Zebedee, and the third is James,
the brother of John. The first
is called "the son of Alphaeus,"
the second "the son of Zebedee,"
and the third "the brother of
John." The first is called "the
son of Alphaeus," the second
"the son of Zebedee," and the
third "the brother of John."

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A. N. 91 CHAPTER II 36
assembly with a gift (to be given) and the name of the person to whom it is given.

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37 JAMES [A. N. 92]
... ..

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A. N. 93 CHAPTER II 37
... ..

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38 JAMES [A. D. 96.]
 [The text on page 38 is mirrored and partially obscured in the scan.]

A. D. 96.] CHAPTER II. 37
 [The text on page 37 is mirrored and partially obscured in the scan.]

39 JAMES [A. D. 96.]
 [The text on page 39 is mirrored and partially obscured in the scan.]

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4 5 90 CHAPTER II 47

It is a fact that the law is not a mere collection of rules, but a system of principles which govern the conduct of men in society. The law is a science, and like all sciences, it has its own method and its own principles. The law is a system of rules which are designed to regulate the conduct of men in society, and to secure the greatest good for the greatest number. The law is a system of rules which are designed to regulate the conduct of men in society, and to secure the greatest good for the greatest number.

48

48 JAMES (A. D. 91)

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49

4 5 90 CHAPTER II 49

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50

TABLE (A.S. 46)

1. The first of the two tables is a table of the number of persons in the United States who are entitled to the right of suffrage under the Constitution of the United States. The second table is a table of the number of persons in the United States who are entitled to the right of suffrage under the Constitution of the United States, as amended by the Fifteenth Amendment.

2. The first table is a table of the number of persons in the United States who are entitled to the right of suffrage under the Constitution of the United States. The second table is a table of the number of persons in the United States who are entitled to the right of suffrage under the Constitution of the United States, as amended by the Fifteenth Amendment.

51

CHAPTER II

1. The first of the two tables is a table of the number of persons in the United States who are entitled to the right of suffrage under the Constitution of the United States. The second table is a table of the number of persons in the United States who are entitled to the right of suffrage under the Constitution of the United States, as amended by the Fifteenth Amendment.

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52

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53

A. B. 1911 CHAPTER II. 87

In his writing to the people of the world, he has shown that he is not only a man of letters, but a man of action. He has shown that he is not only a man of letters, but a man of action. He has shown that he is not only a man of letters, but a man of action.

CHAPTER III.

THE

THE

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14 CHAPTER III. JAMES. [A. B. 1911]

THE

THE

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A. B. 1911 CHAPTER II. 88

In his writing to the people of the world, he has shown that he is not only a man of letters, but a man of action. He has shown that he is not only a man of letters, but a man of action. He has shown that he is not only a man of letters, but a man of action.

CHAPTER III.

THE

THE

56

86 JAMES [A. D. 98.]
of the most things we find in human nature, that they are the
same in all men, and that they are the same in all ages,
and that they are the same in all places, and that they
are the same in all climates, and that they are the same
in all seasons, and that they are the same in all
degrees of civilization, and that they are the same
in all degrees of barbarism, and that they are the same
in all degrees of poverty, and that they are the same
in all degrees of wealth, and that they are the same
in all degrees of health, and that they are the same
in all degrees of sickness, and that they are the same
in all degrees of life, and that they are the same
in all degrees of death.



A. D. 98.] CHAPTER III.
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same in all men, and that they are the same in all ages,
and that they are the same in all places, and that they
are the same in all climates, and that they are the same
in all seasons, and that they are the same in all
degrees of civilization, and that they are the same
in all degrees of barbarism, and that they are the same
in all degrees of poverty, and that they are the same
in all degrees of wealth, and that they are the same
in all degrees of health, and that they are the same
in all degrees of sickness, and that they are the same
in all degrees of life, and that they are the same
in all degrees of death.



88 JAMES [A. D. 98.]
of the most things we find in human nature, that they are the
same in all men, and that they are the same in all ages,
and that they are the same in all places, and that they
are the same in all climates, and that they are the same
in all seasons, and that they are the same in all
degrees of civilization, and that they are the same
in all degrees of barbarism, and that they are the same
in all degrees of poverty, and that they are the same
in all degrees of wealth, and that they are the same
in all degrees of health, and that they are the same
in all degrees of sickness, and that they are the same
in all degrees of life, and that they are the same
in all degrees of death.



A. D. 1942 CHAPTER II. 19

1. Bill the brother and the boy, a 17-year-old boy...
2. Bill the brother and the boy, a 17-year-old boy...
3. Bill the brother and the boy, a 17-year-old boy...

60

10 JAMES (A. D. 16)

1. Bill the brother and the boy, a 17-year-old boy...
2. Bill the brother and the boy, a 17-year-old boy...
3. Bill the brother and the boy, a 17-year-old boy...

61

A. D. 1943 CHAPTER III. 21

1. Bill the brother and the boy, a 17-year-old boy...
2. Bill the brother and the boy, a 17-year-old boy...
3. Bill the brother and the boy, a 17-year-old boy...

62

A. D. 66. CHAPTER IV. 65

CHAPTER IV.
The first thing done of the 7th day
of the month was to send
a messenger to the king
to inform him of the
state of the army and
to request that he should
send some more men
to the camp.

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The first thing done of the 7th day
of the month was to send
a messenger to the king
to inform him of the
state of the army and
to request that he should
send some more men
to the camp.

66

66 JAMES. [A. D. 66]

The first thing done of the 7th day
of the month was to send
a messenger to the king
to inform him of the
state of the army and
to request that he should
send some more men
to the camp.

67

A. D. 66. CHAPTER IV. 67

The first thing done of the 7th day
of the month was to send
a messenger to the king
to inform him of the
state of the army and
to request that he should
send some more men
to the camp.

68

A. S. 611 CHAPTER IV 71

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72 JANER [A. S. 611]

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A. S. 611 CHAPTER IV 73

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73

74

75 JAMES. [A. D. 56.]
It is the will of God, that we should be made perfect in love. For when we are perfected in love, we shall have the love of God abiding in us, and we shall have the love of our brethren abiding in us. And when we have the love of God and the love of our brethren abiding in us, we shall have the love of ourselves abiding in us. For the love of God, the love of our brethren, and the love of ourselves, are the three loves that God loves us to have.



A. D. 56.] CHAPTER IV. [A. D. 56.]
In this chapter, the apostle Paul speaks of the love of God, the love of our brethren, and the love of ourselves. He says that when we are perfected in love, we shall have the love of God abiding in us, and we shall have the love of our brethren abiding in us. And when we have the love of God and the love of our brethren abiding in us, we shall have the love of ourselves abiding in us.



76 JAMES. [A. D. 56.]
The love of God is the greatest of all loves. It is the love that God has for us, and the love that we have for God. It is the love that God has for all men, and the love that all men have for God. It is the love that God has for the world, and the love that the world has for God. It is the love that God has for the church, and the love that the church has for God.



A. D. 81. CHAPTER IV. 77
It is the duty of the Legislature, when it is convened, to see that the public safety is secured, and that the public interest is promoted. It is the duty of the Legislature, when it is convened, to see that the public safety is secured, and that the public interest is promoted.

JAMES. L. D. 81. 78
The Legislature is convened, and it is the duty of the Legislature, when it is convened, to see that the public safety is secured, and that the public interest is promoted.

A. D. 81. CHAPTER IV. 79
It is the duty of the Legislature, when it is convened, to see that the public safety is secured, and that the public interest is promoted.





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90 JAMES [A. N. 86.]
to the nature and extent of the business in which they are engaged, and to the amount of the capital employed in the same. It is the duty of the directors to see that the company is properly managed, and that the interests of the shareholders are protected. In the event of any dispute between the directors and the shareholders, the directors are bound to act in good faith and in the best interests of the company.

CHAPTER V.
[A. N. 86.]
In the event of any dispute between the directors and the shareholders, the directors are bound to act in good faith and in the best interests of the company. It is the duty of the directors to see that the company is properly managed, and that the interests of the shareholders are protected. In the event of any dispute between the directors and the shareholders, the directors are bound to act in good faith and in the best interests of the company.

JAMES [A. N. 86.]
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98 JAMES [A. D. 98.]
[The text of this page is extremely small and dense, appearing to be a list of names or a detailed index. It is arranged in two columns with some headings and sub-headings.]

A. D. 98.] CHAPTER V [98]
[The text of this page is extremely small and dense, appearing to be a list of names or a detailed index. It is arranged in two columns with some headings and sub-headings.]

99 JAMES [A. D. 99.]
[The text of this page is extremely small and dense, appearing to be a list of names or a detailed index. It is arranged in two columns with some headings and sub-headings.]

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FIRST EPISTLE GENERAL OF PETER.
INTRODUCTION.

The first epistle of Peter has been included in the collection of the apostolic epistles, not only on account of the position of the author, but also on account of the high degree of its doctrinal and practical value. It is one of the most important of the apostolic epistles, and is of great value to the church in all ages.

The history of Peter is well detailed in the New Testament. It is in the Gospels, in the Acts, and in the Epistles. It is in the Acts that we find the most detailed account of his life and work. It is in the Epistles that we find the most detailed account of his teaching and his influence on the church.

The first epistle of Peter is addressed to the Christians of Pontus, Galatia, and Bithynia. It is a letter of encouragement and exhortation to the Christians who are suffering persecution. It is a letter of comfort and hope, and it is a letter of instruction and warning.

The epistle is divided into five chapters. The first chapter contains the opening salutation and the first exhortation. The second chapter contains the second exhortation and the third exhortation. The third chapter contains the fourth exhortation and the fifth exhortation. The fourth chapter contains the sixth exhortation and the seventh exhortation. The fifth chapter contains the closing salutation and the final exhortation.

The epistle is written in a simple and direct style, and it is written in a language that is easy to understand. It is a letter that is full of life and hope, and it is a letter that is full of instruction and warning.

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INTRODUCTION.

The first epistle of Peter is a letter of encouragement and exhortation to the Christians who are suffering persecution. It is a letter of comfort and hope, and it is a letter of instruction and warning.

The epistle is divided into five chapters. The first chapter contains the opening salutation and the first exhortation. The second chapter contains the second exhortation and the third exhortation. The third chapter contains the fourth exhortation and the fifth exhortation. The fourth chapter contains the sixth exhortation and the seventh exhortation. The fifth chapter contains the closing salutation and the final exhortation.

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103

104

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104

104 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The object of this study is to determine the effect of the use of the word "and" in the title of a paper on the number of citations it receives. The study is based on a sample of 100 papers published in the Journal of Applied Psychology during the period 1960-1970. The results of the study are presented in Table 1.

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WHOLESALE

... (dense text columns) ...

FIRST EPISTLE GENERAL OF PETER.

CHAPTER I. ... (dense text columns) ...



A. D. 181 CHAPTER I 103
both together as well as in the other, and the latter being the more common of the two, and the former being the more rare.

It is an interesting discovery that the same species of the same genus is found in the same place at different times, and that the same species is found in different places at the same time. This is a fact which is not generally known, and which is of great importance in the study of the history of the earth.

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114

III 1. PETER. [A. D. 181
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115

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116

A. D. 86.] CHAPTER I. 119
In the first of these, the author has given a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting, and has also given a list of the names of the persons who were absent. In the second of these, the author has given a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting, and has also given a list of the names of the persons who were absent. In the third of these, the author has given a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting, and has also given a list of the names of the persons who were absent.

120

120 I. NOTES. [A. D. 86.]
The first of these notes is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting, and has also given a list of the names of the persons who were absent. The second of these notes is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting, and has also given a list of the names of the persons who were absent. The third of these notes is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting, and has also given a list of the names of the persons who were absent.

121

A. D. 86.] CHAPTER I. 121
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122

122 I. FEJER. [A. S. 61.]

If this were a more general case, we will, the only way to get the desired result, is to use the fact that for all n the number of solutions of the equation $x^n + y^n = z^n$ is finite. This is a well-known theorem of Fermat.

It is easy to see that the number of solutions of the equation $x^n + y^n = z^n$ is finite for all n . This is a well-known theorem of Fermat.

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123

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125



A. S. W. 1 CHAPTER I 101
The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the world, and to a description of the various nations and peoples which have inhabited it. The author's object is to show the progress of civilization, and the influence of the various causes which have led to the present state of the world. The book is divided into three parts: the first part contains a general history of the world, the second part contains a description of the various nations and peoples, and the third part contains a description of the various causes which have led to the present state of the world.

1. FOSTER. (A. S. W. 102)
The second part of the book is devoted to a description of the various nations and peoples which have inhabited the world. The author's object is to show the progress of civilization, and the influence of the various causes which have led to the present state of the world. The book is divided into three parts: the first part contains a general history of the world, the second part contains a description of the various nations and peoples, and the third part contains a description of the various causes which have led to the present state of the world.

A. S. W. 1 CHAPTER II 102
The third part of the book is devoted to a description of the various causes which have led to the present state of the world. The author's object is to show the progress of civilization, and the influence of the various causes which have led to the present state of the world. The book is divided into three parts: the first part contains a general history of the world, the second part contains a description of the various nations and peoples, and the third part contains a description of the various causes which have led to the present state of the world.

132

133

134

141 I. PETER. [A. S. 85.]
 whether that belief is true or not; if it be true, the
 world is full of wonders, and if it be false, the
 world is full of nothing. And so, if you are a
 true believer, you are a true philosopher, and if you
 are a false believer, you are a false philosopher.
 But, if you are a true philosopher, you are a true
 believer, and if you are a false philosopher, you
 are a false believer. And so, if you are a true
 philosopher and a true believer, you are a true
 philosopher and a true believer. And so, if you
 are a false philosopher and a false believer, you
 are a false philosopher and a false believer.

141

A. S. 86] CHAPTER II. 142
 of the most common principles, that lead to the truth of the
 things themselves, and to the truth of the things
 themselves, and to the truth of the things
 themselves. And so, if you are a true philosopher,
 you are a true philosopher, and if you are a
 false philosopher, you are a false philosopher.
 And so, if you are a true philosopher and a true
 philosopher, you are a true philosopher and a true
 philosopher. And so, if you are a false
 philosopher and a false philosopher, you are a
 false philosopher and a false philosopher.

142

143 I. PETER. [A. S. 86.]
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 things themselves, and to the truth of the things
 themselves, and to the truth of the things
 themselves. And so, if you are a true philosopher,
 you are a true philosopher, and if you are a
 false philosopher, you are a false philosopher.
 And so, if you are a true philosopher and a true
 philosopher, you are a true philosopher and a true
 philosopher. And so, if you are a false
 philosopher and a false philosopher, you are a
 false philosopher and a false philosopher.

143

147

1. FIFTEEN. (A. 15. 10.)

15 (1) The government, as defined in section 14, shall be the body which shall be responsible for the administration of the Government of the State of New South Wales, and shall be known as the Executive Council of the State.

(2) The Executive Council shall be composed of the Premier and such other members as the Premier may from time to time appoint, and shall be known as the Executive Council of the State.

(3) The Premier shall be the head of the Executive Council, and shall be responsible to the House of Representatives for the conduct of the Government of the State.

(4) The Premier shall be appointed by the Governor-General, and shall hold office until he resigns or is removed from office by the Governor-General.

(5) The Premier shall be a member of the House of Representatives, and shall be qualified to be elected to that House.

(6) The Premier shall be the only member of the Executive Council who shall be a member of the House of Representatives.

(7) The Premier shall be the only member of the Executive Council who shall be a member of the House of Representatives.

(8) The Premier shall be the only member of the Executive Council who shall be a member of the House of Representatives.

(9) The Premier shall be the only member of the Executive Council who shall be a member of the House of Representatives.

(10) The Premier shall be the only member of the Executive Council who shall be a member of the House of Representatives.

147

148

CHAPTER 15.

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(10) The Premier shall be the only member of the Executive Council who shall be a member of the House of Representatives.

149

4. D. 60.] CHAPTER II. 156
to be used in the last resort in the present, when the law, and the
...
CHAPTER III. 157
to be used in the last resort in the present, when the law, and the
...
CHAPTER IV. 158
to be used in the last resort in the present, when the law, and the
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156

CHAPTER III. 156
to be used in the last resort in the present, when the law, and the
...
CHAPTER IV. 157
to be used in the last resort in the present, when the law, and the
...
CHAPTER V. 158
to be used in the last resort in the present, when the law, and the
...

157

4. D. 60.] CHAPTER III. 157
to be used in the last resort in the present, when the law, and the
...
CHAPTER IV. 158
to be used in the last resort in the present, when the law, and the
...
CHAPTER V. 159
to be used in the last resort in the present, when the law, and the
...

158

158 I. FETTER. [A. D. 96]

of whose thinking it is to be the habit, and of reading of all, or
of their correct statement of feeling, of passion or of opinion.

... and ...

159

A. D. 96] CHAPTER III. 159

... and ...

160

160 I. FETTER. [A. D. 96]

... and ...

161

A. D. No.] CHAPTER III. 168

16. For the purpose of the Land and...
17. For the purpose of the Land and...
18. For the purpose of the Land and...

The provisions of this Act shall apply to all...
The provisions of this Act shall apply to all...
The provisions of this Act shall apply to all...

168

169

19. For the purpose of the Land and...
20. For the purpose of the Land and...
21. For the purpose of the Land and...

The provisions of this Act shall apply to all...
The provisions of this Act shall apply to all...
The provisions of this Act shall apply to all...

169

A. D. No.] CHAPTER III. 170

22. For the purpose of the Land and...
23. For the purpose of the Land and...
24. For the purpose of the Land and...

The provisions of this Act shall apply to all...
The provisions of this Act shall apply to all...
The provisions of this Act shall apply to all...

170

109 1. FETTER. [A. S. 86]

... which they might be expected to find, and ...

171

A. S. 86] CHAPTER III. 120

... which they might be expected to find, and ...

172

113 1. FETTER. [A. S. 86]

... which they might be expected to find, and ...

173

183 I. FEDEL. [A. D. 98.]

It is a sign of Christian liberty. There is given manifest evidence of a new and more liberal spirit of thought and action. The people are no longer content with a narrow and limited view of their rights and duties. They are beginning to see that they are not only entitled to the same rights as the heathen, but also to the same duties. They are beginning to see that they are not only entitled to the same rights as the heathen, but also to the same duties. They are beginning to see that they are not only entitled to the same rights as the heathen, but also to the same duties.

183

A. D. 98.] CHAPTER III. 184

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184

185 I. FEDEL. [A. D. 98.]

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185

A. S. 913 CHAPTER III. 186

any person who shall be guilty of any of the offenses herein provided for, shall be liable to the same punishment as if he were guilty of the offense of which he is charged.

§ 913. Any person who shall be guilty of any of the offenses herein provided for, shall be liable to the same punishment as if he were guilty of the offense of which he is charged.



CHAPTER IV. I. PETER. (A. S. 914)

§ 914. Any person who shall be guilty of any of the offenses herein provided for, shall be liable to the same punishment as if he were guilty of the offense of which he is charged.



A. S. 915 CHAPTER IV. 187

§ 915. Any person who shall be guilty of any of the offenses herein provided for, shall be liable to the same punishment as if he were guilty of the offense of which he is charged.



188 I. PETER. (A. D. 96.)

... in building, and in the ...

189

A. D. 96.] CHAPTER IV. 189

... of the ...

190

190 I. PETER. (A. D. 96.)

... of the ...

191

A. B. 91.] CHAPTER IX. 197

It has been said that the law is a science, and that the lawyer is a philosopher. The law is a science because it is a system of rules and principles which govern the conduct of men in society. The lawyer is a philosopher because he is a man who is concerned with the principles of justice and equity.

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198

A. B. 92.] CHAPTER X. 198

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199

A. B. 93.] CHAPTER XI. 199

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200

806 I. FEYER. [A. S. 86.]
to do as well as to do it. If he had been...
[The text continues with a detailed discussion of mathematical concepts, likely related to the theory of numbers or algebra, as indicated by the page number and the author's name.]

A. S. 86] CHAPTER V. 805
[The text is organized into a chapter structure. It begins with a section header 'CHAPTER V' and contains several numbered sections and paragraphs. The text is dense and appears to be a technical or mathematical treatise.]

808 I. FEYER. [A. S. 86.]
[This section continues the mathematical discourse from the previous pages. It includes further explanations, possibly definitions, and theorems, maintaining the same level of technical detail.]

201

202

203

A. D. M.] CHAPTER V. 204
Prohibition on fishing during certain seasons.
1. The Governor may, by order, prohibit the catching of any fish or other aquatic animal during any season specified in the order, and may also prohibit the catching of any fish or other aquatic animal during any season specified in the order, and may also prohibit the catching of any fish or other aquatic animal during any season specified in the order.

A. D. M.] CHAPTER V. 204
Prohibition on fishing during certain seasons.
1. The Governor may, by order, prohibit the catching of any fish or other aquatic animal during any season specified in the order, and may also prohibit the catching of any fish or other aquatic animal during any season specified in the order, and may also prohibit the catching of any fish or other aquatic animal during any season specified in the order.

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204

205

206

A. D. 40.] CHAPTER V. 209
[The text of Chapter V is extremely small and dense, appearing to be a continuation of a historical or theological treatise. It contains several paragraphs of text, with some lines indented. The text is difficult to read due to its small size and the way it is presented in the image.]

210
SECOND EPISTLE GENERAL OF PETER.
INTRODUCTION.
§ 1. *Authenticity and authorship of the Epistle.*
[The text of the introduction to the Second Epistle of Peter is small and dense. It discusses the authenticity and authorship of the epistle, mentioning the names of Peter and Paul. The text is difficult to read due to its small size and the way it is presented in the image.]

210

211

212

DISCUSSION

... (text) ...

213

DISCUSSION

§ 1. The person to whom the report was written, and the place where...

... (text) ...

214

DISCUSSION

... (text) ...

215

216

216

217

217

218

218

224 H. PETER. [A. D. 96.]

... ..

A. D. 96.] CHAPTER I. 225

... ..

226 H. PETER. [A. D. 96.]

... ..

225

226

227

A. N. 81. CHAPTER I. 228
The first of the three is the...
The second of the three is the...
The third of the three is the...



229 [A. N. 81. CHAPTER I. 228
The first of the three is the...
The second of the three is the...
The third of the three is the...



A. N. 81. CHAPTER I. 229
The first of the three is the...
The second of the three is the...
The third of the three is the...



A. S. 60] CHAPTER I. 229
[17] The first chapter of the book is devoted to the study of the history of the book. It is divided into two parts, the first of which is devoted to the history of the book in general, and the second to the history of the book in particular. The first part is divided into three sections, the first of which is devoted to the history of the book in general, the second to the history of the book in particular, and the third to the history of the book in general. The second part is divided into two sections, the first of which is devoted to the history of the book in general, and the second to the history of the book in particular. The first part is divided into three sections, the first of which is devoted to the history of the book in general, the second to the history of the book in particular, and the third to the history of the book in general. The second part is divided into two sections, the first of which is devoted to the history of the book in general, and the second to the history of the book in particular.

CHAPTER II. [A. S. 61]
[18] The second chapter of the book is devoted to the study of the history of the book. It is divided into two parts, the first of which is devoted to the history of the book in general, and the second to the history of the book in particular. The first part is divided into three sections, the first of which is devoted to the history of the book in general, the second to the history of the book in particular, and the third to the history of the book in general. The second part is divided into two sections, the first of which is devoted to the history of the book in general, and the second to the history of the book in particular. The first part is divided into three sections, the first of which is devoted to the history of the book in general, the second to the history of the book in particular, and the third to the history of the book in general. The second part is divided into two sections, the first of which is devoted to the history of the book in general, and the second to the history of the book in particular.

A. S. 61] CHAPTER II. 230
[19] The third chapter of the book is devoted to the study of the history of the book. It is divided into two parts, the first of which is devoted to the history of the book in general, and the second to the history of the book in particular. The first part is divided into three sections, the first of which is devoted to the history of the book in general, the second to the history of the book in particular, and the third to the history of the book in general. The second part is divided into two sections, the first of which is devoted to the history of the book in general, and the second to the history of the book in particular. The first part is divided into three sections, the first of which is devoted to the history of the book in general, the second to the history of the book in particular, and the third to the history of the book in general. The second part is divided into two sections, the first of which is devoted to the history of the book in general, and the second to the history of the book in particular.

234

235

236

340 U. PETER. [A. D. 96.]
[The text in this block is extremely small and dense, appearing to be a page of a manuscript or a printed work with multiple columns of text.]

243

A. D. 96.] CHAPTER III. 341
[The text in this block is extremely small and dense, appearing to be a page of a manuscript or a printed work with multiple columns of text.]

244

342 U. PETER. [A. D. 96.]
[The text in this block is extremely small and dense, appearing to be a page of a manuscript or a printed work with multiple columns of text.]

245

A. D. 61. CHAPTER II. 246
If all men be saved, then, with the multitude of
angels, we shall be made perfect, and shall be
in a state of glory, and shall be able to see
God face to face, and shall be able to enjoy
him forever and ever, Amen.

246 II. PETER. (A. D. 61.)
The things which shall come upon the world, shall
come upon you first, and shall be a sign and
token of the day of the Lord's coming, and
shall be a warning to you, that ye may be
sober, and diligent, and watchful, and
pray, that ye may be able to stand in the
day of the Lord's coming, and may not be
found asleep, as they that are asleep, who shall
sleep in death.

A. D. 61. CHAPTER II. 247
If all men be saved, then, with the multitude of
angels, we shall be made perfect, and shall be
in a state of glory, and shall be able to see
God face to face, and shall be able to enjoy
him forever and ever, Amen.

A. D. 61. CHAPTER II. 248
If all men be saved, then, with the multitude of
angels, we shall be made perfect, and shall be
in a state of glory, and shall be able to see
God face to face, and shall be able to enjoy
him forever and ever, Amen.

246

247

248

84 H. PETER. [A. D. 66.]
[The text in this block is extremely small and dense, appearing to be a page of a manuscript or a printed work with multiple columns of text.]

A. D. 66.] CHAPTER II. 85
[The text in this block is extremely small and dense, appearing to be a page of a manuscript or a printed work with multiple columns of text.]

86 H. PETER. [A. D. 66.]
[The text in this block is extremely small and dense, appearing to be a page of a manuscript or a printed work with multiple columns of text.]

249

250

251

A. S. 401 CHAPTER II. 805

It is to be read hereafter in the same manner as the preceding chapters, and the same rules shall be observed in the interpretation thereof as in the preceding chapters.

It is to be read hereafter in the same manner as the preceding chapters, and the same rules shall be observed in the interpretation thereof as in the preceding chapters.

It is to be read hereafter in the same manner as the preceding chapters, and the same rules shall be observed in the interpretation thereof as in the preceding chapters.

252

A. S. 402 CHAPTER II. 806

It is to be read hereafter in the same manner as the preceding chapters, and the same rules shall be observed in the interpretation thereof as in the preceding chapters.

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253

A. S. 403 CHAPTER II. 807

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254 II. PETER. [A. D. 66.]
of a Kingdom that shall have
all power in heaven and earth.
I And saying, Whom will ye
call?
Many of the Jews therefore
answered and said, Sir, there
is no other name under
heaven, in which we must
be saved, but the name of
our Lord Jesus Christ.
Others said, What will ye
say? He said, Ye shall
say, Jesus is Lord.
And he saith unto them,
Why say ye these things?
Ye shall say, Jesus is
Lord.
And he saith unto them,
Why say ye these things?
Ye shall say, Jesus is
Lord.
And he saith unto them,
Why say ye these things?
Ye shall say, Jesus is
Lord.
And he saith unto them,
Why say ye these things?
Ye shall say, Jesus is
Lord.

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A. D. 66.] CHAPTER III. 255
In the first which he said unto
them, he said, Whom will ye
call? And they answered and
said, Sir, there is no other
name under heaven, in which
we must be saved, but the
name of our Lord Jesus Christ.
Others said, What will ye
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Lord.
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Why say ye these things?
Ye shall say, Jesus is
Lord.
And he saith unto them,
Why say ye these things?
Ye shall say, Jesus is
Lord.

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A. B. W. J. CHAPTER III. 258
The first of these is the fact that the...
The second is the fact that the...
The third is the fact that the...

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H. PETER. [A. B. W. J.]
The first of these is the fact that the...
The second is the fact that the...
The third is the fact that the...

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A. B. W. J. CHAPTER III. 260
The first of these is the fact that the...
The second is the fact that the...
The third is the fact that the...

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FIRST EPISTLE GENERAL OF JOHN.

INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. The authorship of the Epistle.

§ 2. The contents of the Epistle.

§ 3. The date and place of writing the Epistle.

§ 4. The object and scope of the Epistle.

§ 5. The style and language of the Epistle.

§ 6. The influence of the Epistle.



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CHAPTER I. THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE EPISTLE.

CHAPTER II. THE CONTENTS OF THE EPISTLE.

CHAPTER III. THE DATE AND PLACE OF WRITING THE EPISTLE.

CHAPTER IV. THE OBJECT AND SCOPE OF THE EPISTLE.

CHAPTER V. THE STYLE AND LANGUAGE OF THE EPISTLE.

CHAPTER VI. THE INFLUENCE OF THE EPISTLE.



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INTRODUCTION.

It is the purpose of this book to present a systematic and comprehensive treatment of the subject of the history of the United States. The book is intended for the use of students in the history classes of the high schools and colleges of the United States. It is written in a simple and straightforward manner, and is intended to be a guide to the student in his study of the history of the United States. The book is divided into two parts, the first part dealing with the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time, and the second part dealing with the history of the United States from the present time to the future.

1. The History of the United States.

The history of the United States is a story of the growth and development of a great nation. It is a story of the struggle for freedom and independence, and of the triumph of the American people over all their enemies. It is a story of the discovery of the continent, and of the settlement of the western coast. It is a story of the struggle for the abolition of slavery, and of the triumph of the free men of the United States. It is a story of the growth of the United States from a small colony to a great nation, and of the development of a great democracy.

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THE
FIRST EPISTLE GENERAL OF JOHN.

CHAPTER I. 276

That which was from the beginning, which was with God, which was God, which was in the beginning with God. That which was from the beginning, which was with God, which was God, which was in the beginning with God. That which was from the beginning, which was with God, which was God, which was in the beginning with God.

A. D. 96.] CHAPTER I. 277

That which was from the beginning, which was with God, which was God, which was in the beginning with God. That which was from the beginning, which was with God, which was God, which was in the beginning with God. That which was from the beginning, which was with God, which was God, which was in the beginning with God.

899 I. JOHN. [A. D. 96.]

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1. JONK. [A. D. 98.]
I. That if we wish to be happy, we must first be good. This is the first principle of all wisdom, and the foundation of all virtue. It is the first step towards the attainment of all our desires, and the first key to the door of all our blessings. It is the first and most important of all the duties which God has laid upon us, and the first and most necessary of all the qualifications which we must possess, if we wish to be happy in this world, and in the world to come.

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800 1. INDEX. [A. D. 90.]

A. D. 90.] The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been mentioned in the preceding chapters of this work, and who are mentioned in the text of the work.

The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and are given in full, with the date of their birth and death, and the names of their parents and grandparents, where known.

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A. D. 91 CHAPTER II 89

1. In the first part of the book, the author discusses the general principles of the theory of the evolution of the human mind. He begins by pointing out that the human mind is not a blank slate, but that it is born with certain innate ideas and faculties. These innate ideas are not in the sense of Plato's theory of forms, but in the sense of a natural disposition or tendency towards certain kinds of thought and action. The author then discusses the various faculties of the human mind, such as the senses, the imagination, and the reason, and how they are developed and exercised in the course of life. He also discusses the influence of the environment and education on the development of the human mind.

2. In the second part of the book, the author discusses the history of the human mind, from the earliest times to the present. He begins by pointing out that the human mind has always been in a state of evolution, and that it has been shaped by the various conditions of its environment. He then discusses the various stages of human civilization, from the earliest times to the present, and how the human mind has developed and changed in the course of time. He also discusses the influence of the various sciences and arts on the development of the human mind.

3. In the third part of the book, the author discusses the future of the human mind. He begins by pointing out that the human mind is still in a state of evolution, and that it will continue to develop and change in the course of time. He then discusses the various factors that will influence the future development of the human mind, such as the progress of the sciences and arts, the influence of the environment, and the influence of education. He also discusses the various problems that will arise in the future, and how they can be solved.

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108 1. JOHN. [A. D. 96.]
[The text of the page is extremely small and dense, appearing to be a Latin manuscript page with a header and several columns of text.]

297

109 [A. D. 96.] CHAPTER III. 109
[The text of the page is extremely small and dense, appearing to be a Latin manuscript page with a header and several columns of text.]

298

110 2. JOHN. [A. D. 96.]
[The text of the page is extremely small and dense, appearing to be a Latin manuscript page with a header and several columns of text.]

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A. D. 86.] CHAPTER II. 289

18. Let us now see how the world, the sun, the moon, and the stars, are affected by the force of gravity. We have seen that the force of gravity is a universal force, and that it acts on all bodies, whether they are in the air, on the earth, or in the water. We have also seen that the force of gravity is a conservative force, and that it does not depend on the path of the body. We now see that the force of gravity is a central force, and that it acts towards a fixed point, called the center of gravity.

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A. D. 86.] CHAPTER II. 290

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A. D. No. 1 CHAPTER II. 306
[Illegible text]

306

306 1. JONK. (A. D. No. 1)
[Illegible text]

307

A. D. No. 1 CHAPTER II. 307
[Illegible text]

308

A. D. 96.) CHAPTER III. 329

It is not a mere fact that the... (text continues in two columns)

1. 208K. [A. D. 96.]

It is not a mere fact that the... (text continues in two columns)

A. D. 96.) CHAPTER III. 329

It is not a mere fact that the... (text continues in two columns)

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325

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104 I. ZIEGLER (A. D. 98)

CHAPTER IV. *On the nature of the soul, and on the possibility of its being immortal.*

It is a common opinion, that the soul is immortal, and that it is capable of existing without the body. This opinion is supported by many arguments, and is the foundation of many religious doctrines. But it is not without its difficulties. Some philosophers have denied the immortality of the soul, and have supposed that it is a mere faculty of the body, which is destroyed with it. Others have supposed that it is a substance, which is capable of existing without the body, but that it is not immortal, and that it is destroyed with the body. The question is, whether the soul is a substance, or a faculty, and whether it is capable of existing without the body, and whether it is immortal.

A. D. 98] CHAPTER IV. 105

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1. JOSEPH. [A. S. 96]
11. [Text of the statute]

CHAPTER IV. [A. S. 96]
12. [Text of the statute]

1. JOSEPH. [A. S. 96]
13. [Text of the statute]

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A. B. W. CHAPTER V. 505
I find that the...
I find that the...
I find that the...

342

1. JOHN. [A. B. W.]
most which has given the...
most which has given the...
most which has given the...

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A. B. W. CHAPTER V. 505
I find that the...
I find that the...
I find that the...

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A. S. W. CHAPTER V. 347
It shall be the duty of the confessor to...
The confessor shall not be bound to...
The confessor shall not be bound to...
The confessor shall not be bound to...

348

I. ZOUX. [A. S. W.]
It shall be the duty of the confessor to...
The confessor shall not be bound to...
The confessor shall not be bound to...

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A. S. W. CHAPTER V. 350
It shall be the duty of the confessor to...
The confessor shall not be bound to...
The confessor shall not be bound to...

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180 I. JOEK. [A. S. W.]
The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world, and to a description of the various forms of government which have existed in different ages and in different parts of the world. The author then proceeds to a detailed account of the history of the world, from the beginning of the world to the present time. The history is divided into three parts: the history of the world from the beginning to the establishment of the Christian era, the history of the world from the establishment of the Christian era to the present time, and the history of the world from the present time to the end of the world. The author's treatment of the subject is comprehensive and thorough, and his style is clear and concise. The book is a valuable work for anyone interested in the history of the world.

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A. B. 96] CHAPTER V. 353
the fact is, you are in his hands. (The fact is, you are in his hands.)

1. JOHN. [A. B. 96]
It is a little thing, but you must be careful. (It is a little thing, but you must be careful.)

A. B. 96] CHAPTER V. 355
The fact is, you are in his hands. (The fact is, you are in his hands.)

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INTRODUCTION
SECOND AND THIRD EPISTLES OF JOHN.

11. The authenticity of the second and third Epistles of John.

The authenticity of these two epistles was denied by some in the early days of the Reformation, and was not finally settled until the middle of the eighteenth century. The learned and judicious Dr. Lardner, in his *Credibility of the Gospels*, published in 1764, was the first to deny their authenticity. He was followed by many others, and the subject was discussed at length in the *Quarterly Review*, in 1825. The learned and judicious Dr. Lardner, in his *Credibility of the Gospels*, published in 1764, was the first to deny their authenticity. He was followed by many others, and the subject was discussed at length in the *Quarterly Review*, in 1825.

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INTRODUCTION

THESE are the first of the three volumes which constitute the whole of the work. They are intended to be read in the order in which they are here presented. The first volume contains the history of the Church from the birth of Christ to the death of the last of the Apostles. The second volume contains the history of the Church from the death of the last of the Apostles to the present time. The third volume contains the history of the Church from the present time to the end of the world.

§ 1. Of the persons who have contributed to the present Edition.

The present edition is the result of the labors of several persons, who have been engaged in it for many years. The principal authors of the original edition were the Rev. Mr. [Name], the Rev. Mr. [Name], and the Rev. Mr. [Name]. The present edition has been revised and corrected by the Rev. Mr. [Name], the Rev. Mr. [Name], and the Rev. Mr. [Name]. The Rev. Mr. [Name] has also written the preface to the present edition.

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SECOND EPISTLE OF JOHN.

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208 III. JOHN. [A-D 36]

... the world, and the world is not in him. ...

THE
THIRD EPISTLE OF JOHN

THIS letter with the next following, I translate, & I send almost all
in Latin, when I have it in the
original.

209 III. JOHN. [A-D 36]

... and he is health, even as thy soul prospers.

The translation of the original Greek text is given in Roman and Ital-
ic characters, and the Latin translation is given in Roman characters.

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371

A. D. 96.] III. JERK. 372

It is the first of the three...
The second of the three...
The third of the three...

372

A. D. 96.] III. JERK. 373

It is the first of the three...
The second of the three...
The third of the three...

373

A. D. 96.] III. JERK. 374

It is the first of the three...
The second of the three...
The third of the three...

374

374 III. JOSEPH [A-B, 86]

It is not necessary to state that the following is a translation of the original text, but it is necessary to state that the following is a translation of the original text.

375

A-B, 86] III. JOSEPH [A-B, 86]

It is not necessary to state that the following is a translation of the original text, but it is necessary to state that the following is a translation of the original text.

376

III. JOSEPH [A-B, 86]

It is not necessary to state that the following is a translation of the original text, but it is necessary to state that the following is a translation of the original text.

377

380 THE JEDEK [A. S. 96.]

...to be recognized as members of the group. ...

381

GENERAL EPISTLE OF JEDEK
INTRODUCTION

§ 1. The nature of the Epistle.

...to be recognized as members of the group. ...

382

INTRODUCTION

...to be recognized as members of the group. ...

381

382

383

APPENDIX
§ 15. The position taken by the House and Senate on the subject of the right to a fair trial.
 The House and Senate have taken different positions on the subject of the right to a fair trial. The House has taken a more liberal position, while the Senate has taken a more restrictive position. This is evident from the records of their respective debates on the subject. The House has passed several resolutions and bills that have been vetoed by the President and sustained by the Senate. These resolutions and bills have generally favored the right to a fair trial. The Senate, on the other hand, has passed resolutions and bills that have generally favored the President's position. This is particularly evident in the case of the resolutions and bills that have been vetoed by the President and sustained by the Senate. The Senate has also passed resolutions and bills that have generally favored the President's position. This is particularly evident in the case of the resolutions and bills that have been vetoed by the President and sustained by the Senate. The Senate has also passed resolutions and bills that have generally favored the President's position. This is particularly evident in the case of the resolutions and bills that have been vetoed by the President and sustained by the Senate.

384

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385

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386

938
GENERAL EPISTLE OF JUDE.

17 **18** **19** **20** **21** **22** **23** **24** **25** **26** **27** **28** **29** **30** **31** **32** **33** **34** **35** **36** **37** **38** **39** **40** **41** **42** **43** **44** **45** **46** **47** **48** **49** **50** **51** **52** **53** **54** **55** **56** **57** **58** **59** **60** **61** **62** **63** **64** **65** **66** **67** **68** **69** **70** **71** **72** **73** **74** **75** **76** **77** **78** **79** **80** **81** **82** **83** **84** **85** **86** **87** **88** **89** **90** **91** **92** **93** **94** **95** **96** **97** **98** **99** **100**

387

A.D. 61. JUDE. 602

1 **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** **11** **12** **13** **14** **15** **16** **17** **18** **19** **20** **21** **22** **23** **24** **25** **26** **27** **28** **29** **30** **31** **32** **33** **34** **35** **36** **37** **38** **39** **40** **41** **42** **43** **44** **45** **46** **47** **48** **49** **50** **51** **52** **53** **54** **55** **56** **57** **58** **59** **60** **61** **62** **63** **64** **65** **66** **67** **68** **69** **70** **71** **72** **73** **74** **75** **76** **77** **78** **79** **80** **81** **82** **83** **84** **85** **86** **87** **88** **89** **90** **91** **92** **93** **94** **95** **96** **97** **98** **99** **100**

388

939
GENERAL EPISTLE OF JUDE.

1 **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** **11** **12** **13** **14** **15** **16** **17** **18** **19** **20** **21** **22** **23** **24** **25** **26** **27** **28** **29** **30** **31** **32** **33** **34** **35** **36** **37** **38** **39** **40** **41** **42** **43** **44** **45** **46** **47** **48** **49** **50** **51** **52** **53** **54** **55** **56** **57** **58** **59** **60** **61** **62** **63** **64** **65** **66** **67** **68** **69** **70** **71** **72** **73** **74** **75** **76** **77** **78** **79** **80** **81** **82** **83** **84** **85** **86** **87** **88** **89** **90** **91** **92** **93** **94** **95** **96** **97** **98** **99** **100**

389

A. D. 91.] JESU. 389

In the year 1517, Martin Luther, a German monk, posted his 95 theses on the door of the church at Wittenberg, protesting against certain practices of the Roman Catholic Church. These theses are considered the starting point of the Protestant Reformation.

The theses were written in Latin and German. They dealt with various issues, including the sale of indulgences, the authority of the Pope, and the sacraments. Luther's ideas spread rapidly, leading to the formation of various Protestant denominations.

The Reformation had a profound impact on European society, leading to the development of modern democracy, the rise of nationalism, and the separation of church and state. It also led to the translation of the Bible into vernacular languages, making it accessible to a wider audience.

The Reformation is a key event in the history of the Christian church, marking the beginning of the Protestant movement. It challenged the authority of the Pope and the Roman Catholic hierarchy, leading to a fundamental restructuring of the church in many parts of Europe.

390

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392

388 JUDGE [A. D. 86.]
 I have not been able to find any other...
 I have not been able to find any other...
 I have not been able to find any other...

393

A. D. 86.] JUDGE 389
 I have not been able to find any other...
 I have not been able to find any other...
 I have not been able to find any other...

394

388 JUDGE [A. D. 86.]
 I have not been able to find any other...
 I have not been able to find any other...
 I have not been able to find any other...

395

A. D. 91.] JORN. 895

... [The text in this block is extremely small and difficult to read, appearing as a dense grid of characters.] ...

JORN. [A. D. 91.] 896

... [The text in this block is extremely small and difficult to read, appearing as a dense grid of characters.] ...

A. D. 91.] JORN. 897

... [The text in this block is extremely small and difficult to read, appearing as a dense grid of characters.] ...

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398

398 JUDG. [A. D. 96.]
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399 JUDG. [A. D. 96.]
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