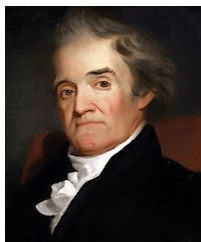


# AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN



Noah Webster  
1828 Dictionary

## **OATH**, *noun*

A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. The appeal to God in an *oath* implies that the person imprecates his vengeance and renounces his favor if the declaration is false, or if the declaration is a promise, the person invokes the vengeance of God if he should fail to fulfill it. A false *oath* is called perjury.

**AFFIRM'ED**, *participle passive* Declared; asserted; averred; confirmed; ratified.

## **AFFIRMA'TION**, *noun*

1. The act of affirming or asserting as true; opposed to negation or denial.
2. That which is asserted; position declared as true; averment.
3. Confirmation; ratification; an establishing of what had been before done or decreed.
4. A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by persons who conscientiously decline taking an oath; which *affirmation* is in law equivalent to testimony given under oath.

**APPE'AL**, *verb intransitive* [Latin *apello*; *ad* and *pellō*, to drive or send; Gr. We do not see the sense of call in *pellō*, but to drive or press out, is the radical sense of calling, naming. This word coincides in elements with Latin *balo*, Eng. *bawl*, and *peal*.]

1. To refer to a superior judge or court, for the decision of a cause depending, or the revision of a cause decided in a lower court.

I *appeal* to Cesar. [Acts 21:1](#).

2. To refer to another for the decision of a question controverted, or the counteraction of testimony or facts; as, I *appeal* to all mankind for the truth of what is alleged.

**APPE'AL**, *verb transitive* To call or remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court. This may be done after trial and judgment in the lower court; or by special statute or agreement, a party may *appeal* before trial, upon a fictitious issue and judgment. We say the cause was appealed before or after trial.

**APPE'AL**, *verb transitive* In criminal law, to charge with a crime; to accuse; to institute a criminal prosecution, for some heinous offense; as, to *appeal* a person of felony. This process was anciently given to a private person to recover the weregild, or private pecuniary satisfaction for an injury he had received by the murder of a relation, or by some personal injury.

## **APPE'AL**, *noun*

1. The removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal, as from a common pleas court to a superior or supreme court. Also the right of *appeal*.
2. An accusation; a process instituted by a private person against a man for some heinous crime by which he has been injured, as for murder, larceny, mayhem.

3. A summons to answer to a charge.
4. A call upon a person; a reference to another for proof or decision.  
In an oath, a person makes an *appeal* to the Deity for the truth of his declaration.
5. Resort; recourse.  
Every milder method is to be tried, before a nation makes an *appeal* to arms.

**DECLARATION**, *noun*

1. An affirmation; an open expression of facts or opinions; verbal utterance; as, he declared his sentiments, and I rely on his *declaration*

2. Expression of facts, opinions, promises, predictions, etc., in writings; records or reports of what has been declared or uttered.

The scriptures abound in declarations of mercy to penitent sinners.

3. Publication; manifestation; as the *declaration* of the greatness of Mordecai. [Esther 10:2](#).

4. A public annunciation; proclamation; as the *declaration* of Independence, July 4, 1776.

5. In law, that part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth at large his cause of complaint; the narration or count.

**FAIL**, *verb intransitive* [Latin fallo; Gr. whence; Eng. felony. It seems to be allied to fall, fallow, pale, and many other words.]

1. To become deficient; to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply; or to be entirely wanting. We say, in a dry season, the springs and streams *fail* or are failing, before they are entirely exhausted. We say also, the springs failed, when they entirely ceased to flow. Crops *fail* wholly or partially.

2. To decay; to decline; to sink; to be diminished. We say of a sick person, his strength fails daily.

3. To decline; to decay; to sink; to become weaker; as, the patient fails every hour.

4. To be extinct; to cease; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men. [Psalms 12:1](#).

5. To be entirely exhausted; to be wanting; to cease from supply.

Money failed in the land of Egypt. [Genesis 47:16](#).

6. To cease; to perish; to be lost.

Lest the remembrance of his grief should *fail*

7. To die.

They shall all *fail* together. [Isaiah 31:3](#).

8. To decay; to decline; as, the sight fails in old age.

9. To become deficient or wanting; as, the heart or the courage fails.

10. To miss; not to produce the effect. the experiment was made with care, but failed, or failed to produce the effect, or failed of the effect.

11. To be deficient in duty; to omit or neglect. the debtor failed to fulfil his promise.

12. To miss; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed. The enemy attacked the fort, but failed in his design, or failed of success.

13. To be neglected; to fall short; not to be executed. the promises of a man of probity seldom *fail*

The soul or the spirit fails, when a person is discouraged. The eyes *fail* when the desires and expectations are long delayed, and the person is disappointed.

14. To become insolvent or bankrupt. When merchants and traders *fail* they are said to become bankrupt. When other men *fail* they are said to become insolvent.

**FAIL**, *verb transitive*

1. To desert; to disappoint; to cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid, supply or strength. it is said, fortune never fails the brave. Our friends sometimes *fail* us, when we most need them. The aged attempt to walk, when their limbs *fail* them. In bold enterprises, courage should never *fail* the hero.

2. to omit; not to perform.

The inventive God, who never fails his part.

3. to be wanting to.

There shall never *fail* thee a man on the throne. [1 Kings 2:4](#).

[In the transitive use of this verb there is really an ellipsis of from or to, or other word. In strictness, the verb is not transitive, and the passive participle is, I believe, never used.]

**FAIL**, *noun* Omission; non-performance.

1. He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. [Joshua 3:10](#).

2. Miscarriage; failure; deficiency; want; death.

[In these senses *Little Used*.]

**FALSE**, *adjective* [Latin falsus, from fallo, to deceive. [See Fall and Fail.](#)]

1. Not true; not conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists, is done, said or thought. A *false* report communicates what is not done or said. A *false* accusation imputes to a person what he has not done or said. A *false* witness testifies what is not true. A *false* opinion is not according to truth or fact. The word is applicable to any subject, physical or moral.

2. Not well founded; as a *false* claim.

3. Not true; not according to the lawful standard; as a *false* weight or measure.

4. Substituted for another; succedaneous; supposititious; as a *false* bottom.

5. Counterfeit; forged; not genuine; as *false* coin; a *false* bill or note.

6. Not solid or sound; deceiving expectations; as a *false* foundation

**FALSE** and slippery ground.

7. Not agreeable to rule or propriety; as *false* construction in language.

8. Not honest or just; not fair; as *false* play.

9. Not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful. The king's subjects may prove *false* to him. So we say, a *false* heart.

10. Unfaithful; inconstant; as a *false* friend; a *false* lover; *false* to promises and vows.

The husband and wife proved *false* to each other.

11. Deceitful; treacherous; betraying secrets.

12. Counterfeit; not genuine or real; as a *false* diamond.

13. Hypocritical; feigned; made or assumed for the purpose of deception; as *false* tears; *false* modesty. The man appears in *false* colors. The advocate gave the subject a *false* coloring.

**FALSE** fire, a blue flame, made by the burning of certain combustibles, in a wooden tube; used as a signal during the night.

**FALSE** imprisonment, the arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law; or the unlawful detaining of a person in custody.

**FALSE**, *adverb* Not truly; not honestly; falsely.

**FALSE**, *verb transitive*

1. To violate by failure of veracity; to deceive. *obsolete*

2. To defeat; to balk; to evade. *Obsolete*

**FA'VOR**, *noun* [Latin favor faveo.]

1. Kind regard; kindness; countenance; propitious aspect; friendly disposition.

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,

Gave him the fear and *favor* of mankind.

The king's *favor* is as dew on the grass. [Proverbs 19:1.](#)

God gave Joseph *favor* and wisdom in the sight of Pharaoh. [Acts 7:1.](#)

Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain. [Proverbs 31:30.](#)

2. Support; defense; vindication; or disposition to aid, befriend, support, promote or justify. To be in *favor* of a measure, is to have a disposition or inclination to support it or carry it into effect. To be in *favor* of a party, is to be disposed or inclined to support it, to justify its proceedings, and to promote its interests.

3. A kind act or office; kindness done or granted; benevolence shown by word or deed; any act of grace or good will, as distinguished from acts of justice or renumeration. To pardon the guilty is a favor; to punish them is an act of justice.

4. Lenity; mildness or mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the lenity and *favor* of this sentence.

5. Leave; good will; a yielding or concession to another; pardon.

But, with your *favor* I will treat it here.

6. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favored.

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man.

His chief delight and *favor*

7. A gift or present; something bestowed as an evidence of good will; a token of love; a knot of ribbons; something worn as a token of affection.

8. A feature; countenance. [*Not used.*]

9. Advantage; convenience afforded for success. The enemy approached under *favor* of the night.

10. Partiality; bias. A challenge to the *favor* in law, is the challenge of a juror on account of some supposed partiality, by reason of *favor* or malice, interest or connection.

**FA'VOR**, *verb transitive*

1. To regard with kindness; to support; to aid or have the disposition to aid, or to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to befriend; to encourage. To *favor* the cause of a party, may be merely to wish success to it, or it may signify to give it aid, by counsel, or by active exertions. Sometimes men professedly *favor* one party and secretly *favor* another.

The lords *favor* thee not. [1 Samuel 29:1.](#)

Thou shalt arise, and have mercy on Zion; for the time to *favor* her, yea, the set time is come. [Psalms 102:13](#).

O happy youth! and favored of the skies.

2. To afford advantages for success; to facilitate. A weak place in the fort favored the entrance of the enemy; the darkness of the night favored his approach. A fair wind favors a voyage.

3. To resemble in features. The child favors his father.

4. To ease; to spare. A man in walking favors a lame leg.

**FULFILL'**, *verb transitive* [A tautological compound of full and fill.]

1. To accomplish; to perform; to complete; to answer in execution or event what has been foretold or promised; as, to fulfill a prophecy or prediction; to fulfill a promise.

2. To accomplish what was intended; to answer a design by execution.

Here nature seems fulfilled in all her ends.

3. To accomplish or perform what was desired; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification.

He will fulfill the desire of them that fear him. [Psalms 145:1](#).

4. To perform what is required; to answer a law by obedience.

If ye fulfill the royal law according to the scripture, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, ye do well. [James 2:1](#).

5. To complete in time.

Fulfill her week. [Genesis 29:1](#).

6. In general, to accomplish; to complete; to carry into effect.

**GOD**, *noun*

1. The Supreme Being; Jehovah; the eternal and infinite spirit, the creator, and the sovereign of the universe.

**GOD** is a spirit; and they that worship him, must worship him in spirit and in truth. [John 4:24](#).

2. A false god; a heathen deity; an idol.

Fear not the gods of the Amorites. [Judges 6:10](#).

3. A prince; a ruler; a magistrate or judge; an angel. Thou shalt not revile the gods, nor curse the ruler of thy people.

[Exodus 22:28](#). [Psalms 97:7](#). [Gods here is a bad translation.]

4. Any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honored as the chief good.

Whose *god* is their belly. [Philippians 3:19](#).

**GOD**, *verb transitive* To deify. [Not used.]

**IMPLY'**, *verb transitive* [Latin *implico*; in and *plico*, to fold. [See Implicate](#).]

1. Literally, to infold or involve; to wrap up.

2. To involve or contain in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressed in words.

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is implied.

When a man employs a laborer to work for him, or an agent to transact business for him, the act of hiring implies an obligation, and a promise that he shall pay him a reasonable reward for his services. Contracts are express or implied; express contracts are those in which an agreement or promise is expressed by words or in writing; implied contracts are such as arise from the presumption of law, or the justice and reason of the transaction.

**IM'PRECATE**, *verb transitive* [Latin *imprecor*; in and *precor*, to pray. [See Pray](#).]

To invoke, as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall on one's self or on another person.

**INVO'KE**, *verb transitive* [Latin *invoco*; in and *voco*, to call; *vox*, a word.]

1. To address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection; as, to *invoke* the Supreme Being. Poets *invoke* the muses for assistance.

2. To order; to call judicially; as, to *invoke* depositions or evidence into a court.

**PER'JURY**, *noun* [Latin *perjurium*.] The act or crime of willfully making a false oath, when lawfully administered; or a crime committed when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears willfully, absolutely and falsely in a matter material to the issue

**PERSON**, *noun* *per'sn*. [Latin *persona*; said to be compounded of *per*, through or by, and *sonus*, sound; a Latin word signifying primarily a mask used by actors on the stage.]

1. An individual human being consisting of body and soul. We apply the word to living beings only, possessed of a rational nature; the body when dead is not called a *person* It is applied alike to a man, woman or child.

A *person* is a thinking intelligent being.

2. A man, woman or child, considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.

A zeal for persons is far more easy to be perverted, than a zeal for things.

3. A human being, considered with respect to the living body or corporeal existence only. The form of her *person* is elegant.

You'll find her *person* difficult to gain.

The rebels maintained the fight for a small time, and for their persons showed no want of courage.

4. A human being, indefinitely; one; a man. Let a person's attainments be never so great, he should remember he is frail and imperfect.

5. A human being represented in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage; character. A player appears in the *person* of king Lear. These tables, Cicero pronounced under the *person* of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers.

6. Character of office.

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend.

7. In grammar, the nominative to a verb; the agent that performs or the patient that suffers any thing affirmed by a verb; as, I write; he is smitten; she is beloved; the rain descends in torrents. I, thou or you, he, she or it, are called the first, second and third persons. Hence we apply the word *person* to the termination or modified form of the verb used in connection with the persons; as the first or the third *person* of the verb; the verb is in the second *person*

8. In law, an artificial *person* is a corporation or body politic.

In *person* by one's self; with bodily presence; not be representative.

The king in *person* visits all around.

**PER'SON**, *verb transitive* To represent as a person; to make to resemble; to image. [*Not in use.*]

**PROM'ISE**, *noun* [Latin *promissum*, from *promitto*, to send before or forward; *pro* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. In a general sense, a declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it, either in honor, conscience or law, to do or forbear a certain act specified; a declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made, a right to expect or to claim the performance or forbearance of the act. The *promise* of a visit to my neighbor, gives him a right to expect it, and I am bound in honor and civility to perform the *promise*. Of such a *promise* human laws have no cognizance; but the fulfillment of it is one of the minor moralities, which civility, kindness and strict integrity require to be observed.

2. In law, a declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, in the nature of a covenant, by which the promiser binds himself, and as the case may be, his legal representatives, to do or forbear some act; and gives to the promisee a legal right to demand and enforce a fulfillment.

3. A binding declaration of something to be done or given for another's benefit; as the *promise* of a grant of land. A *promise* may be absolute or conditional; lawful or unlawful; express or implied. An absolute *promise* must be fulfilled at all events. The obligation to fulfill a conditional *promise* depends on the performance of the condition. An unlawful *promise* is not binding, because it is void; for it is incompatible with a prior paramount obligation of obedience to the laws. An express *promise* is one expressed in words or writing. An implied *promise* is one which reason and justice dictate. If I hire a man to perform a day's labor, without any declaration that I will pay him, the law presumes a *promise* on my part that I will give him a reasonable reward, and will enforce much implied *promise*

4. Hopes; expectation, or that which affords expectation of future distinction; as a youth of great *promise*

My native country was full of youthful *promise*

5. That which is promised; fulfillment or grant of what is promised.

He commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the *promise* of the Father. [Acts 1:4](#).

6. In Scripture, the *promise* of God is the declaration or assurance which God has given in his word of bestowing blessings on his people. Such assurance resting on the perfect justice, power, benevolence and immutable veracity of God, cannot fail of performance.

The Lord is not slack concerning his promises. [2 Peter 3:4](#).

**PROM'ISE**, *verb transitive* To make a declaration to another, which binds the promiser in honor, conscience or law, to do or forbear some act; as, to *promise* a visit to a friend; to *promise* a cessation of hostilities; to *promise* the payment of money.

1. To afford reason to expect; as, the year promises a good harvest.

2. To make declaration or give assurance of some benefit to be conferred; to pledge or engage to bestow.

The proprietors promised large tracts of land.

**PROM'ISE**, *verb intransitive* To assure one by a *promise* or binding declaration. The man promises fair; let us forgive him.

1. To afford hopes or expectations; to give ground to expect good. The youth promises to be an eminent man; the wheat promises to be a good crop; the weather promises to be pleasant.

2. In popular use, this verb sometimes threatens or assures of evil. The rogue shall be punished, I *promise* you.

Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?

--I fear it, I *promise* you.

In the latter example, *promise* is equivalent to declare; 'I declare to you.'

3. To *promise* one's self, to be assured or to have strong confidence.

I dare *promise* myself you will attest the truth of all I have advanced

**RENOUNCE**, *verb transitive* renouns'. [Latin *renuncio*; *re* and *nuncio*, to declare, from the root of *nomen*, name.]

1. To disown; to disclaim; to reject; as a title or claim; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to; as, to *renounce* a

title to land or a claim to reward; to *renounce* all pretensions to applause.

2. To deny; to cast off; to reject; to disclaim; as an obligation or duty; as, to *renounce* allegiance.

3. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; to forsake; as, to *renounce* the world and all its cares.

We have renounced the hidden things of dishonesty. [2 Corinthians 4:2](#).

**RENOUNCE**, *verb intransitive* renouns'. To declare a renunciation.

He of my sons who falls to make it good, by one rebellious act renounces to my blood. [*Not in use.*]

**RENOUNCE**, *noun* renouns'. The declining to follow suit, when it can be done.

**SHOULD**. *shood*. The preterit of *shall*, but now used as an auxiliary verb, either in the past time or conditional present. 'He *should* have paid the debt at the time the note became due.' *Should* here denotes past time. 'I *should* ride to town this day if the weather would permit.' Here *should* expresses present or future time conditionally. In the second and third persons, it denotes obligation or duty, as in the first example above.

1. *I should go*. When *should* in this person is uttered without emphasis, it declares simply that an event would take place, on some condition or under circumstances.

But when expressed with emphasis, *should* in this person denotes obligation, duty or determination.

2. *Thou shouldst go*.

*You should* Without emphasis, *should*, in the second person, is nearly equivalent to *ought*; you ought to go, it is your duty, you are bound to go. [See *Shall*.]

With emphasis, *should* expresses determination in the speaker conditionally to compel the person to act. 'If I had the care of you, you *should* go, whether willing or not.'

3. *He should go*. *should*, in the third person, has the same force as in the second.

4. If *I should*, if *you should*, if *he should*, etc. denote a figure contingent event.

5. After *should*, the principal verb is sometimes omitted, without obscuring the sense.

So subjects love just kings, or so they *should*. *Ktyden*.

That is, so they *should love* them. 6. *should be*, ought to be; a proverbial phrase, conveying some censure, contempt or irony. Things are not as they *should be*.

The boys think their mother no better than they *should be*. *Addison*.

7. 'We think it strange that stones *should* fall from the aerial regions.' In this use, *should* implies that stones do fall. In all similar phrases, *should* implies the actual existence of the fact, without a condition of supposition.

**SOLEMN**, *adjective* sol'em. [Latin solennis, form soleo, to be accustomed, to use, that is, to hold on or continue, as we have wont.]

1. Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies. The worship of this image was advanced and a *solemn* supplication observed every year. [I doubt the correctness of this definition of Johnson; or whether *solemn* in our language, ever includes the sense of anniversary. In the passage cited, the sense of anniversary is expressed by every year, and if it is included in *solemn* also the sentence is tautological. I should say the, that *solemn* in this passage of Stillingfleet, has the sense given in the second definition below.]

2. Religiously grave; marked with pomp and sanctity; attended with religious rites. His holy rites and *solemn* feasts profan'd.

3. Religiously serious; piously grave; devout; marked by reverence to God; as *solemn* prayer; the *solemn* duties of the sanctuary.

4. Affecting with seriousness; impressing or adapted to impress seriousness, gravity or reverence; sober; serious. There reign'd a *solemn* silence over all. To 'swage with *solemn* touches troubled thoughts.

5. Grave; serious; or affectedly grave; as a *solemn* face.

6. Sacred; enjoined by religion; or attended with a serious appeal to God; as a *solemn* oath.

7. Marked with solemnities; as a *solemn* day.

**TRUTH**, *noun*

1. Conformity to fact or reality; exact accordance with that which is, or has been, or shall be. The *truth* of history constitutes its whole value. We rely on the *truth* of the scriptural prophecies.

My mouth shall speak *truth* [Proverbs 8:7](#).

Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is *truth* [John 17:17](#).

2. True state of facts or things. The duty of a court of justice is to discover the *truth* Witnesses are sworn to declare the *truth* the whole *truth* and nothing but the *truth*

3. Conformity of words to thoughts, which is called moral *truth*

Shall *truth* fail to keep her word?

4. Veracity; purity from falsehood; practice of speaking truth; habitual disposition to speak truth; as when we say, a man is a man of *truth*

5. Correct opinion.

6. Fidelity; constancy.

The thoughts of past pleasure and *truth*

7. Honesty; virtue.

It must appear

That malice bears down *truth*

8. Exactness; conformity to rule.

Plows, to go true, depend much on the *truth* of the iron work. [*Not in use.*]

9. Real fact of just principle; real state of things. There are innumerable truths with which we are not acquainted.

10. Sincerity.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship in spirit and in *truth* [John 4:23](#).

11. The *truth* of God, is his veracity and faithfulness. [Psalms 71:22](#).

Or his revealed will. I have walked in thy *truth* [Psalms 26:3](#).

12. Jesus Christ is called the *truth* John 14.

13. It is sometimes used by way of concession.

She said, *truth* Lord; yet the dogs eat of the crumbs-- [Matthew 15:27](#).

That is, it is a truth; what you have said, I admit to be true.

In *truth* in reality; in fact.

Of a *truth* in reality; certainly. To do *truth* is to practice what God commands. John 3.

**VENGEANCE**, *noun* venj'ance. [Latin vindico.]

The infliction of pain on another, in return for an injury or offense. Such infliction, when it proceeds from malice or more resentment, and is not necessary for the purposes of justice, is revenge, and a most heinous crime. When such infliction proceeds from a mere love of justice, and the necessity of punishing offenders for the support of the laws, it is *vengeance* and is warrantable and just. In this case, *vengeance* is a just retribution, recompense or punishment. In this latter sense the word is used in Scripture, and frequently applied to the punishments inflicted by God on sinners. To me belongeth *vengeance* and recompense. [Deuteronomy 32:35](#).

The Lord will take *vengeance* on his adversaries. Nahum 1.

With a *vengeance* in familiar language, signifies with great violence or vehemence; as, to strike one with a *vengeance*

Formerly, what a *vengeance* was a phrase used for what emphatical.

But what a *vengeance* makes thee fly?