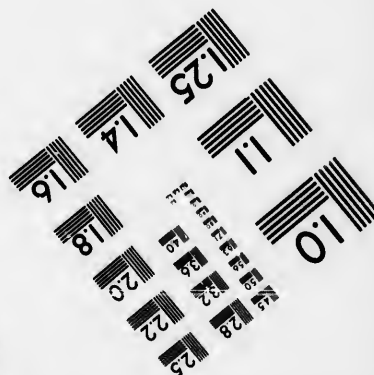
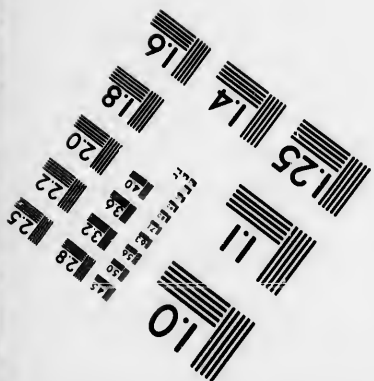
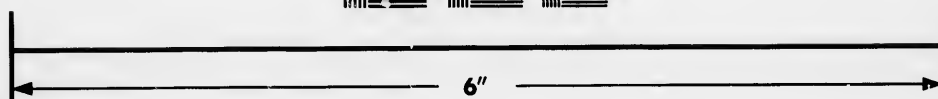
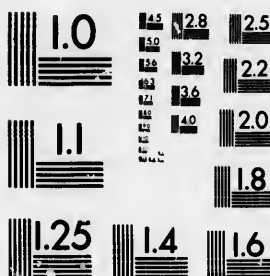


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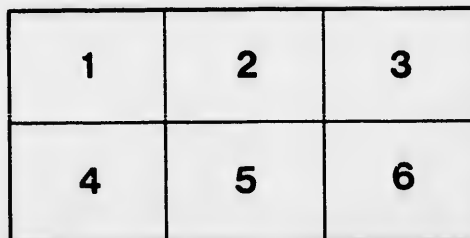
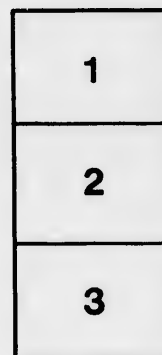
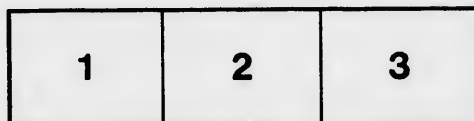
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OR
SHORT ABRIDGMENT
OF
CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

Newly Revised for the use of the
CATHOLIC CHURCH.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
A SHORT DAILY EXERCISE.

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A
SHORT ABRIDGMENT
OF
CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

Daily Exercise for Christians.

IN THE MORNING.

When you awake, you must give your first thought to God; saying, O my God, I give myself entirely to thee.

Getting out of bed, you must make the sign of the cross, and say, In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

When you are dressed, you must kneel down, and say the following prayers:

O my God, I adore and love thee with all my heart. I return thee thanks for the innumerable favours and benefits which I have received from thy infinite goodness and mercy, especially for having preserved me this night.

O my God, amiable above all things,

I repent and am sorry for having offended thee, for thy own sake ; be pleased to grant that I may spend this day well, and rather die than commit any mortal sin.

O my God, as I aim at nothing but to please, love and serve thee, grant I beseech thee, that whatever I do this day may be acceptable to thee, and vouchsafe to direct all my actions to thy honour and glory.

O holy Virgin, I put myself entirely under thy protection.

O my good Angel, be thou also my protector, and pray to God to grant that I may do his holy will in all things.

The Lord's Prayer.

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name : Thy kingdom come ; thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread : And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us : And lead us not into temptation : But deliver us from evil. Amen.

The Angelical Salutation.

Hail Mary, full of grace, our Lord is

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with thee. Blessed art thou among women ; and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, mother of God, pray for us sinners, now, and at the hour of our death. Amen.

The Apostles' Creed.

I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Creator 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 ; the third Day he rose again from the Dead ; he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty ; from thence he shall come to judge the living 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 Life everlasting. Amen.

The Confiteor.

I confess to Almighty God, to blessed

Mary, ever Virgin, to blessed Michael the Archangel, to blessed St. John the Baptist, to the holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and to all the Saints, that I have sinned exceedingly in Thought, Word and Deed, through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault; therefore I beseech thee blessed Mary, ever Virgin, blessed Michael the Archangel, blessed St. John the Baptist, the holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and all the Saints, to pray to the Lord our God for me.

May the Almighty God have mercy on me, and forgive me my sins, and bring me to everlasting Life. Amen.

May the Almighty and Merciful Lord give me Pardon, Absolution and Remission of all my sins. Amen.

Before you begin your work you must say

O my God, I offer to thee this work which I am going about, vouchsafe to give it thy blessing.

DURING THE DAY,

You must raise your mind to God, from

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time to time, especially when you hear the clock strike; saying, *Blessed be the hour in which our Lord was born and crucified for us.*

Or else,

Grant, O my God, that all the actions of this hour I am going to begin, and those of every moment of my life, may be to thy honour and glory.

As soon as you perceive you are fallen into any sin, you must ask pardon for it, saying,

O my God, I am heartily sorry for having offended thee, because thou art infinitely good, infinitely amiable, and sin displeases thee in the highest degree. I make a firm resolution, with the help of thy grace, never more to offend thee. I hope for pardon of my sins, through the merits of the death and passion of thy Son, our Lord, and purpose to confess them.

Before Meat say,

Bless us, O Lord, and these thy gifts which we are about to receive from thy bounty, through Christ our Lord, Amen.

*Making the sign of the Cross upon yourself
and the meat.*

After Meat, say,

We give thee thanks, Almighty God,
for all thy benefits, who livest and reign-
est world without end. Amen.

AT NIGHT,

*You must kneel down, and say the fol-
lowing prayer.*

In the name of, &c.

O Almighty and Eternal God, prostrate
at the feet of thy holy and dreadful majes-
ty, I adore thee with all possible respect :
I believe and hold for certain, all thou hast
revealed to thy holy Church. I hope in
thy infinite goodness and mercy, and love
thee with all my heart.

O my God, I give thee thanks through
Jesus Christ, my only hope, for all the fa-
vours thou hast pleased to bestow on me,
especially for creating me to thy own image
and likeness, for redeeming me with thy
Son's precious blood, for making me a
Christian and preserving me this day.—
Therefore, I beseech thee blessed Virgin,

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and all the Saints, to give thee thanks for me, for ever and ever. Amen.

O my God, give me grace to know wherein I have offended thee, and give me a perfect sorrow for my sins.

"Here you must pause a little, to see if you have committed any sin, calling to mind all the thoughts, words, actions, and omissions of the day; then ask pardon for the faults you have discovered," saying

Because all these sins displease thee, O Sovereign Goodness, I am heartily sorry for having committed them; I most humbly ask pardon for them, and promise by the help of thy grace, not only to avoid the faults for the future, but also to do penance for them.

I can do nothing without thee; assist me, O Lord; destroy by thy invincible power, this wicked inclination which prompts me to evil, and preserve me from all relapses.

O most holy Virgin, who hast had the happiness of being the mother of God, by giving part of thy body to clothe the Eternal Word with thy humanity, pray for me now, and at the hour of death.

O Angel of God, who hast care of me by order of the divine providence, enlighten my soul, protect my heart, and guide all my actions. Amen.

Our Father, &c. Hail Mary, &c. I believe in God, &c. I confess to Almighty God, &c.

An Act of Faith.

O my God! I firmly believe all the sacred truths the Catholic Church believes and teaches, because thou hast revealed them, who neither canst deceive nor be deceived.

An Act of Hope.

O my God! relying upon thy goodness and promises, I hope to obtain pardon for my sins, and life everlasting, through the merits of Jesus Christ, and by the intercession of his blessed Mother and the Saints.

An Act of Love.

O my God! I love thee above all things with my whole heart and soul, purely be-

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serving of all love ; I love also my neigh-
bour as myself for the love of thee I for-
give all who have injured me, and ask par-
don of all I have injured.

Act of Contrition.

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O my God ! I am most heartily sorry for
all my sins, and I detest them above all
things from the bottom of my heart, be-
cause they displease thee, my God, who
art most deserving of all my love for thy
most amiable and adorable perfections, and
I firmly purpose by thy holy grace never
more to offend thee, and to do all that I can
to atone for my sins.

Before Catechism.

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d the Saints.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son,
and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. Blessed
be the holy and undivided Trinity, now
and for ever. Amen.

e all things
purely be.

Come, O Holy Spirit ! fill the hearts of thy
faithful, and kindle in them the fire of thy
love, who hast gathered together the hea-



then of various nations into the union of faith.

V. Send forth thy spirit, and they will be created—*R.* And thou wilt renew the face of the earth.

Let us pray.

O God, who by the light of the Holy Ghost, didst instruct the hearts of the faithful, give us, by this same Holy Spirit, a love and relish of what is right and just, and a constant enjoyment of his comforts, through Jesus Christ our Lord, who with thee, in the unity of the same Holy Ghost, liveth and reigneth one God for ever.—
Amen.

After Catechism.

Lord Jesus Christ, Son of the living God, we beseech thee through thy holy cross and passion, through thy innocent death and glorious resurrection, be gracious and merciful unto us and all sinners—O Jesus! hear us: O Jesus! save us; O Jesus! have mercy upon us, and strengthen our

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faith, increase our hope, and make us perfect in the love of God, and of our neighbour; that in this life we may serve thee alone in true justice, and for ever extol and praise thee with all the Saints in heaven.

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CATECHISM.

CHAPTER I.

QUESTION. Who made you?

ANSWER. GOD.

Q. Why did he make you?

A. That I might know him, love him, and serve him in this world, and be happy with him for ever in the next.

Q. To whose likeness did he make you?

A. To his own image and likeness.

Q. Is this likeness in your body, or in your soul?

A. In the soul.

Q. In what is your soul like to God?

A. Because my soul is a spirit, endowed with understanding and free will, and is immortal, that is to say, can never die.

Q. In what else?

A. That as in God there are three persons and one God; so in man there is one soul and three powers.

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Q. Which are the three powers ?

A. Will, memory, and understanding.

Q. Whether must we take most care of our body or of our soul ?

A. Of our soul.

Q. Why so ?

A. Because: *what doth it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul ?* Mat. xvi 26.

Q. What must we do to save our soul ?

A. We must worship God by faith, hope and charity ; that is—we must believe in him, hope in him, and love him with all our heart.

Q. How shall we know the things which we are to believe ?

A. From the Catholic Church of God, which he has established by innumerable miracles, and illustrated by the lives and deaths of innumerable Saints.

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CHAPTER II.

OF THE APOSTLES' CREED.

Q. WHAT are the chief things which God teaches?

A. They are contained in the Apostles' Creed.

Q. Say the Apostles' Creed?

A. I believe in God the Father Almighty, Creator 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; the third day he rose again from the dead: he ascended into heaven, sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the living 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 life everlasting. Amen.

Q. What is the first article of the Apostles' Creed?

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A. I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Creator of heaven and earth.

Q. What is God?

A. He is the maker and Lord of heaven and earth.

Q. Why is he called Almighty?

A. Because he can do all things, whatsoever he pleases, and nothing is hard or impossible for him.

Q. Why is he called Creator of heaven and earth?

A. Because he made heaven and earth, and all things out of nothing, by his only word.

Q. Had God any beginning?

A. No; he always was, and always will be.

Q. Where is God?

A. God is every where.

Q. Does God know and see all things?

A. Yes; he does know and see all things.

Q. Has God any body?

A. No; God has no body, he is a pure spirit.

Q. Are there more Gods than one?

A. No; there is but one God.

Q. Are there more persons than one in God?

A. Yes ; in God there are three persons.

Q. Which are they ?

A. God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost.

Q. Are they not three Gods ?

A. No ; the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, are all but one and the same God.

Q. Which is the second article ?

A. And in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord.

Q. What do you believe of Jesus Christ ?

A. I believe he is the Son of God, the second person of the blessed Trinity, true God, and true Man.

Q. Why is he true God ?

A. Because he is the true and only Son of God the Father, born of him before all ages, and perfectly equal to him.

Q. Why is he true man ?

A. Because he is the true Son of the blessed Virgin Mary, and has a body and soul like ours.

Q. Was he always both God and man ?

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A. He was always God, equal to his Father, from all eternity ; but he was not always Man, but only from the time he came down from heaven for our redemption.

Q. Why was he made Man ?

A. To save us from sin and hell.

Q. Which is the third article ?

A. Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary.

Q. How was he made Man ?

A. He was conceived and made man by the power of the Holy Ghost, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, without having any man for his father.

Q. Where was our Saviour born ?

A. In a stable at Bethlehem.

Q. On what day was our Saviour born ?

A. On Christmas day.

Q. Which is the fourth article ?

A. Suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried.

Q. What did he suffer ?

A. A bloody sweat, whipping at the pillar, crowning with thorns, and the carriage of his cross.

Q. What else ?

A. He was nailed to a cross, and died upon it between two thieves.

Q. Why did he suffer?

A. For our sins.

Q. On what day did he suffer?

A. On Good Friday.

Q. Where did he suffer?

A. On Mount Calvary.

Q. Why do Catholics make the sign of the Cross?

A. To put us in mind of the blessed Trinity, and that the second Person became Man, and died on the cross.

Q. What puts us in mind of the blessed Trinity, when we make the sign of the cross?

A. These words: *in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.*

Q. What puts us in mind that Christ became a man, and suffered on a cross?

A. The very making or signing ourselves with the sign of the cross.

Q. Which is the fifth article?

A. He descended into hell; the third day he rose again from the dead.

Q. Whither did the soul of our Saviour go after his death?

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A. His soul went down into that part of hell called limbo.

Q. What do you mean by limbo?

A. I mean a place of rest where the souls of the saints were.

Q. Did none go up to heaven before our Saviour?

A. No; they expected him to carry them up there.

Q. What means, the third day he rose again from the dead?

A. It means, that, after he was dead he raised himself to life again the third day.

Q. On what day did Christ rise again from the dead?

A. On Easter-day.

Q. Which is the sixth article?

A. He ascended into heaven; sits at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty.

Q. When did our Saviour go up to heaven?

A. Forty days after he rose again.

Q. Why is he said to sit at the right hand of God the Father? Has God the Father any hands?

A. No; but the meaning of these words

is, that Christ, as God, is equal to his Father; and as man, is in the highest place in heaven.

Q. On what day did our Saviour go up to heaven?

A. On Ascension day.

Q. Which is the seventh article?

A. From thence he shall come to judge the living and the dead.

Q. Will Christ come again?

A. Yes; he will come down from heaven, at the last day, to judge all men.

Q. What are the things he will judge?

A. All our thoughts, words and works.

Q. What will he say to the wicked?

A. *Depart from me ye cursed into everlasting fire.* Mat. 25, 41.

Q. What will he say to the just?

A. *Come ye blessed of my Father, possess the kingdom prepared for you.* Mat. 25, 34.

Q. Will not every man be judged at his death, as well as at the last day?

A. Yes; he will.

Q. Which is the eighth article?

A. I believe in the Holy Ghost.

Q. Who is the Holy Ghost?

A. Trinity.
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A. He is the third Person of the blessed Trinity.

Q. From whom does he proceed?

A. From the Father and the son.

Q. Is he equal to them?

A. Yes; he is the same Lord and God as they are.

Q. When did the Holy Ghost come down upon the Apostles in fiery tongues?

A. On Whit-Sunday.

Q. Why did he come upon them?

A. To enable them to preach the Gospel, and to plant the Church?

Q. Which is the ninth article?

A. The holy Catholic Church, the communion of Saints.

Q. What is the Catholic Church?

A. All the faithful under one head.

Q. Who is the head?

A. Christ Jesus our Lord.

Q. Has the Church any visible head on earth?

A. Yes; the Bishop of Rome, who is the Successor of St. Peter, and commonly called the Pope.

Q. Has the Church of Christ any mark by which we may know it?

A. Yes ; it has these four marks ; it is *One*, it is *Holy*, it is *Catholic*, and *Apostolical*.

Q. How is the Church *one* ?

A. Because all its members agree in *one* faith, are all in *one* communion, and are all under *one* head.

Q. How is the Church *holy* ?

A. By teaching a *holy* doctrine, by in-
viting all to a *holy* life, and by the emi-
nent *holiness* of so many thousands of her
children.

Q. How is the Church *Catholic* or *Uni-
ver al* ?

A. Because she subsists in *all* ages,
teaches *all* nations, and maintains *all* truth.

Q. How is the Church *Apostolical* ?

A. Because she comes down by a per-
petual succession from the *Apostles* of
Christ, and has her doctrine, her orders,
and her mission from them.

Q. Can the Church err in what she
teaches ?

A. No ; she cannot err in matters of
faith.

Q. Why so ?

A. Because Christ has promised, that

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the gate of hell shall not prevail against his Church, and that the Holy Ghost shall teach her all truth, and he himself will abide with her for ever.

Q. What is meant by the communion of Saints ?

A. That in the Church of God, there is a communion of all holy persons, in all holy things.

Q. And have we any communion with the Saints in heaven ?

A. Yes ; we communicate with them as our fellow members under the same head, Christ Jesus, and we are helped by their prayers.

Q. And are the souls in purgatory helped by our prayers ?

A. Yes, they are.

Q. What do you mean by purgatory ?

A. A middle state of souls, suffering for a time on account of their sins

Q. In what cases do souls go to purgatory ?

A. When they die in less sins, which we call venial, or when they have not satisfied the justice of God for former transgressions,

Q. How do you prove there is a purgatory ?

A. Because the scripture often teaches, that God will render to every man according to his works ; and that nothing defiled can enter Heaven ; and that some Christians *shall be saved, yet so as by fire.*—*1st. 15.*

Q. Which is the tenth article ?

A. The forgiveness of sins.

Q. To whom has Christ given power to forgive sins ?

A. To the Apostles and their successors, the Bishops and priests of the Church.

Q. By what sacraments are sins forgiven ?

A. By Baptism and penance.

Q. What is sin ?

A. Any thought, word, deed, or omission against the law of God.

Q. What is original sin ?

A. It is the sin in which we were born.

Q. How came we to be born in sin ?

A. By Adam's sin, when he eat the forbidden fruit.

Q. What is actual sin ?

A. It is the sin which we commit ourselves.

Q. What is mortal sin?

A. That which kills the soul, and deserves hell.

Q. How does mortal sin kill the soul?

A. By destroying the life of the soul, which is the grace of God.

Q. What is venial sin?

A. That which does not kill the soul, yet displeases God.

Q. Which is the eleventh article?

A. The resurrection of the body.

Q. What means the resurrection of the body?

A. That we shall rise again with the same bodies, at the day of judgment.

Q. Which is the twelfth article?

A. Life everlasting.

Q. What means life everlasting?

A. That the good shall live for ever happy in heaven.

Q. What is the happiness of heaven?

A. To see, love and enjoy God for ever.

Q. And shall not the wicked live forever?

A. They shall be punished for ever in the flames of hell.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Q. Will faith alone save us ?

A. No ; it will not without good works.

Q. Can we do any good towards salvation of ourselves ?

A. No, we cannot, without the help of God's grace.

Q. How may we obtain God's grace ?

A. By prayer.

Q. What is prayer ?

A. It is the raising up of our minds to God, whereby we beg for good things, and to be freed from evil.

Q. What think you of those who at their prayers, think not of God, nor of what they say ?

A. If these distractions are wilful, such prayers, instead of pleasing God, offend him.

Q. Which is the best of all prayers ?

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A. The Lord's prayer.

Q. Who made the Lord's prayer?

A. Christ, our Lord.

Q. Say the Lord's prayer.

A. Our father who art in heaven ; hallowed be thy name ; thy kingdom come ; thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven ; give us this day our daily bread ; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us ; and lead us not into temptation ; but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Q. Who is it that is here called our Father?

A. God, who made us all, and who by his grace, is the father of all good Christians.

Q. Why do you say, *our* Father, and not *my* Father?

A. Because we are not to pray for ourselves alone, but for all others.

Q. What do we pray for when we say, hallowed be thy name?

A. That God may be honoured and served by all his creatures.

Q. What means thy kingdom come?

A. That God would come, and be

King in all our hearts by his grace ; and bring us hereafter to his heavenly kingdom.

Q. What means thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven ?

A. That God would enable us by his grace to do his will in all things, as the blessed do in heaven.

Q. What means give us this day our daily bread ?

A. We beg all necessities for soul and body.

Q. What means, forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those that trespass against us ?

A. We beg that God would forgive us our sins, as we forgive others their injuries.

Q. What means, lead us not into temptation ?

A. That God would give us grace not to yield to temptation.

Q. What means deliver us from evil ?

A. We beg that God would free us from all evil of soul and body.

Q. May we desire the saints and angels to pray for us ?

A. Yes, we may,

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Q. How do you prove that saints and angels hear us?

A. *There shall be joy before the angels of God, upon one sinner doing penance.—* Luke xv. 10.

Q. What is the prayer to our blessed Lady, which the Church teaches us?

A. *The Hail Mary.*

Q. Say the *Hail Mary*.

A. Hail Mary, full of Grace, our Lord is with thee; Blessed art thou amongst women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus; Holy Mary, mother of God, pray for us sinners, now, and in the hour of our death. Amen.

Q. How many parts are there in the *Hail Mary*?

A. Three parts.

Q. Who made the two first parts?

A. The angel Gabriel and St. Elizabeth, inspired by the Holy Ghost.

Q. Who made the third part?

A. The Church of God, against those who denied the Virgin Mary to be the Mother of God.

Q. Why say you the *Hail Mary* so often?

A. To put us in mind of the Son of God being made man for us.

Q. For what other reason?

A. To honour the blessed Virgin mother of God, and to beg her prayers for us.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Commandments.

Q. How many commandments are there?

A. Ten.

Q. Who gave the Commandments?

A. God himself, in the old law; and Christ confirmed them in the new.

Q. Which is the First Commandment?

A. I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt not have strange Gods before me. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven thing, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth; Thou shalt not adore them, nor serve them.

Q. What are we commanded by this?

A. To believe, hope in, love and serve,

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one true and living God, and no more.

Q. What is forbidden by this commandment?

A. To worship false Gods or idols; or to give any thing else whatsoever, the honour which belongs to God.

Q. What else is forbidden by this commandment?

A. All false religions; all dealings with the devil; and enquiring after things to come or other secret things, by fortune-tellers or superstitious practices.

Q. What else?

A. All charms, spells, and heathenish observations of omens, dreams, and such like fooleries.

Q. Does this commandment forbid the making of images?

A. It forbids the making them, so as to adore and serve them; that is, it forbids making them our Gods.

Q. Does this commandment forbid all honour and veneration of the Saints and angels?

A. No; we are to honour them as God's special friends and servants; but not with the honour which belongs to God.

Q. And is it allowable to honour relicks, crucifixes, and holy pictures?

A. Yes; with an inferior and relative honour, as they relate to Christ and his saints, and are memorials of them.

Q. May we then pray to relicks or images?

A. No; by no means, for they have no life or sense to hear or help us.

Q. What is the Second Commandment?

A. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.

Q. What are we commanded by the second commandment?

A. To speak with reverence of God and all holy things, and to keep our lawful oaths and vows.

Q. What are we forbidden by it?

A. All false, rash, unjust and unnecessary oaths, as also, cursing, blaspheming and profane words.

Q. What is the Third Commandment?

A. Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath day.

Q. What are we commanded by this?

A. To spend the Sunday in prayer and other religious duties.

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Q. What do you mean by religious duties?

A. I mean such as hearing mass, receiving the sacraments and reading good books, &c.

Q. What are we forbidden by this commandment?

A. All unnecessary work, and sinful profanation of the Lord's day.

Q. What is the Fourth Commandment?

A. Honour thy Father and thy Mother.

Q. What are we commanded by the fourth commandment?

A. To love, honour and obey our parents in all that is not sin.

Q. Are we commanded to obey only our father and mother?

A. Not only them, but also our bishops, pastors, magistrates and masters.

Q. What is forbidden by this commandment?

A. All contempt, stubbornness and disobedience to our lawful superiors.

Q. And what is the duty of parents and other superiors?

A. To take proper care of all under

their charge ; and to bring up their children in the fear of God.

Q. What is the fifth commandment ?

A. Thou shalt not kill.

Q. What does the fifth commandment forbid ?

A. All wilful murder, hatred and revenge.

Q. Does it forbid striking ?

A. Yes ; as anger, quarrelling, and injurious words.

Q. What else ?

A. Giving scandal and bad example.

Q. What is the sixth commandment ?

A. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

Q. What is forbidden by this ?

A. All kinds of sins of uncleanness with another's wife or husband.

Q. What else ?

A. All other kinds of immodesties, by kisses, touches, looks, words or actions.

Q. And what do you think of immodest plays and comedies ?

A. They are also forbidden by this commandment : and it is sinful to be present at them.

Q. What is the seventh commandment ?

A. Thou shalt not steal.

Q. What is forbidden by this commandment?

A. All unjust taking away or keeping what belongs to others.

Q. What else?

A. All manner of cheating in buying or selling, or any other way of wronging our neighbours.

Q. Must we restore ill gotten goods?

A. Yes; if we are able, or else the sin will not be forgiven; we must also pay our debts.

Q. What is the Eighth Commandment?

A. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

Q. What is forbidden by this commandment?

A. All false testimonies, rash judgments, and lies.

Q. What else?

A. All backbiting and detraction, or words and speeches by which our neighbour's honour or reputation is any ways hurt.

Q. What is he bound to do, who has

injured his neighbour by speaking ill of him?

A. He must make him satisfaction, and restore his good name as far as he is able.

Q. What is the Ninth Commandment?

A. Thou shalt not cover thy neighbour's wife.

Q. What is forbidden by this?

A. All lustful thoughts and desires, and all wilful pleasures in the irregular motions of concupiscence.

Q. What is the Tenth Commandment?

A. Thou shalt not cover thy neighbour's goods.

Q. What is forbidden by this?

A. All covetous thoughts and unjust desires of our neighbour's goods and profits.

CHAPTER V.

Of the Commandments of the Church.

Q. Are we bound to obey the commandments of the church?

A. Yes; because Christ has said to the pastors of his church, *he that hears you, hears me; and he that despises you, despises me, Luke xvi. 10.*

Q. How many are the commandments of the church?

A. Chiefly six.

Q. Which are they?

A. 1st. To keep certain appointed days holy : with obligation of resting from servile works.

2nd. To hear mass on Sundays and holy days of obligation.

3rd. To keep fast in lent, the Ember days, the Wednesdays and Fridays in advent, and eves of certain festivals ; and to abstain from flesh on Fridays and Saturdays, (excepting in this Diocese, the Saturdays between Christmas and Candlemas) and on the other appointed days of abstinence.

4th. To confess our sins to our pastor, or other priest duly authorized, at least once a year.

5th. To receive the Blessed sacrament and that at Easter, or thereabouts

6th. Not to marry within certain degrees of kindred, nor privately without witness, nor to solemnize marriage at certain prohibited times.

Q. Why does the Church command us to fast?

A. That by fasting we may satisfy God for our sins.

Q. At what age do persons begin to be obliged to go to confession?

A. When they come to the use of reason, so as to be capable of mortal sin, which is generally supposed to be about the age of seven years.

Q. At what time do they begin to be obliged to communion?

A. When they are sufficiently capable of knowing these sacred mysteries, and of discerning the body of our Lord.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the Sacraments.

Q. What is a sacrament?

A. An outward sign of inward grace; or a sacred and mysterious sign and ceremony ordained by Christ, by which grace is conveyed to our souls.

Q. Do all the sacraments give grace?

A. Yes, if we are duly prepared.

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Q. Whence have the sacraments the power of giving grace ?

A. From Christ's precious blood.

Q. Is it a great happiness to receive the sacraments worthily ?

A. Yes ; it is the greatest happiness in this world.

Q. How many sacraments are there ?

A. These seven, Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Order and Matrimony.

Q. What is Baptism ?

A. It is a sacrament by which we are made Christians, children of God, and heirs of heaven ; and are cleansed from original sin, and actual, if we be guilty of any.

Q. How is baptism given ?

A. By pouring water on the person to be baptized, with the words ordained by Christ.

Q. Which are the words to be said at the same time the water is poured ?

A. *I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.*

Q. What do we promise in baptism ?

A. To renounce the Devil with all his works and pomps.

Q. What is confirmation ?

A. It is a sacrament, in which, by the imposition of the Bishop's hands, we receive the Holy Ghost, in order to make us strong and perfect Christians, and Soldiers of Jesus Christ.

Q. How does the Bishop administer this sacrament ?

A. He prays that the Holy Ghost may come down upon us, and makes the sign of the cross with Chrism on our foreheads.

Q. What is the holy Eucharist ?

A. It is the true body and blood of Christ under the appearance of bread and wine.

Q. Why has Christ given himself to us in this sacrament ?

A. To feed and nourish our souls, and to enable us to perform all Christian duties.

Q. How is the bread and wine changed into the body and blood of Christ ?

A. By the power of God, to whom nothing is hard or impossible ; and by the words of Jesus Christ spoken by the priest in the mass.

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Q. How must we prepare ourselves to receive the blessed sacrament?

A. We must be in the state of grace; and be fasting from midnight.

Q. Is it a great sin to receive unworthily?

A. Yes, it is; *he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh judgement to himself.* 1 Cor. x. 29.

Q. What is it to receive unworthily?

A. To receive in mortal sin.

Q. What is the Mass?

A. It is the unbloody sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ.

Q. What are the ends for which we are to offer up this sacrifice?

A. 1st. For God's honour and glory. 2dly. In thanksgiving for all his benefits, and as a perpetual memorial of the passion and death of his Son. 3dly. For obtaining pardon of our sins. And 4thly for obtaining all graces and blessings, through Jesus Christ.

Q. How must we hear mass?

A. With very great devotion and attention,

Q. What is the sacrament of penance? sorry for

A. It is a sacrament in which, by the priest's absolution, joined with contrition, confession and satisfaction, the sins are forgiven which we have committed after baptism. who is
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Q. How do you prove that the priest has power to absolve sinners, if they be truly penitent? sorry for
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A. From the words of Christ; *whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them.* St. John xx 23. Q. H
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Q. What are the parts of penance? A. V

A. Contrition, confession, and satisfaction. and ma
medita

Q. What is contrition? Q.

A. A hearty sorrow for our sins, by which we have offended so good a God, with a firm purpose of amendment. A.

Q. What is a firm purpose of amendment? lie to
fession

A. It is a resolution, by the grace of God, not only to avoid sin, but also the occasion of it. Q.

Q. Why are we to be sorry for our sins? leave

A. The chief and best motive to be A.
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penance, sorry for our sins, is, for the love of God, who is infinitely good in himself, and infinitely good to us; and therefore, we ought to be exceedingly grieved for having offended him.

Q. What other motives have we to be sorry for our sins?

A. Because by them we lose heaven, and deserve hell.

Q. How may we obtain this hearty contrition and sorrow for our sins?

A. We must earnestly beg it of God, and make use of such considerations and meditations as may move us to it.

Q. What is confession?

A. It is to accuse ourselves of all our sins to a priest.

Q. What if one wilfully conceal a mortal sin in confession?

A. He commits a great sin by telling a lie to the Holy Ghost, and makes his confession nothing worth.

Q. What must we do, that we may leave out no sin in confession?

A. We must carefully examine our conscience upon the ten commandments, the seven deadly sins, &c.

Q. How many things then have we to do by way of preparation before confession?

A. Four things, 1. We must heartily pray to God for his grace to help us. 2. We must carefully examine our conscience. 3. We must beg pardon of God, and be very sorry from our hearts for offending him. And 4. We must resolve to renounce our sins, and begin a new life for the future.

Q. What is satisfaction?

A. It is doing the penance given by the priest.

Q. What is an indulgence?

A. It is a releasing of temporal punishment, which often remains due to sin, after the guilt has been remitted by the sacrament of penance.

Q. What is Extreme Unction?

A. It is a sacrament which gives grace to die well.

Q. When is this sacrament given?

A. When we are in danger of death by sickness.

Q. What is Holy Order?

A. It is a sacrament by which bishops,

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priests, &c. are ordained and receive grace and power to perform the duties belonging to their charge

Q. What is Matrimony?

A. It is a sacrament which gives grace to the married couple to love one another, and bring up their children in the fear of God.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Virtues and Vices, &c.

Q. How many are the Theological Virtues?

A. Three; Faith, Hope, and Charity.

Q. What is Faith?

A. It is a gift of God infused into our souls, by which we believe without doubting, all that he has taught and the church proposes; because God cannot deceive nor be deceived.

Q. What is Hope?

A. It is a gift of God, by which, relying on his promises, and power to fulfil them, we hope for eternal salvation, and all things necessary for obtaining it.

Q. What is Charity?

A. It is the love of God above all things, because he is infinitely good; and the love of our neighbour as ourselves, for God's sake.

Q. How many are the Cardinal Virtues?

A. Four; Prudence, Justice, Fortitude and Temperance.

Q. How many are the gifts of the Holy Ghost?

A. Seven; Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Fortitude, Knowledge, Godliness, and the fear of our Lord.

Q. How many are the fruits of the Holy Ghost?

A. Twelve; 1. Charity; 2. Joy. 3. Peace. 4. Patience. 5. Benignity. 6. Goodness. 7. Longanimity. 8. Mildness. 9. Faith. 10. Modesty. 11. Continency. 12. Chastity.

Q. Which are the two precepts of Charity?

A. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, with thy whole soul, with all thy strength, and with all thy mind. 2. And thy neighbour as thyself.

Q. Say the seven corporal works of mercy?

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A. 1. To feed the hungry; 2. To give drink to the thirsty; 3. To clothe the naked; 4. To visit and ransom the captives; 5. To harbour the harbourless; 6. To visit the sick; 7. To bury the dead.

Q. Say the seven works of Mercy spiritual.

A. 1. To admonish the sinner; 2. To instruct the ignorant; 3. To counsel the doubtful; 4. To comfort the sorrowful; 5. To bear wrongs patiently; 6. To forgive all injuries; 7. To pray for the living and the dead.

Q. Say the eight beatitudes.

A. 1. Blessed are the poor in spirit, for their's is the kingdom of heaven; 2. Blessed are the meek, for they shall possess the land. 3. Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted. 4. Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after Justice, for they shall be filled. 5. Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy. 6. Blessed are the clean of heart, for they shall see God. 7. Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God. 8. Blessed are they that

suffer persecution for justice sake, for their's is the kingdom of heaven.

Q. Say the seven deadly sins.

A. 1. Pride ; 2. Covetousness ; 3. Lust ; 4. Wrath ; 5. Gluttony ; 6. Envy ; 7. Sloth.

Q. Say the contrary virtues.

A. 1. Humility ; 2. Liberality ; 3. Chastity ; 4. Meekness ; 5. Temperance ; 6. Brotherly Love ; 7. Diligence.

Q. Say the six sins against the Holy Ghost.

A. 1. Presumption of God's mercy ; 2. Despair ; 3. Impugning the known truth ; 4. Envy at another's spiritual good ; 5. Obstinacy in sin ; 6. Final impenitence.

Q. Say the four crying sins to heaven for vengeance.

A. 1. Wilful murder ; 2. Sodomy ; 3. Oppression of the poor ; 4. Defrauding labourers of their wages.

Q. Say the nine ways of being accessory to another person's sins.

A. 1. By counsel ; 2. By Command ; 3. By consent ; 4. By provocation ; 5. By Praise or Flattery ; 6. Concealment ;

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7. By Partaking. 8. By Silence. 9. By Defence of ill done.

Q. Say the three eminent good works.

A. 1. Alms deeds; 2. Prayers; 3. Fasting.

Q. Say the three evangelical counsels.

A. 1. Voluntary poverty; 2. Perpetual chastity; 3. Entire obedience.

Q. Say the four last things to be remembered.

A. 1. Death; 2. Judgment; 3. Heaven; 4. Hell.

A FULLER INSTRUCTION

CONCERNING THE

HOLY EUCHARIST

AND

COMMUNION.

Translated from the French Catechism

of

JOHN JOSEPH LANGUET, *formerly*

Archbishop of SENS.

Q. WHAT is the Holy Eucharist?

A. It is a sacrament, which contains the body and blood, the soul and divinity of Jesus Christ, under the forms and appearances of bread and wine.

Q. Is it not bread and wine which is first put upon the altar, for the celebration of the Mass?

A. Yes; it is always bread and wine

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Until the priest pronounces the words of consecration during the Mass.

Q. What happens by these words?

A. The bread is changed into the body of Jesus Christ, and the wine into his blood.

Q. Do you believe this firmly?

A. Yes; and as firmly as if I saw it with my eyes, because Jesus Christ has said it.

Q. What is this change called?

A. It is called *Transubstantiation*;—that is to say, a change of one substance into another.

Q. Does any thing remain of the bread and wine after consecration?

A. Nothing remains of them but the forms or appearances?

Q. What do you mean by forms or appearances?

A. I mean that which appears to our senses; as the figure, the colour and the taste.

Q. Is there any thing under the form of bread, but the body of Jesus Christ?

A. There is also there his blood, his soul, his divinity; in short, the whole person of Jesus Christ.

Q. And under the form of wine ?

A. Jesus Christ is also wholly there.

Q. When the priest breaks the consecrated Host, does he also break the body of Jesus Christ ?

A. No ; Jesus Christ is under the forms in such a manner that he cannot be divided.

Q. When the Host is divided, under which part is Jesus Christ ?

A. He is whole under each part.

Q. Does he who receives but one part of the Host, or but one form, receive Jesus Christ whole and entire ?

A. Yes ; because Jesus Christ is whole under each form, and under each part of the forms.

Q. Does Jesus Christ leave heaven to come into the Eucharist ?

A. No : he is at the same time in Heaven, and under each of the consecrated Hosts in the world

Q. How can all this be done ?

A. By the Almighty power of God, who can do what he will.

Q. What is communion ?

A. It is the receiving of the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

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Q. Should we desire to receive it often?

A. Yes ; on account of the great effects which communion produces in us.

Q. Which are the effects of communion?

A. 1. It unites us intimately with Jesus Christ, who becomes really our nourishment ; 2. It increases in us the spiritual life in grace ; 3. It moderates the violence of our passions, and weakens concupiscence ; 4. It is a pledge of eternal life, and of a glorious resurrection ; 5. It is a memorial of the death of our Lord.

Q. Does the Holy Eucharist work these effects in all who receive it ?

A. There are some, who by their communions draw upon themselves the curse of God.

Q. Who are they ?

A. They who receive unworthily.

Q. What is it to receive unworthily ?

A. It is to receive with a conscience defiled by mortal sin.

Q. Is it a great sin to receive thus ?

A. Yes : it is to profane the body and blood of Jesus Christ.

Q. Do those receive the body and blood of Jesus Christ ?

A. Yes ; but to their own judgment.

Q. How can a man avoid so great a crime ?

A. In clearing his conscience by a good confession before communion ?

Q. What other preparation is required before communion ?

A. To be fasting ; that is, to have neither eat nor drank from midnight.

Q. With what sentiments are we to approach the Holy communion ?

A. With great devotion, with a fervent love for Jesus Christ, and with a profound humility.

Q. At what time are we more strictly obliged to receive ?

A. At *Easter*, and when we are in danger of death.

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APPROBATION.

*WE permit to the Faithful
of this Diocese, the use of the
Book entituled "A CATECHISM:
or, short abridgment of Chris-
tian Doctrine."*



J. O. PLESSIS,

Catholic Bishop of Quebec.

QUEBEC, 28th Augt. 1813.

