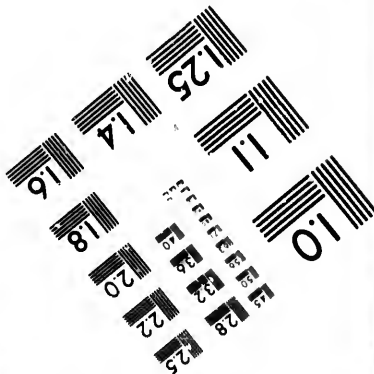
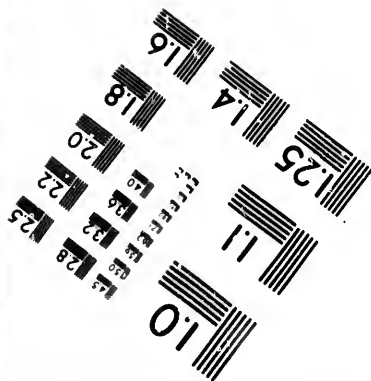
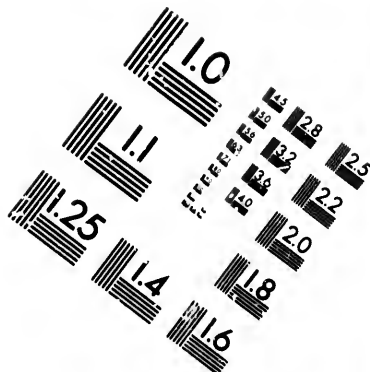




**23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503**

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1985

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

- ☐ Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- ☐ Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- ☐ Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- ☐ Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- ☐ Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- ☐ Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- ☐ Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- ☐ Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- ☒ Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- ☐ Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- ☐ Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- ☐ Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- ☐ Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- ☐ Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- ☒ Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- ☐ Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- ☒ Showthrough/
Transparence
- ☐ Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- ☐ Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- ☐ Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- ☐ Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

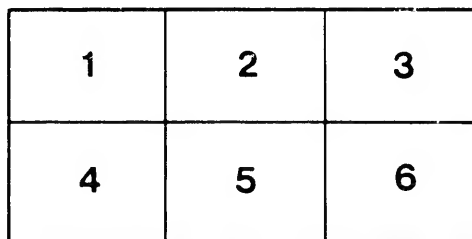
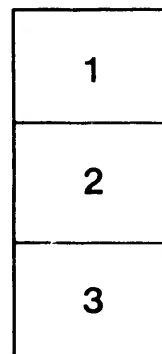
Seminary of Quebec
Library

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Séminaire de Québec
Bibliothèque

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

10

CH

105 Cat. Can.
7121

A
CATECHISM:
OR
SHORT ABRIDGMENT
OF
CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE,
NEWLY REVISED
FOR THE USE OF THE
CATHOLIC CHURCH.

STANSTEAD....PRINTED.
1824.

B

A
T

T
T

T
C
S.
A
T

C

is
36

**Holy Days of Obligation through-
out the Diocese of Quebec.**

All Sundays.

**The Circumcision of our Lord.
Jan. 1.**

The Epiphany of our Lord. Jan. 6.

**The Annunciation of the B. V. M.
March 25.**

**The Ascension of our Lord,
Corpus Christi Day.**

S. S. Peter and Paul, June 29.

All Saints Day, Nov. 1.

**The Conception of the B. V. M.
Dec. 8.**

Christmas Day, Dec. 25.

When the feast of the Annunciation
is removed to another day than the
26th of March, it is a working day.

Festival Days of Devotion.

Monday and Tuesday in Easter week.

Monday and Tuesday in Whitsuntide week.

The eighth day after Corpus Christi day.

The feast of St. Stephen, Mart. Dec. 26.

The feast of St. John, ap. Dec. 27.



Solemnities removed to the Sundays.

The first Sunday in February — the Purification of the B. V. M.

The first Sunday after the 19th of February — St. Matthias.

The first Sunday after the 16th of March — St. Joseph.

The first Sunday in May — St. Philip and St. James.

The first Sunday after the 20th
of June—St. John Baptist.

The first Sunday after the 16th
of July—St. James.

The first Sunday after the 23d
of July—St. Ann.

The first Sunday after the 6th of
August—St. Lawrence.

The first Sunday after the 15th
of August—the Assumption of
the B. V. M.—St. Bartholomew.

The first Sunday after the 23d
of August—St. Lewis.

The second Sunday in Sept.—the
Nativity of the B. V. M.

The first Sunday after the 16th
—St. Matthew.

The first Sunday after the 23d—
St. Michael.

The first Sunday after the 24th
Oct.—St. Simon & St. Jude.

The first Sunday after the 19th
of November—St. Andrew.

The Sunday before the Conception—St. Francis Xavier.

The Sunday before Christmas day—St. Thomas.



Particular Feasts falling on

THE SUNDAYS.

The third Sunday after Easter—the Holy Family of Jesus, Mary, Joseph.

The second Sunday in July—the Dedication of the Cathedral Church.

FASTING DAYS.

1. All the days in Lent, except Sundays.
2. The Ember days, or
The Wednesdays, Fridays, and

**Saturdays next following the
first Sunday of Lent.**

Whit-Sunday.

**The Exaltation of the holy
Cross, and the third Sunday of
Advent.**

**3. The following Eves or Vigils.
Of Christmas-day.**

Of Whit-Sunday.

Of St. John Baptist.

Of St. Peter and Paul.

Of St. Lawrence.

Of the Assumption of the V.M.

Of St. Matthew.

Of St. Simon and Jude.

Of All Saints.

Of St. Andrew.

**N. B. If any of these Eves
fall upon a Sunday, the fast day
is to be kept upon the Saturday
before.**

When the solemnity of a feast is translated to the Sunday, the fast day is kept on the Saturday, the eve of that feast.

If the feast fall on Saturday, the fast day is kept on Friday.

Days of abstinence from fresh meat, though not fasts.

1. All Sundays in Lent.
2. St. Mark's day, unless it falls in Easter week.
3. Rogation days, being the three days before Ascension day.
4. All Fridays throughout the year.
5. All Saturdays, except from Christmas-day, till the solemnity of the Purification.

N. B. If Christmas-day falls on Friday or Saturday, it is not kept with abstinence from flesh.

9
In the name of the Father, of
the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.
Amen.

The Lord's Prayer.

Our Father who art in heaven,
hallowed be thy name: thy king-
dom 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 tempta-
tion: but deliver us from evil.—
Amen.

The Angelical Salutation.

Hail Mary, full of grace, our
Lord is 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 the 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 the blessed Mary, ever Virgin, blessed Michael the Archangel, blessed St. John the Baptist, the holy Apostles St. Peter and 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.

The Ten Commandments.

I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt not have any strange Gods before me: Thou shalt not make to thyself a graven thing, nor the likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above, or in the Earth below, or of things that are in the water under the Earth: Thou shalt not adore nor worship them. I am the Lord thy God, strong and jealous, visiting the sins of the Fathers upon their Children, to the third and fourth generation of them that

hate me: and shewing mercy to thousands of those that love me and keep my commandments.

II. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.

III. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day.

IV. Honour thy Father and Mother.

V. Thou shalt not kill.

VI. Thou shalt not commit Adultery.

VII. Thou shalt not steal.

VIII. — Thou shalt not bear false Witness against thy Neighbour.

IX. Thou shalt not desire thy Neighbour's Wife.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy Neighbour's Goods.

The Commandments of the Church.

1. To keep certain appointed days holy; with obligation of resting from servile works.

2. To hear mass on Sundays and holidays of obligation.

3. To keep fast in Lent, the Ember days, 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.

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

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

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

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.

B

An Act of Love.

O my God! I love thee above all things with my whole heart and soul, purely because thou art infinitely amiable and deserving of all love; I love also my neighbour as myself, for the love of thee.

Act of Contrition.

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, because 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 penance.

THE ANGELUS DOMINI.

1. The Angel of the Lord declared unto Mary: and she conceived of the Holy Ghost. *Hail Mary, & Holy Mary, &c.*

2 Behold the hand-maid of the Lord: be it done unto me according to thy Word. *Hail Mary, & Holy Mary, &c.*

3 And the Word was made flesh: and dwell among us. *Hail Mary, & Holy Mary, &c.*

V. Pray for us, O Holy Mother of God.

R. That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.

Let us pray:

Pour forth, we beseech thee, O Lord! thy grace into our hearts; that we, to whom the Incarnation of Christ, thy Son, was made

known by the message of an angel, may, by his passion and cross, be brought to the glory of his resurrection, through the same Christ our Lord. Amen.

May the Divine assistance always remain with us. Amen.

And may the souls of the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace. Amen.

A PRAYER BEFORE MEAT.

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

A PRAYER AFTER MEAT.

We give thee thanks, Almighty God, for all thy benefits, who livest and reignest, forever. Amen.

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 forever 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.

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.

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?

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 & 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?

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.

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 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 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* communion, and are all under *one* head.

Q. How is the Church *Holy*?

A. By teaching a *Holy* doctrine, by inviting all to a *holy* life, and by the eminent *holiness* of so many thousands of her children.

Q. How is the Church *Catholic*, or *Universal*?

A. Because she subsists in all

ages, teaches *all* nations, and maintains *all* truth.

Q, How is the Church *Apos-
tolic*?

A Because she comes down by a perpetual 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 *the gates 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 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.* 1 Cor. iii. 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 for ever?

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 prayery?

A. The Lord's prayer.

Q. Who made the Lord's prayer?

A. Christ our Lord.

Q. Say 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.

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.

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*.

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 at 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 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 nor worship them.

Q. What are we commanded by this?

A. To believe, hope in, love and serve, 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 relies 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 that thou keep holy the Sabbath day.

Q. What are we commanded by this?

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

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, 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 neighbour.

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 in 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 covet thy neighbour's wife.

Q. What is forbidden by this?

A. All lustful thoughts and desires, and all wilful pleasure in

the irregular motions of concupiscence.

Q. What is the Tenth commandment?

A. Thou shalt not covet 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?

(Page 14.)

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 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.

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 that 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.

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. Yee, it is; *he that eats and drinks unworthily, eats and drinks judgment to himself.* 1 Cor. xi. 29.

Q. What is 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. 3rdly. For obtaining pardon of our sins. And 4thly, for obtaining a'l 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?

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.

Q. How do you prove that the priest has power to absolve sinners, if they be truly penitent?

A. From the words of Christ: *whoso sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them.* St. John, xx. 23.

Q. What are the parts of penance?

A. Contrition, Confession, and Satisfaction.

Q. What is Contrition?

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

Q. What is a firm purpose of amendment?

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

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

A. The chief and best motive to be 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 use 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?

E

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, 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.

• 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 spiritual works of mercy.

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 theirs 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 com-

sorted. 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 theirs 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, Charity; 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 sin.

A. 1, By counsel; 2, By command; 3, By consent; 4, By provocation; 5, By praise or flattery; 6, By concealment; 7, By partaking; 8, By silence; 9, By defence of ill done.

Q. Say the three eminent good works.

A. 1, Alms deed; 2, Prayer;
3, Fasting.

Q. Say the three evangelical
counsel.

A. 1, Voluntary poverty; 2,
Perpetual chastity; 3, Entire o-
bedience.

Q. Say the four last things to
be remembered.

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

THE SMALL CATECHISM.



In the name of the Father, and
of the Son, and of the Holy
Ghost. Amen.

Q. WHY do you make the
sign of the Cross?

A. To beg, that Jesus Christ,
by his Cross and Passion, may
bless and protect me.

Q. What do you believe Jesus
Christ to be?

A. True God and true Man.

Q. Who is God?

A. The Creator and Sovereign
Lord of Heaven and Earth, and
of all things.

Q. How many Gods are there?

A. There is but one God, who will reward the good, and punish the wicked.

Q. How many Persons are there in God?

A. Three Divine Persons, really distinct, and equal in all things.

Q. How do you call the three Divine Persons?

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

Q. Is the Father God?

A. Yes, the Father is God, and the First Person of the blessed Trinity.

Q. Is the Son God?

A. Yes, the Son is God, and the Second Person of the blessed Trinity.

Q. Is the Holy Ghost God?

A. Yes, the Holy Ghost is God, and the Third Person of the blessed Trinity.

Q. What means the blessed Trinity?

A. One God in three Divine Persons.

Q. Are the three Divine Persons three Gods?

A. No, they are *one only God*, having but one and the same Divine Nature; and they are from Eternity.

Q. What means the Incarnation?

A. That God the Son, the Second Person of the blessed Trinity, *was made man*.

Q. How did God the Son become Man?

A. He *was conceived by the Holy Ghost, and born of the Virgin Mary.* Ap. Cr.

Q. What do you mean by saying, that the Son of God *was conceived by the Holy Ghost?*

A. I mean, that he assumed human nature, that is, a body and soul like ours, by *the power and operation of the Holy Ghost.*

Q. Where did God the Son take a body and soul like ours?

A. In the chaste womb of the Virgin Mary; and *he was born Man of her.*

LESSON II.

On Jesus Christ.

Q. How do you call God the Son made Man?

A. *Jesus Christ.*

Q. Why did Christ become man?

A. *To redeem and save us.*

Q. How did Christ redeem and save us?

A. By his sufferings and death on the Cross.

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

A. On Easter Sunday, *the third day* after he was crucified, *he rose* in Body and Soul, glorious and immortal *from the dead*. Ap. Cr.

Q. How long did Christ stay on earth after his resurrection?

A. Forty days, to shew that he was truly risen from the dead; and to instruct his Apostles.

Q. After Christ had remained forty days on earth, where did he go?

A. *He ascended into Heaven; and from thence he will come, at the last day, to Judge all men.*—
Ap. Cr.

Q. What will Christ say to the good, on the last day?

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

Q. What shall Christ say to the wicked, on the last day?

A. *Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, which was prepared for the devil and his angels. Mat. 25. 41.*

Q. Where must the wicked go at the last day?

A. *They shall go, both Body and Soul, into everlasting punishment.*

Q. And where will the just go at the last day?

A. *The Just will enter, with glorious and immortal bodies, into life everlasting. Mat. 25. 46.*

LESSON III.

On the Ten Commandments.

Q. *What good shall I do, that I may have life everlasting?* Mat. 19. 16.

A. *If thou wilt enter into life, says Christ, keep the commandments.* Mat. 19. 17.

Q. What Commandments am I to keep?

A. The Ten Commandments of God.

Q. Say the Ten Commandments of God?

A. 1. I am the Lord thy God, thou shalt not have strange Gods before me.

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

3. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath Day.

4. Honor thy Father and thy Mother.

5. Thou shalt not kill.

6. Thou shalt not commit Adultery.

7. Thou shalt not steal.

8. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour.

9. Thou shalt not covet thy Neighbour's Wife.

10. Thou shalt not covet thy Neighbour's Goods. Exodus 20.

Q. To how many Commandments may the Ten Commandments be reduced?

A. To these two principal Commandments, which are the two great precepts of Charity: *Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with thy whole Heart, and with thy whole Soul, and with all thy*

Strength, and with all thy mind, and thy Neighbour as thyself—this do, and thou shalt live. Luke 10. Mark 12.

Q. And who is my Neighbour? Luke 10. 29.

A. Mankind of every description, and without any exception of persons, even those who injure us, or differ from us in Religion.

Q. How am I to love my Neighbour as myself?

A. As you would, says Christ, that men should do to you, do you also to them in like manner. Luke 6. 31.

Q. What particular duties are required of me, by that rule?

A. Never to injure your Neighbour by word or deed, in his person, property, or character; to wish well to him, and to pray for him, and always to assist him,

as far as you are able, in his spiritual and corporal necessities.

Q. Am I also obliged to love my enemies.

A. Most certainly, *Love your enemies* says Christ, *do good to them that hate you; bless them that curse you; and pray for them that persecute and calumniate you.* Luke 6. Mat. 5.

LESSON IV.

On the Commandments of the Church.

Q. Are there any other Commandments besides the Ten Commandments of God?

A. There are, the Commandments or Precepts of the Church, which are chiefly six.

Q. Say the Six Commandments of the Church?

A. 1. To hear Mass on Sundays, and all holidays of obligation.

2. To fast and abstain on the days commanded.

3. To confess our sins at least once a year.

4 To receive *worthily* the blessed Eucharist at Easter, or within the time appointed.

5. To contribute to the support of our Pastors.

6. Not to solemnize marriage at forbidden times, nor to marry persons within the forbidden degrees of kindred or otherwise prohibited by the Church, nor clandestinely.

Q. Do the Precepts of the Church oblige under pain of mortal sin?

A. Yes, *He that will not hear the Church, says Christ. let him be to thee as the Heathen and the Publican.* Luke 10. Mat. 18.

Q. What is necessary to keep the commandments of God and of his church?

A. The Grace of God, which is to be obtained chiefly by prayer and the Sacraments.

LESSON V.

On the Sacraments.

Q. What is a Sacrament?

A. A visible, that is, an outward sign or action, instituted by Christ, to give grace.

Q. How many Sacraments are there?

A. Seven; Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Order, and Matrimony.

Q. What is Baptism?

A. A Sacrament, which cleanses from original sin, makes us Christians and Children of God, and Heirs to the Kingdom of Heaven.

Q. What is Confirmation?

A. A Sacrament, which makes us strong and perfect Christians.

Q. What is the blessed Eucharist?

A. The Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ, under the appearances of Bread and Wine.

Q. What is the Mass?

A. The sacrifice of the Body and the Blood of Christ, which are really present under the appearances of Bread and Wine; and are offered to God by the Priest, for the living and the dead.

Q What is Penance.

A A Sacrament, by which the sins are forgiven, which are committed after Baptism.

Q What is Extreme Unction?

A A Sacrament which gives grace to die well; and is instituted chiefly for the spiritual strength and Comfort of dying persons.

Q What is Holy Order?

A A Sacrament which gives Bishops, Priests, and inferior Clergy to the Church; and enables them to perform their several duties in it.

Q What is Matrimony?

A A Sacrament, which gives grace to the Husband and Wife to live happy together; and to bring up their children in the love and fear of God.

LESSON VI.

On Prayer.

Q. What is prayer?

A. An elevation of the soul to God, to adore him, to bless his holy name, to praise his goodness, and to return him thanks for his benefits.

Q. Is Prayer any thing else?

A. It is an humble petition to God, for all necessities for soul and body.

Q. After what manner should we pray?

A. With all possible attention and devotion, and in a respectful posture, *on bended knees.*

Q. At what particular times should we pray?

A. On Sundays and holidays, every morning and every night, and in all dangers, temptations, and afflictions.

Q. What Prayers are most recommended to us?

A. the Lord's Prayer, the Hail Mary, the Apostles' Creed, and the Confiteor, or General Confession.

Q. Does the Church also recommend the Acts of Faith, Hope, and Charity?

A. Yes, most earnestly—they are an excellent form of prayer; and remind us of our chief duties to God.

Q. What are our chief duties to God?

A. To believe in him, to hope in him, and to love him.

Q. Why do you make an act of Contrition before the Acts of Faith Hope, and Charity?

A. To obtain pardon of my sins; and thereby to render my prayers more acceptable to God, and more beneficial to myself.

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 till 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 from 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.

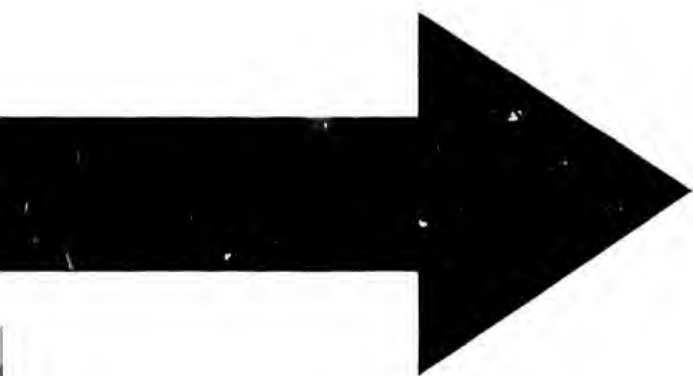
Q. Does Jesus Christ leave heaven to come into the Eucharist?

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.





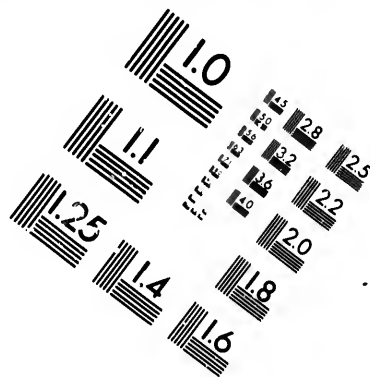
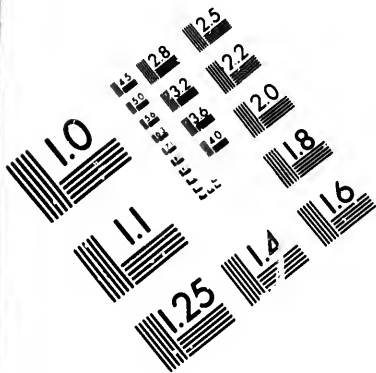
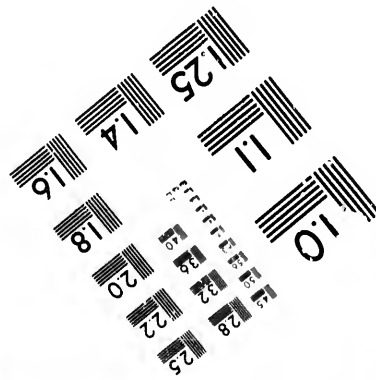
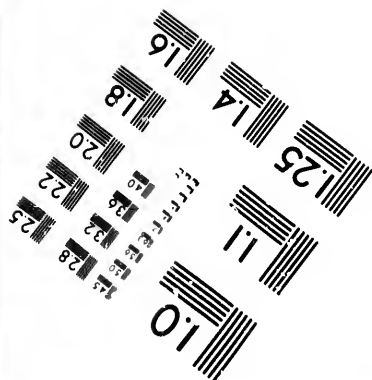
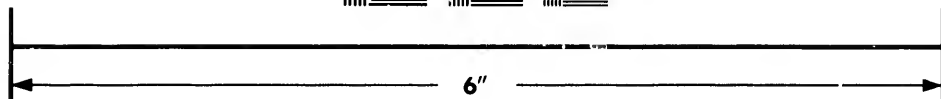
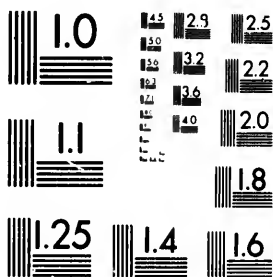


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

14 28
32 25
22
20
9

101

Q. What is communion?

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

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 of 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 fervent love for Jesus Christ, and with a profound humility.

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

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



