

before ; so, at the second *Memento*, you pray for the dead.

The *Pater Noster* prepares you for worthy receiving, in which you pray for it, and to be delivered from all sin. At *Pax tecum*, you behold him risen again ; and at *Agnus Dei, &c.*, receive him immortal.

At the *Communion* and *Post-Communion*, you render him thanks. At the *Benediction*, you attend him to the mount, from whence he ascends.

At the *Dominus vobiscum*, and *St. John's Gosple*, you are fervent in prayer, expecting the coming of the Holy Ghost.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE COLOURS USED BY THE CHURCH AT DIVINE SERVICE.

The *White* colour is used upon all festival days of Angels, Confessors, and Virgins, to represent to us the imitation of their holy chastity and purity of life ; as also upon the Nativity, Resurrection, and Ascension of our Saviour Jesus Christ, Corpus Christi, and other solemnities of the great mysteries of our faith, which are to be celebrated in the white colour, being the symbol of joy : witness our Saviour's glorious splendour at his Transfiguration ; the two angels in white, who declared his Resurrection ; and the joyful white robes of his saints in heaven. *Apoc. 3. 4.*

The *Red* colour is used on the feast of the Holy Cross, of the Apostles, and blessed Martyrs, to show that their glorious passage from this valley of tears to eternal joy, was through the Red Sea of many tribulations ; and that their glory was purchased at the price of their blood : " They dyed their robes in the blood of the Lamb." *Apoc. c. 7.*

The *Green* is the proper colour of the church from the octave of the Epiphany, till Septuagesima ; and from the octave of Pentecost, till Advent, exclusively, containing the greater part of the whole year ; and shows, that our time is industriously to be employed for purchasing heaven, which is to be gained by force, well represented by this colour, the hieroglyphic of youth, and consequently betokening the courage-

ous and vigorous strength in virtuous exercises, wherewith the celestial city is to be conquered.

The *Violet* is a kind of blue, resembling the colour of the sky or heaven, which we know will be shut to all sinners, who shall not by true repentance amend ; and therefore, this colour is used in the church all Lent and Advent, the proper times allotted for the practice of the worthy fruits of holy penance and satisfaction for our sins.

The *Black* is the mourning standard of the church, displayed upon her altars, and other ornaments, in the mournful times, wherein we celebrate the death and passion of our loving Lord and Divine Redeemer, Jesus Christ. It is used also at the office of the dead ; thereby to testify as well a civil respect from nature, for the present separation from our friends, as to stir also up in us a true compassion of their souls' temporal great pain in purgatory, for whose speedy relief we ought most heartily to pray.

Those ornaments of the church, if not very rich, at least ought to be comely and decent, as well in regard of the great reverence which is due to those sacred mysteries, as also that these divine actions should be held in great veneration ; and thereby more movingly represent to us Christ's bitter death and passion, as I have already declared by the meaning of these several ornaments belonging to the priest ; the antiquity and use whereof well appears in England by that of St. Gregory the Great, who above a thousand years ago sent into England vessels for the altar, relics, books, and ornaments for the priests and clerks, as V. Bede and most historians declare.

ON THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

This sign is prescribed in our Rituals to be frequently used, particularly in the administration of baptism, and in the sacrifice of the altar, to signify that all grace is derived from the passion of Christ. The cross, besides, is marked on all parts of the dress of our priests, and on the vessels appropriated to the service, to denote their destination. On the altars is raised a cross, with the figure of a dead Christ on it, to bring to our mind, that it was he who died for the sins of the world, and that there is no other