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by the Rubric to communicate on that day, and that the Eucharist or Christian Passover was instituted at a Passover, sprang out of it, took the place of it, and made what was a Jewish and local Sacrament a Christian and a Catholic one. So completely was the Passover associated with Easter in the minds of the translators of the Bible, that they render the Greek $\pi u \sigma \gamma u$, by Easter, in Acts xII. 4, and it is much to be regretted that in the revised Lectionary, lessons in no way bearing upon the Sacramental Losson of Easter, have been dealor substituted on Monday in Easter week for lessons containing an account of the manna bread from heaven and the water from the rock, types of the bread and wine in the Holy Eucharist. It is not to be understood, of course, that the reception of the Eucharist is confined to the Easter Communion (though this practice is too common), but that on that day we celebrate the Lord's Supper with a special solemnity, while admitting the propriety of weekly communion, just as we magnify the Resurrection on the same day, and yet commemorate that great event in a lesser degree every Lord's day. We are then compelled to regard the Eucharist as having an intimate connexion with the Passover, at least the service of the Church indicates so much, on the principal of the Lex orandi, being the Lex credendi. Let us then examine its name and The word is a translation of the Hebrew Pesach, and the Greek $\pi u \sigma \gamma u$, meaning a passing or skipping over, and in our authorized version, means sometimes the whole Festival, but more frequently the Paschal Lamb, as for instance, to "sacrifice the Passover" (Deut. vi. 2) "to kill" the Passover (Mark XIV. 12) and "to roast" the Passover (2 Chron. XXXV. 13.) It was not a Levitical Sacrifice, as it was instituted before the Law was given, and the original Passover in Egypt was what no subsequent Passover was, a sin offering and a sacrifice of atonement; all Passevers except the first, were Memorial Sacrifices of the original one. It seems very obvi-