VISIT OF THE CITIZENS OF BUFFALO TO TORONTO. The Mayor, on behalf of the people of Buffalo, having accepted the invitation of the members of the Legislature and the Corporation, to visit Toronto, Thursday last was chosen as the most convenient day for the occasion. The steamer Chief Justice, Capt. Colcleugh, was chartered to bring the company from Lewiston, and a committee of reception, consisting of Mr. Morrison, M P.P., Mr. Alderman Campbell, Mr. A. H. Armour, and Mr. Ridout, left Toronto in that vessel on the morning of the same day. Owing to an accident, of a triffin, nature, the company did not reach Lewiston till two o'clock. The party arrived at Toronto at half-past five, p m., and notwithstanding the rain which had fallen in torrents during the afternoon, a large number of our townsmen were waiting for the guests on the wharf. The welcome accorded to them was hearty, and the whole appearance of the mass of people could not but feel gratifying to our neighbours. So soon as the steamer was safely moored alongside the wharf; the gentlemen of the Buffalo party landed and were received by the Mayor, Alder-men and Councilmen of the city, and many of our leading Legislators and citizens. The Mayor of Toronto then addressed the guesta in the following terms:---

" Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen of Buffolo.

"On behalf of the citizens of Toronto, I beg leave most cordially to welcome you on your arrival in our city, and to express the hope that we may be able to render your visit, which is an acceptable to us, as pleasant and agreeable to yourselves.

It will be a very delightful result of the interchange of courselves.

It will be a very delightful result of the interchange of courtesies between the people of two neighbouring cities, of the same origin, should it be the means of cementing those friendly rela-tions between us, which must be as gratifying to our feelings as Christians and neighbours, as they must be mutually beneficial to

The visitors were then placed in carriages which took up the line to the North American Hotel—the head quarters of the party -as they proceeded up the wharf and along Front-street, each carriage was recloved with inthusiastic cheering and waving of handkorchiefe. Over two hundred guests landed from the (Victorial Justice). During their stay they were entertained as the guests of the citizens at the principal Blotels, and carriages were placed at their service.

The afternoon was far spent ere the guests were safely deposited in their quarters, and all thoughts were turned on preparing for in their quarters, and all thoughts were turned on preparing for the grand Ball, to be given in the evening in St. Lawrence Hall. This magnificent pile of buildings, as most of our readers know, occupies the site of the old City Hall, on King-street, which was burnt down at the great five last year. The new buildings are of heautiful free stone, and the frontage on King-street extends to 140 feet. In the centre of the pile stands the public Hall, having a noble archway leading from King-street by a long arcade of shops on either hand, through St. Lawrence Market to Frontstreet. The Patriot thus artistically describes the upper stories.

" The interior of the centre building, on the first floor, has two large public rooms, and two aubordinate offices, connected by a spacious corridor from the public staircase, over which is the principal room—St. Lawrence Hall—the dimensions of which are one hundred feet in length, thirty-eight feet six inches wide, and thirty-four feet six inches high, with an orchestral gallery at the entrance end, and saloon undernoath. The sides of the room are entrance end, and saloon undernoath. The sides of the room are broken by bold pliasters, used for ventilating and smoke flues, with the principal cornice, enriched by consoles and pateras broken and continued round them. The ceiling will have a flat centre with a bold, plain cove at the sides, springing from the cornice and terminating by a raised enriched margin round it, and dividing by a transverse into three principal compartments with enriched spherical pannelled centres to each, with foliated centre pieces and angular ornaments in relief to each, and having two end panuels with centre pieces and rich foliated terminations springing from them."

In this Hall the Ball to the Buffelonians was given. The Hall is not finished, but the interior had been temperary decorated for the occasion. At the main entrance a low platform had been laid for carriages to approach, and a paclous plazza was erected covering the whole of the archway and across the pavement. Passing through the plazza, a promenade of 500 feet presented itself to the eye, running through the St. Lawrence Buildings and Market and across Front-street, and terminating in a view of the front of the New City Hall. The whole promenade was brilliantly lighted with

gas laid for the occasion, and was decorated very handsomely with dowers and evergreeus.

THE BALL .- The Patriot says, the ceiling of the St. Lawrence Hall was entirely covered with blue and white-chints, the wells in compartments of white and pink, with scarlet hangings around in compartments of white and pink, with scarlet hangings around the entire cornice. On the east wall, the words, "God age the Queen," and the initials, V. R., tastefully executed in evergreens and flowers, extended the whole length of the hall; on the opposite side were "Hall Chumbia" and the initials of the President of the United States, surmounted by the American Ragie, in various parts of the walls were placed circles of evergreens, crawns, eagles, and other ornamental devices, together with a profusion of flags, British and American—the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes blended harmoniously together—the toute ensemble being that of a magnificent military pavillion. It was lighted by the splendid gas chandeller of the House of Assembly, and a number of smaller branch jets around the room. In addition to these decorations, the walls were ornamented with fine portraits in handsome frames; conspicuous amongst which were "The Queen," General Washington, the Duke of Wellington. His Excellency the Governor General, and a great number

of our public characters.

Shortly before ten, this Pacellency the Governor General, the Countess of Eight and suite entered the Hall, the Band of the Riffas playing the national Anthem. His Excellency took his station at the upper end of the room, and the Mayor and Citizens of Buffalo were there presented. The descring meanwhile was proceeding with great vigour; probably few present had ever witnessed before, a finer spectacle of this kind. Over five hundred persons were present, and the display of beauty was worthy of the great left. of the occasion.

About one o'clock the company began to move towards the supper room, which was laid in the Council Chamber of the City Stati, and which was reached by the promenade we have stready

THE SUPPRES.—At the upper end of the spacious chamber, on a data, a table was placed, to which his Worship the Mayor of Toronto, who presided, led Her Excell sey the Countess of Right and Kineardine; the Governor General and Mrs Judge Blein and Kineardine; the Governor General and Mrs. Judge Sitt of Buffalo; the Mayor of Buffalo and Madame LaFontaine; the Speakers of the two Houses and Mrs. Alderman Tiffany and Hon Mrs. Bruce. From this platform extended four tables and two side tables. These tables were loaded with every article of luxury that the season afforded, and were tastefully decorated with floral and Gauciful ornaments. The Hon. Messra Bourrett, Sir A. N. McNah, F. Hincks, W. Cayley, J. H. Cameron, P. Tache, W. H. Merritt, and Solicitor General Drummond, acted as stowards. As the find was not large enough to contain the whole company at supper, the guests of the evening-were invited to be of the first detachment, and not to interfere too much with the comfort of those that required to wait till the first party had finished, the supper was taken standing, and was quickly

despatched.
After suppor the Mayor began to address the Assembly. He stated that in asking the attention of the ladies and gentlemen present, it was not his purpose to detain them with long speeches. There were festive occasions when toasts and speeches formed a necessary ingredient of the entertainment; but this was not one of them; more appropriate amusements awaited them in another apartment. But there were, nevertheless, two or three sentiments. the expression of which acemed to be indispensable upor the occasion of such a meeting as the present. And of these there was one which, among British people-and upon British ground, must always take precedence of every other; and he felt natured that our honored and most welcome guests from the United States would rendily acquiesce in our adherence to this usage. He alluded to the toat of " The Queen." (Loud chees.)-Among British people loyalty to the sovereign was a part of their religion; it was a strong and universally pervading feeling at all times; but when, as at the present time, that sovereign was a young and beautiful woman, distinguished for all the graces which adorn her sex, and which would have rendered her an ornament to any society, from the cottage to the throne, a deep feeling of love and affection was superadded to that of loyalty — The universal prevalence of this feeling throughout the British community, was never better exp. ersed than by a distinguished countryman of our honoured guests—he meant Bishop Deane of New Jersey, who, in his published notices of a recent visit to England, referred to this fact as a striking feature in British society. However violently the various political parties may denounce each other, and however they may endeavour to over-throw each other (and Bishop Doane), but one feeling of loyalty pervades the whole community towards the sovereign. Travel from Lands End to John O'Groats, and you hear no one speak ill of the Queen. The Mayor concluded by proposing "The Queen—God bless her," which was most enthusiastically responded to, and by none more heartly than by our American guests.

The Mayor next proposed "The President of the United States," a tout which he was sure would be as warmly responded

to by his fellow subjects present, as that of "The Queen" had been by our honoured guests from Buffalo. It was a striking similarity in the character of the two people, that the same as-tachment to, and veneration for, the Chief Magistrate existed in both: It was the same principle of boyalty exhibited under different forms. How could this be better demonstrated than in the fact that though, in the United States, the Chief Magistrate was an elective office: and the President elect, chosen perhaps by a small majority, in opposition to the soles of a large minority, yet no scotter was the question deckied, than the whole people united in sustaining the h-mour and dignity of their Chief Magistrate; and the opponent of his election of yesterday, would resent an

indignity or disrespect towards him to-day, as would her much ardent supporter. This was an amiable exhibition of the loyalty of the American people, and was never more strongly evinced than in the case of their late distinguished President...General Taylor...whom all alike loved, and whose loss all alike lamented.

This toast was most enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. Justice Sill of the Supreme Court of New York, briefly returned thanks His Worship then proposed, " The Governor General," with

ome complimentary remarks, to which His Excellency replied.

The Mayor said, that he intended to offer them but one mor toast and that was par excellence, the toast of the evening. It was, "Our Guests—the Mapor and Citizens of Buffalo." He sincerely trusted that this demonstration of kindly sentiments. would cement the basis of a future international friendship, a consummation which—as he had taken the opportunity of saying to day, in his welcome on their arrival—must be alike agreeable to their feelings as christians and neighbours, and concurre to their feelings as christians and neighbours, and concurre to their respective interests. The Mayor concluded by proposing—
"The Mayor, Corporation, and people of Buffelo"—which was received with the most enthusiastic cheers, and one, two, and

three cheers more.
The Mayor of Buffalo then rose amidst the most deafening cheers, and said, Mr. Mayor, Hon. Ladies and Gentlemen, and citizens, accept of my warmest thanks for this most highly honourable, this most enthusiastic welcome, which has been given to myself and the citizens of Buffa'o. When I heard accidentally but the day before of your intended arrival in Buffalo-from in official source-from no intimation which had come from any one connected with the Governor or the authorities of this city, but from an accidental letter that was written to a friend, and which nadvertantly stated that such a visit would be made, I thought that the time had come, when a fitting opportunity presented itself, for the American people, and for our corporation, as the representatives of the people of Buffalo, to show your authorities, and through them to the nation you represent, that all feelings of animosity and hatred, engendered by the wars between us, had, on our part, been long since burled in oblivion. (Tremendous applause.) fiving in sight of fields upon which our troops and the troops of your country, have crossed their bayonets—living within sight of that fortress which was the proud scene of a glorious attack and a glorious defence and sortie, upon our side, and an equally glorious attack upon your side, I thought that was a proper scene for the Corporation and citizens of Buffelo to evince republican good feeling towards you, living as it were half way between the west and the east, partaking of the enthusiasm of the west, to give you and your intended visit a welcome, and that welcome should be a cordial one (Great Applane.) The Corporation could do no more than present them-selves, to testify their individual respect. They had no power to order any one to do so, but they took the liberty of inviting the military, and fir men, and ekizens of Buffalo generally, to unite with them in that demonstration of friendly feeling. And it was a proud day for the friends of republican liberty and republican magnanimity, when we saw that military, and these firmen, and our enmity, when we tak that mintary, and these fire in the control of the citizens turning out to welcome you with cordial feeling.—
(Tremendous applause.) How much better is it that instead of receiving you at Fort Erie as you had formerly been received, that we should receive you, and you should receive us brethren and sisters, speaking a common language and having a common origin. (Great applause.) Let me say that upon our side we fear origin. (Great appliation) Let me say that upon our side we rear no enemy—we tremble in no man's presence, we submit to no man's dictations if unjust; and upon your side we believe you are animated by feelings equally noble—[applause]—and God forbid that the day should ever come when the people upon this frontier should be called upon to imbrue their hands in blood. It is not necessary for your fance, or for the honour or the glory of your country that that time should come. Your history is written with an unbroken series of victories, which has carried your flag around the globe-cours is written.—But this is not a time for speech-making; allow me to give most cordially and most sin-

speech-making; allow me to give most cordining and most sin-cerely, "The City of Toronto and its noble Citizens."

The company then withdrew to the Ball-room, and the dauc-ing was kept op till a late hour. On the following day, Friday, there was a grand review of the 71st Regiment, on the Garrison Common, which was attended by most of the visitors.

THE GOVERNOR'S FATE. - In the afternoon the Governor-Generai and Countess of Eigin gave a grand fete champetre to the guests of the chy. The beautiful grounds of Einsley House were thrown open on the occasion, and the noble host and hostess received their visitors on the balcony leading to the grounds. It was a lovely evening, and the recent rain gave freshness and beauty to all around, without leaving the turf unfit for the occasion. Tents and benches were placed through the grounds, and the fine bands of the 71st and Canadian Rifles, lent their high aid to the enter-tainment. About six o'clock the visitors were called from the grounds by sound of gong, and the way was led to a spacious tent erected for the occasion, under which an elegant repast was laid out. The tent was about 120 feet long by 40 wide; it was open at the sides, and over-head it was lined with flags and banners, British and American combined. Four tables ran the full length of the immense spartment, and at the head ran a cross table, at which sat Lord and Lady Elgin, and some of their chief guests Five hundred persons sat down to the repast, when Lord Eigin proposed the first toast—" The Queen!" "Three times three," or any other accepted term, can ill convey to our readers the burst of applause with which the toast was received, and not the least enthusiastic were our American friends.

His Excellency next gave " The President of the United States!" introducing the toast with a few remarks complimentary to Mr. Fillmore, himself as a Buffalonian, which were enthustastically received by the Americans. The toast was drank amid loud and continued applause. Mr. Seymour, of Buffato, replied in a very eloquent speech. He proposed a tout on sitting down, which was

duly responded to.

Lord Eigin then gave in a most humorous speech, "The Ladies of Buffulot" We need not say that His Excellency is most happy in his off-hand speeches, and on this occasion, the hughter and enthusiasm which followed all his efforts, showed that he was more than usually happy. Bir. Van Allan of Buffalo, responded to the toast in gool style, and gave "The Ladies of Toronto!"

Ills Rxcellency next gave "The City of Buffalo," and in a very humorous vein hit off the difficulties which the Welland exhibition encountered on its attempt to reach Buffalo. His Lordship expressed great regret that he had not been able to visit the Queen City, and was careful to assure his guests that notwithstanding all the delinquencies which had been laid to his charge in reference to the delay of the expedition, he was entirely inno-cent of offence. The Mayor of Buffalo duly replied and gave the health of Ludy Aylmer Bruce (Lord Elgin's only daughter) who had entered the tent while the Mayor was proceeding. The health of Lord Eight and Lady Figin were given and received with enthusiastic and long continued applause; and as the stars were beginning to shine out the company gradually left the table and betook themselves once more to the beautiful grounds where the Regimental bands were discou sing music sweet.

As the night advanced, gas illuminations in elegant devices and covering two sides of the villa, were lit up and threw a brillian light over the grounds. Fireworks followed soon after, and stil bands was withdrawn from the lawn and placed at the service of the dancers. The Ball room was soon filled with gny groups. The refreshment room was thrown open at nine o'clock, and many additional guests having arrived during the evening, the festivities were kept up to a late hour. Few persons present will fail to remember with pleasure for many years to come. Lord Elgin's Fete to the Citizens of Buffalo,-Condensed from the Globe.

TERRIBLE HURRICANS AT THE WEST INDIRA.

The hurricane which occurred at the Windward Islands carly in July, and reported in brief by Capt. Bryson, of the bilg David, at Buston, on the lat inst, was very severe. The following additional particulars have just been received at this port:—

We learn from Capt. Loring, of the bark J. W. Blodgett, from St. Martins, July 19th, that the hurricane burst upon them there, and at the adjoining islands, on the 11th and 12th of July. it commenced at two o'c'ock, p.m., on the lith, blowing with great fury from the north, causing the inhabitants to fly for re-

fuge to St. Martins, that place promising the greatest security from It raged until midnight, when it ceased for an hour, and all uniture seemed profoundly slient; it then recommenced from south-west, and continued until ave o'clock the next morning, when the ruins of a number of buildings were found strewn in every direc-

All the shipping in the harbour suffered severely. The new ship Andoper, Beaver, of New York, while lying outside of the western part of the harbour, discharging her cargo of ballant, dragged her anchors two miles or more by the severity of the storm. When the wind shifted to the southwest, she dragged at the rate of three miles an hour, and her masts were cut away to prevent her going ashore. The hull is much injured by falling

Advices from St. Martins state, that nothing but the hull remains of the ship Andverr, and that she will probably be condemined and sold.

The back Franklin, (of Portland.) Cook, dragged, with four anchors, and heat over the har, when her masts were cut away .-At the change she brought up on shore, striking the bottom heavily.

Neveral English vessels were wreaked. Two British brigs were

wreeked at St. Kitts, and the crews, numbering twenty-six souls, The inhabitants have sustained considerable loss, it being sup-

posed no salt can be made for some time to come. The depth of water in the salt ponds is nine feet, by reason of the rains - former depth was fourteen inches. Salt has risen from 19 to 30 cents rer barrel.

It is thought that many vessels have been wrecked, from the fragments of chests, furniture, &c., found near the Island.

Several lives were lost in the harbour. The Government of St. Barts have been obliged to contribute to the sustenance of the distressed. The loss at St. Barts is

Accounts fron Antigua, St. Kitts, &cc., state that they had the hurricane equally severe.

The J. W. Binigett was near the island on the 11th and 12th, but

felt none of the hurricane.

Accounts from St. Kuts and Antigua state, that large quantities of salt have been swept away by the mundations.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

UNITED STATES.

REPORT of the Committee of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States for the year 1849—1850.

The Foreign Committee, in submitting their fifteenth Annual Report to the Board of Missions, have reason for devout gratitude, that notwithstanding some trials, the Missions of the Church under their care are. in general, acquiring stability, and that they have been visited with the Divine blessing in their operations during the year.

FINANCES .- Although the receipts of the past year have not equalled those of the two preceding, in consequence of some extraordinary specific benefactions made during the latter, yet the contributions from usual sources have been sufficient to prevent embarrassment, and have enabled the Committee to make remittances to their Missionaries with a good measure of promptitude. With the encouraging aspect of their stations abroad, they cannot doubt that the Church will sustain them, and avert from their faithful labours the sufferings which must ensue from any failure of resources. Still, the very permanency, which they venture to believe characterizes the Missions now in operation, should animate the Church to more liberal and energetic endeavours to strengthen them, and to enlarge their capacities for usefulness.

AGENCIES, &c.-No salaried agencies have been employed during the year; and, in accordance with an intimation in their report of last year, arrangements which were unavoidably delayed, have recently been made, that may, for a season, enable them to make some reduction in central expenses. The Committee however, have had too much experience in the nature of the details of a Foreign Missionary department, to hold out any expectation to the Board that its business can be properly attended to without efficient assistance.

EPIPHANY COLLECTION .- The Foreign Committee made their third annual application to the Church at

the last Epiphany season.

The response to this was less general and less liberal than on former occasions, yet the propriety of an annual season for such a collection is generally conceded, and its importance, under a system which dispenses with agencies, cannot be denied. It is possible, that the Epiphany may follow too quickly upon the Advent season, at which a collection is made for the Domestic Committee, and it may, therefore, be advisible to defer that intended for the Foreign treasury until Quinquagesima Sunday.

In these annual collections it is not designed to interfere in any wise with parochial systems already established; but experience has proved that the appointment of a certain period brings the subject to the notice of many feeble parishes, the aggregate of whose contributions is of no small moment.

The receipts for the last Financial year, from all sources, have amounted to ... \$34,800 79 The Expenditures for the same period, 15th

June, 1849 to 15th June, 1850, to..... \$32,404 17 Remitances in advance have been made to

China, (\$2,000.) and Athens, (\$1,000.) There is a balance in the Treasury of \$3,709 94 of which \$3,000 will be needed for goods purchased for the annual shipment to the African Mission, closed on Saturday last, the 14th June, per brig Lowder, so that all the Missions may be considered as paid from 4 to months in advance.

The Committee proceed to notice the condition of the several statious under their charge.

ATHENS.—The Rev. J. H. Hill, Missionary; Mrs. Hill, Miss Baldwin, Assistants. Several Greek Teachers. It is now nineteen years since the same labourers engaged in it commenced their benevolent work at Athens. and during that time they have never changed their

"Gospel principles, Gospel truth, Gospel preceptsthese," writes the Missionary, "formed, as they still do, the basis of all our teaching. These were instilled into the minds of our first pupils, who were then children from four to eight years of age, and many of whom are now the parents of scores of children under our care at present.

"On the day of our examination, (which was the anniversary of our arrival in Athens.) there were no less than eight mothers, who had been our pupils, listening with tears of delight to the recitations of their children in the same place where they themselves had been taught, as they remarked, 'all they knew.' The conduct in after life of these, our first scholars, sufficiently illustrates the value of those instructions—it is most gratifying to us, I assure you, and sufficiently repays all the labor and expense."

The following communication from the Missionary will afford some view of details, and be interesting to those who have had an eye upon this station:

"The 4th instant was appointed as the day for the distribution of our annual gifts to our pupils. This usually takes place on the Greek ('hristmas, but as that festival occurred this year on Sunday, we anticipated it by two days. I do not know that I can give our friends a better idea of the progress we are making in giving Scriptural instruction to a generation that has been long since our arrival in Athens, than by requesting them to follow me through our various schools, in School, where English lessons are combined with Greek; and here we find many children whose mothers once occupied the same forms in the first year of our Missionary work. The following catechism was prepared, and the children responded in English—(it will be borne Who was sent from God 1-Ans. The archangel Ga- it carefully examined. bricl. Ques. To whom was he sent ?—Ans. To a Virgin Mary, to be called 1-Ans. Jesus. Where did Easter.

she lay her little son when he was born .- Ans. In a manger, because there was no room for him in the inn. Ques. Who were keeping watch over their flocks !-shepherds hear from heaven? Ans. Glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace; good will towards men " Upon this the children rose and sang some verses in English, of an old Christmas Carol, of which the following is the first stanza:

How blest with more than woman's bliss was she, the espensed

maid,
And Virgin Mother, when she saw upon her bosom laid,
Her first-born Son! and gazed on Him, with meek, adoring eyel
His Sire, the Holy Spirit's might—the power of God, Most High!

"These children then received their gifts, as rewards for good and obedient conduct.

"I will next conduct you where we led those friends whom we had invited to be present on this joyous occasion, to the next highest department, consisting of pupils of more advanced age. Here another catechetical lesson was recited in Greek, having reference to the incarnation of our Saviour. The answers to the questions were mostly in Scriptural language: the passages, both chapter and verse, being distinctly quoted. After this, that heautiful passage in Isaiah. ix. 6 - For unto us a child is born, &c .- was sung in Greek, to a beautiful piece of music, and admirably harmonized four voices. The effect of this music apon

the audience was very pleasing.
"We next proceeded to Miss Baldwin's room, which contains more than fifty poor girls, all of them old papils, who had learned their letters in the school.

"Next followed the Lancasterian Schol, and then our large Infant School, for promiscuous scholars, and where only Greek is taught. It contains two hundred and seventy children. Eighty-three copies of the Scriptures, and twelve copies of the 'Dairyman's Daughter,' besides other gifts, were distributed in this school. The exercises here were such as are usual in infant schools-reading the Scriptures, reciting infant school hymns, and singing. In all the schools, we have two hundred and twenty six readers.

"Our friends retired, expressing themselves highly gratified with the results.

In a letter dated 10th May last, the Missionary thus refers to the influence which the Mission School at Athens has exerted in promoting a knowledge of Scriptural truth:

"A large class of Bible Christians has been formed in these schools, consisting of some thousands, who are now dispersed over every part of Greece-and who can calculate their influence as Mothers?—(for most of those who were our earliest pupils are married and settled in life.) We have just completed the Nine-teenth year of our residence in Greece, and have entered upon our Twentieth What a long period to look back upon, and how much responsibility does it involve! May it be found that we have not laboured in vain, nor spent our strength for naught!

"We have passed through a winter of uncommon severity, and there has been much suffering among the lower classes. The injury done to the country by the loss of many thousand of the olive trees of Attica and of the extensive orange and lemon plantations, is enormous. Within the memory of man, it was never

known that the olive tree was injured by any degree of cold known in this climate. But this year, the whole of the extensive and well-known Attic Grove

has perished.

"Our schools, too, suffered from the inclemency of the weather, and never was the attendance of the pupils so much interrupted as during the first three months of the year. The beautiful season of spring has at length arrived and brought with it our usual regular number of between four and five hundred. The preparation of the interesting young persons for the intelligent and devout celebration of the festival of Easter, was this year peculiarly interesting, from the increased intelligence and the improvement they have made in the knowledge of the Scriptures. The solema transactions which attended the Crucifixion of our Saviour, were read and committed to memory by many who, last year, were only capable of listening to them as recounted and read to them. They had not then reading the word of God themselv Others, again, had made sufficient progress to comprehend the connection between the Old and New Covenauts. To these it was interesting to point out the fulfilment of the types of the former, in all that related to Him to whom all the Prophets gave witness, and all these types pointed. They could now perfectly understand the connection between the Paschal Lamb of the Jewish Passover and 'the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world.' To others, more advanced, the mysterious book of prophecy was partially laid open; and it was with peculiar pleasure we marked the aptness of some in explaining the obscure intimations of prophecy, as illustrated by the light of the Gospel. In reading the 53rd chapter of Isaiah, the question was asked, 'What is meant by the expression' He shall see of the travail of His soul, and be satisfied.' And the reply was, ' the travail of His soul points out the sufferings of our Lord, especially his agony in the Garden, and the reward of those sufferings with which He shall be satisfied will be, in bring. ing many sons and daughters Prighteousness—namely all those who shall believe in Him to the saving of their souls.

"One great object we always have in view in our instructions, is to spiritualize, as much as possible, the observance and rites which we have in common with them. The Greeks, like all the orientals, are much attached to a symbolical religion, and too apt to rest in the form of Godliness without feeling much of the power of it. The season of Easter has afforded us another fit opportunity of improving their minds in the great doctrines of Christ crucified, and of justification by faith, and of enforcing those practical duties which are incumbent upon them as members of Christ's Church.

" Nature and purpose of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, we carefully teach them from the New Testament. Everything is illustrated in as simple a manner the order in which the exercises were conducted on that 'as possible from the Scriptures, and it is quite remarkoccasion. I will first conduct them to the Select Infant | able how conversant the greater part of them are with the book of God. We teach them that there are two classes of recipients of the Lord's Supper, as explained by St. Paul to the Corinthians, and that all who partake are not, as a matter of course, partakers of the Lord's body (as in the case of Judas.) Hence, they are taught in mind that it was designed for very young children) | the necessity of self-examination, and of repentance -Ques. What feast do we now celebrate?—Ans. and confession to God, the nature of which is explained Christmas, or the birth of Christ. Qes. Where was from the history and experience of David. The 51st our Lord Jesus Christ born?—Ans. In Bethlehem of Psalm is pointed out as a proper form of confession Judea, for thus was it written by the Prophet. Ques, and prayer for a repentant sinner, and each phrase of

"This is a concise summary of the course pursued virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph --- by us throughout the year, which I have illustrated by Ques. What was the child, who was to be born of the reference to the recent seasons of Passion Week and We cannot be too grateful for the privilege