

look to man but to God, to God only, the Almighty, the All Wise, the Saviour.

After quitting Mens, he directed his steps to the Upper Alps; a wild savage country, covered with ice and snow during the greater part of the year, and where he could preach the Gospel undisturbed, because this region did not excite the envy of any one. The protestants of the Upper Alps are descendants, for the most part, of Waldenses, refugees from Piedmont. They have found behind their walls of ice an asylum from the persecutions of Popery. It would seem that for a long time they were steadfast in their piety. But seldom receiving visits from the pastors, they had declined much from their ancient faith at the time Felix Neff came among them. They had no churches, no regular preaching nor schools. A cold formality had taken the place with the new generation of the life of their fathers. The following is what Neff wrote in 1824 and 1825 upon the physical and moral condition of this country.

"The village of *Dormillouse*, the most elevated in the valley of *Frayssinières*, is famous for the resistance offered by its inhabitants for more than six hundred years, to the efforts of the Romish church. They are without mixture of the race of Waldenses, and never bent the knee before idols, even at the time when all the inhabitants of *Queyras* dissembled their faith. The remains are still visible of the forts and walls which they raised to prevent being surprised by their enemies; they owed their safety in part to the position of their country, which is almost inaccessible. The population of this village, composed of about forty families, is wholly protestant. The terrific and sublime aspect of this country, which served as an asylum for the truth, while almost the whole world lay in darkness; the remembrance of these old and faithful martyrs, whose blood seemed still to stain the rocks; the deep caverns where they retired to read the Holy Scriptures, and to worship in spirit and in truth, the Father of lights—all here tends to elevate the soul, and inspire feelings difficult to describe.

"But these feelings soongive place to sadness, when the eye beholds the present condition of the children of these ancient witnesses of the Crucified Jesus; for a long time there has not been found among them a single soul savingly acquainted with the Saviour. They are degenerated in moral as well as in physical qualities; and their appearance shows to the Christian that sin and death are the only things really hereditary among the children of Adam. Yet most of them respect the Holy Scriptures, and it may be hoped that, if they are nothing of themselves, they are beloved of God, for their fathers' sake, and that the Lord will yet cause the light of his countenance to shine upon these places which he once chose for his sanctuary."

"The work of an evangelist in the Alps," writes Felix Neff in another letter, "resembles much that of a missionary among the heathen; for the little civilization that is found there is rather an hindrance than a help. Of the different valleys which I visited, that of *Frayssinières* is, in this respect, the most backward; every thing there is to be done: architecture, agriculture, education, all is in its infancy. Many of the houses are without chimneys, and almost without windows. Each family, during the seven months of winter, house in the stable, which is not cleansed but once a year. Their clothing, their food, are as coarse and unsuitable as their lodging. The bread, which is baked but once a year, is of rye coarsely ground, and not bolted. If this hard bread fails at the end of summer, they bake cakes in the ashes, like the Orientals. If any one falls sick, they do not call a physician; they do not know how to make for him soup or gruel. I have seen them give a patient, in a burning fever, wine and brandy. It is well if the sick person can get a cup of water by his bed side! The women are there treated with harshness, as among savage tribes; they hardly ever sit on chairs; but kneel or squat about upon the ground; they do not sit at the table and eat with the men; but these last give them a piece of bread or some other food over the shoulder, without turning the head; they receive this pittance kissing the hand of the man, and making a low bow. The inhabitants of these miserable hamlets were so savage, on my arrival, that, at the sight of a stranger, even of a simple peasant, they fled into their ca-

bins, like foxes into their holes. The youth, especially the girls, were too shy to be approached. "With all this, the people share in the general corruption, so far as their poverty will allow. Gambling, dancing, the grossest profaneness, law-suits, quarrels, prevail here as every where else, and the papists who inhabit the lower part of the commune are still more corrupt. Still the misery of this people deserves pity, and should excite the more interest, as it results, in a great degree, from the fidelity of their ancestors, driven by the fires of persecution into this frightful ravine, where scarcely a house is sheltered from the sliding snows and rocks. From my arrival I felt an affection for this valley, and an ardent desire to be a new Oberlin for this people."

Felix Neff realized his charitable wish. He brought with him into the Upper Alps, not only the doctrines of Christianity, but some of the arts of civilization. Unweariedly zealous, he several times engaged in bodily labour, directing workmen, using the quadrant and the compass, showing these poor mountaineers how they ought to construct their houses and cultivate their fields. These numerous occupations did not prevent his keeping up an active correspondence with his old parishioners at Mens, and with other friends who asked his advice.

To be continued.

#### ADDRESS OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES IN EASTERN CANADA.

On the 3d June last, a deputation waited upon His Excellency the Governor General with the following Address, from the Wesleyan Missionaries in Eastern Canada, unanimously adopted at their recent District Meeting in Odelltown:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B., Captain General and Governor in Chief of Her Majesty's Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the Island of Prince Edward, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Wesleyan Ministers in connection with the British Conference, stationed and exercising our ministry in Eastern Canada, and being assembled at our Annual District Meeting, respectfully present to your Excellency our cordial congratulations on the arrival of your Excellency in this important and united Province.

And while we offer to Almighty God our grateful thanks for having, in his gracious Providence, brought you once more to the shores of this Continent, we also trust that in due time your Excellency will have the happiness of receiving your family, alike preserved in health and safety.

We rejoice that our most gracious Sovereign has been pleased to make choice of your Excellency to assume the Government of Her Majesty's dominions in North America, believing, from the high reputation for political wisdom and experience which your Excellency has so long sustained, that the happiest results may be justly anticipated from your Excellency's Administration; characterized, as we are persuaded it will be, by an honourable zeal for the advancement of education, morality, and religion, among the people your Excellency has been appointed to govern.

The known attachment of our founder to the venerable Royal House and National Institutions of our United Empire, has been warmly cherished by the extensive connexion which bears his honored name. On this account it may be unnecessary on our part to declare how cordially we share in these sentiments of Christian loyalty which attach to our body at home, sentiments in which the beloved members of our societies in every part of this our United Province, in common with ourselves, most heartily participate.

We beg to assure your Excellency, our humble prayers shall ever be offered to the Most High, that the Divine blessing may rest upon your Excellency's person and family. And may the most abundant success attend all your endeavours to promote the various interests of this valuable and improving Colony, in its cherished connection with our endeared Parent Country.

Signed, by order and in behalf of the District meeting,

W. M. HARVARD, *Chairman.*

Eastern Canada, Odelltown, May 2, 1842.

#### His Excellency's Reply.

Gentlemen,—I beg to return you my sincere thanks for your Address, and for the kind wishes which you are pleased to express in regard to myself and my family.

I am quite satisfied that you share in the sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the Constitution of Great Britain, which have ever distinguished the members of the Wesleyan community, and that no effort will be wanting on your part to diffuse similar sentiments

among those over whom you have influence. I therefore rely with confidence on your co-operation in my endeavours to promote union and good feeling among the inhabitants of this Province as the surest means of their prosperity.

The deputation was graciously received, and retired highly gratified with His Excellency's urbanity and condescension.

#### NEW AGENTS.

DR. STEIGER, P.M. . . . *St. Elizabeth.*  
MR. N. RUSTON, . . . *Hanlingdon.*  
" H. LYMAN, P.M. . . . *Granby.*  
" B. GRISDALE, . . . *Vaudreuil.*

#### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

##### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE news from England is to the 19th July, inclusive. The following are the most important items:—

**THE DISTRESS.**—Since the departure of the *Great Western*, which sailed from Bristol on Saturday last, no event of striking importance has occurred.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be of the most alarming and fearful character. The distress and starvation that exists in every part of the country is appalling in the extreme; and without some improvement in the trade speedily takes place, it is difficult to say what will be the result of the movements which are every where taking place. In Staffordshire and other districts of the potteries, the colliers are going about in bands demanding contributions from tradesmen; and unless they shortly return to their labours, the potters will be thrown out of work by the want of coal. Yeomanry and troops are pouring into Newcastle-under-Lyne and the adjoining places, and serious collisions are hourly expected, though as yet it does not appear that any serious disturbances have occurred.

Public meetings have been held at Leeds, Liverpool, and a variety of other places, at which the speakers have indulged in a strain of language of the most revolutionary character. In Stockport it is stated the amount paid in wages has been reduced £8,000 per week, and from 8,000 to 10,000 persons have been deprived of work. A number of additional mills have been closed in Manchester, including two belonging to Wm. Guest, Esq., by which upwards of 500 hands have been deprived of the means of subsistence.

**THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.**—Extract of a letter from a non-commissioned officer of H. M. 9th regiment of Foot, dated "Camp, Jellalabad, 20th April, 1842."

"I think, when I wrote from Kawtour, I told you our destination was Cabool. We marched from there on the morning of the 5th. We ascended the Heights in five hours, and found the enemy ready to receive us with a sharp fire, but in eight hours gave way. The Infantry had the brunt of the work, particularly our regiment; we lost twenty men and a lieutenant, and forty wounded; we were five days and nights on the tops of the Heights with nothing but what we stood in, a continual firing kept up the whole time, and all we had to eat or drink was four or five moulded biscuits and a quart of water, which we carried with us in our canteens. We did not suffer so much from want of food; it was water we wanted most. A continual biting of cartridges causes thirst. The Khyber Pass is a deep and narrow ravine, overtopped with high mountains. After we ascended the first height and drove the enemy off, we mounted them successively, and as they fled we advanced, until we beat the whole of them amounting to about 5,000. It is calculated that 500 of the enemy were killed. We had not an opportunity of taking any prisoners; for as they gave no quarter, neither did we. The moment a man fell they run up and cut him in pieces with huge knives. After we came through the Pass we came to some villages; but the inhabitants had all fled, and we burnt them to the ground, and destroyed the ripe corn—hundreds of acres of it. On the 16th of this month we arrived at Jellalabad—a place desolate in its appearance, it being a succession of mud forts; in one of which the 13th regiment of foot had been shut up for seven months—and, not expecting any relief, they sallied out on the enemy, determined to die by the sword rather than die with hunger. Luckily they beat them off, leaving the plain on which we are now encamped strewed with slain horses and men to the amount of 5,000. We came to their relief in a few days after—so that there is now an army of 20,000 men, and not much fear of our ever being attacked again.

"P. S.—We are going to attempt to release General Sale's lady and daughter; with several other ladies, two soldiers' wives, and two men of the 41th regiment, all that is left of an entire regt."

**MARRIED.**—In this city, on Tuesday afternoon, 9th instant, by the Rev. A. Mathieson, D.D., Mr. Andrew Watt, to Alice Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr. James Gillis, formerly of Montreal.