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WESLEYAN MISSIONS. -----EUBOPE.

The Wahienses of Piermont.-Concluded. 16th-Having resolved to visit, if possible, my old friends, the French Waldenses on the north of the Alpine range, I prepared on Monday for the journey, and set out in company with my friend, Blanc. In ordinary circumstances there is nothing very formidable in crossing by Col d'Abries; but, in our case, we miscalculated the distance, and, besiles, became bewildered. through the sudden arrival of a dense fog. W last the track, and strayed through frightful ices, where we should have been obliged to pass the night, but for a providential rescue The bask of dogs led us, with much difficulty, towards a mountain chelet, where we were hos pitably received ; that is to say, were welcomed to pass the night in the hay-left, and to a meal of milk and black bread.-Next day we succeed ed better in our ascent, and, although thoroughly wearied out by fatigue and cold, arrived before dark at Abries, the first French village on the northern declivity of the chain. It was afterwards an easy day's journey to La Chalp, the residence of my friend and colleague, Mr. Massot, from whom and his excellent wife I received a hearty reception. His residence, which is the the eighteenth century ; and a Priest, of engaparsonage of the devoted Neff, is situated in a ging manners and conciliating temper, was stableasant part of the Val d'Arvieux, and, for a tioned at Dormillouse. But it was all in vain mountain-cottage, has a comfortable, though homely, appearance. For some years past there has been no Protestant Minister resident in the Valleys of Queyras and Freesinieres except Mr. set. He is consequently called to perform all the ministerial duties, -- preaching, catechi-schion, marriages, baptisms, funerals, and pastoral visits,-from St. Veran and Vars to Dormillouse and La Grave, which comprehends a "round" of one hundred and fifteen miles, reckoning the circuitous route he is obliged to take. In fine weather this is passable work; but in winter there is really (and I speak from experience) something frightful in the very thought of such an undertaking. But our friend heads it not : on he trudges, through sometimes five or six feet of snow, through dismal glens and ise-bound patht, and amidst avalanches and falling rocks. Sometimes, as at the approach of Dormillouse, the way is opened by ten or fifteen sturdy peaseats, who precede the Missionary, at the peril of their lives. Besides all this, there is the hard fare of the cottagers, and the confined atmosphere of the dirty stables, in which the Minister spends his winter evenings, estechizing the young, or instructing groups of poor, but earnest, people I was pleased, but not surprised, to find, as I accompanied Mr. Massot through the valleys. with what affectionate welcome he was every where greeted by his parishioners.

17th .- Having been informed of my intended visit, the people of Pierre-Grosse had requested Mr. Massot to invite me to perform the opening services of their new church; an invitation to which I, of course, gladly acceded. This fact will sufficiently show in what esteem your Mis-

be exclaimed ; " not one." " How is that?" in- sage improvements, which only want trying quired my friend. "Why, because the country to ilo the church incalculable service; but is too poor for wolves I" And so it really is: they secretly go to God, they mourn for perbeasts of prey go where food is abundant and of ishing souls, they search and chide their own easy access; but what can they possibly find hearts, they plead for power from above; and, thus prepared, they go out to light a hohere? • • •

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diem by legislating for it, they endeavour to

Now, did you ever remark two persons of

these two classes, and note which did most

for Methodism in any ten years of his life ?

If you did, you have come to your condusion.

You have seen the great planner go on plan-

ning ; and all the good that his plans have

done to Methodiam, to the souls of his neigh-

hours, or to his own soul, night soon he told.

You have seen the boly, hearig worker go on

working; and every department of God's

cause, in the society to which he helonge, has.

year by year, been strengthened by his deeds.

The one sets his friends to discuss, the other

sets his friends to labour. The one makes

heads nonder what they can devise, the other

makes hearts ask what they can do. The one

fosters a love of ruling men, the other fosters

love of saving men. The one habituates

men to look on the church as an organ, on

which they may show their skill by additions

and changes that will ennoble its swell, or

enrich its variety. The other accustoms

men to look on the church as a trumpet, by

" If we are to prosper, we must have so

which they may awake those that sleep.

advance religion by working Methodiam.

19th .- Dormillouse. At dark the church-bell ly glow in their class, to meet and move the rang, and we proceeded to worship. Lanterns prayer-meeting, to mix with faith every passeemed like large glow-worms spread over the sage of the sermon, and to seek the dark, the paths, and showed that groups of peasants were | wilful sinner, or the sick, that they may percoming from the various hamlets to the house of sonally urge them to come to Christ. While God. Dormillouse is one of those ballowed spots others are endeavouring to advance Methoon which the mind rests with feelings of veneration. Here it was that the devoted Neff, especially, passed so many days in fatiguing toil, and afterwards witnessed such pleasant fruits ofgrace. With what varied feelings did I again enter his pulpit, and address his dear Alpine flock ! There are many other interesting pages in the history of this village. Never has the Popish heresy found one single adherent here. Since the time when their ancestors left their sunny plains, to live in wilds and deserts, rather than renounce their faith, neither the sword nor 'the mass has ever succeeded. The Popish Bishop of Embrun had a Church and parsonage built here early in Long ago the Priests have altogether retired, wearied out and disappointed; while the church has become a Protestant temple, and the parsonage the occasional residence of a Wesleyan Missionary. The Methodist society in this vilage is still the largest and most deeply pious of any in the Valleys.

20th .-- Not being able to spare more time here, returned early to Pallon, on my way back to my own Station. Mr. Massot, also, set out homewards. May God's blessing be upon him and his arduous labours! Certainly, it is up-hill work here; but a great door is opened to us Could we only command pecuniary means for the proper support of the schools in the several villages, I am persuaded that the good seed thus sown would, in due time, bring forth fruit. Besides, we have access everywhere to the whole Waldensian or Protestant population. Even as things are great is the honour which God is putting upon us, by our call to these valleys, and now to those of the Italian' Waldenses. May we be found humbly and faithfully discharging the trust confided to us!

COTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

(From the Wesleyan Vindicator, March 1850) Which is Best ! To Legislate for Methodiam or to Work It.

We have heard it said, that nothing is so thedist Connexion of England, without Bisbwell distributed as sense, for every one is ops, increasing by one bundred thousand mem-See the Me hers in the last twelve years. pleased with his own share. The highest kind of sense is that which fits a man to frame thodist New Connexion, with lay-delegation, regulations for the benefit of any great com- going down ; and the Primitive Methodists, with lay delegation, rapidly advancing. Then munity. Yet even of this special kind of sense you find most men think they have got a fair see the same Churches, with the same constiportion. If there he one thing from which tution, at one time fiburish, and at another no one shrinks, but at which every one in turn decay ; at one time preach a pure faith, and at another give an uncertain sound : at one makes a trial, it is just the thing for which time awaken multitudes, and at another only one man in every million has any notasoothe all to sleep. Look at all this, and say, ble fitness; samely, legislation. There are in the name of common reason, will you have few villages in which you will not find a man us to look for the secret and principle of sucwho could vastly mend all the laws that exist cess in differences of law and polity ? Again in the world. There are few churches so inconsiderable, that they do not contain some we tell you, it does not lie there. You may, legislate for Methodism till it is dead. You one who has clearer views on church-polity than any one ever had before ; and plans reamay plan for Methodism till it is not worth preserving. But if you take it, and work it, with a full faith in God, and a bearty love for dy in his own right hand which, if chiried into effect, would most magically further the cause for which he is zealous. When, in any man, be assured you will see blossed results particular section of the church, a more rapid of vigour, peace, and increase. Few men are following their calling, when extension is felt to be desirable, two different classes of persons begin to seek it in two difthey undertake to legislate either for a nation ferent ways. Oue is going to have better or for a church. Few have the knowledge of plans, to change this, to mend that, and to past experience and of present emergencies, begin a new thing which has not been known few the columness and negetration, the forebefore. His sympathies may be higt, and he sight and the sagacious instinct of what will would secure prosperity by raising the tone succeed, which are absolutely necessary to of church-polity to a higher ecclesiastical constitute a legislator. • Yet all are liable to standard. His sympathies may be low, and the delusion that they can scheme more wisehe would secure prosperity by bringing matly than those whose apperior opportunities, ters down to a more popular level. Ose would have Methodi-m take a loftier stand, and beand whose closer application, they would not think of questioning. We do not hope to come a little more like Episcopacy ; another cure all of planning. We know men who would have it take a lower stand, and assimiwill go on planning as long as they live ; and late itself to the Independents. One would when they can plan no more, not a fragment modify the itic erancy, and give us settled Pas- of their legislation will be found to outlive tors ; another would chequer the uniformity | them. Their fancied wisdom is their weakof Conference by a lay-admixture. One Their fine schemes are their humilia-D#88. would have Bishope, as in America : another They might be useful, they are only tion. would have as few Local Preachers is could busy. They might be honoured, they are possibly be employed ; and another would only talked about. They might build up the have it Local Preachers all. church of God, they only annoy the architect,

use no figure, but simply state the exact truth. terly-Meetings do ; but even and alone what have influence set themselves, not to men A friend remarked to a peasant, "You must themselves should do. They do not regale Methodism, either on the high side or the have many wolves here in winter ?" "Wolves!" their Christian friends with an exposition of low side, but to work it. And as to present storms, who think you

will do most for Methodism at this crisis) They who plan most, or they who work man; they who hold most discussions as to what must be altered, or they who pay most visit to the dying and the poor; they who has to to the dying and the poor , may not me to chance of confuting a radical or of anelling a Conference-man, or they who lose no cheen of bringing a sinner to bear the Gospel, or the inquirer to clase; they that get up a new me morial, or they that get up a new chapit they that study hard speeches and hard ha ters, or they that study the Bible ; they the sseail or that defend the Preachers, or they that plead much for them at a thread of grace ? He that works Methodiem with met beart, is the best friend of Methadian, and the best servant of religion. He that much bis strength in mending Methodiam, is an wise either for Methodism, for religion, a for bis own coul.

APRIL 13.

CORRESPONDENCE

'Oraginal Matter is particularly requested for the Pape such as, Local Intelligence-Biographies-Northeath introduction, rise, and progress of Methodian is Os-cuits, Revivals, and progress of Methodian is Os-cuits, Revivals, and premarkable Converses-Article on education, temperance, ilterature, column, and religion-Illustrations of Providence-Shotches of Strip-ture characters-interesting encodotes-descriptions of natural scenery-Papers on airy prominent feature of Nethodism, dc. Acc.

Articles, as a general rule, should be short and pity (in a judicious variety in each number is the secret of hom-paper popularity and usefulness.

To the Newfoundland Readers of the We leyan.

DEAR FRIENDS,-I am now in the great and so." We tell you solemuly, that the City of Boston, "the city of notions," the liter secret of prosperity does not lie in legislation. ary emporium of the western world, the mete-Churches die under the highest sacerdotal, polis of New England. It is situated on a peinthe strictest presbyterian, or the loosest congregational, regime. See the high Episcosula about three miles in length, and one in breadth. Its surface is quite uneven, and such pal Church of England, how long she lay into three eminences. Its Indian name w dead ! See by her side the Presbyterian churches, not only dead, but beretical,-for-Showmut, afterwards called Tri-Momania melism in the Church, Socialianism in the from which originates the name Trement. k meeting-bouse. See the state Presbyterian received its present name in honor of the Br. Church of Scotland, holding fast her testimo-John Cotton, who was an emigrant from Bester, ny as to doctrine ; and the state Presbyterian in England; and its name was confirmed by m Churches of Germany and Switzerland, ter-Act of Court, September the 7th, 1630. 1 rildy fallen. See the Voluntary Presbyteriar was incorporated a city in 1822. The present population of Boston proper, is about 140,000, Church of Ireland sink into Arianism ; and at the same time, the Voluntary Presbyterian t including Roxbury, South and East Boston Churches of America retain their orthodoxy ; (which you cannot distinguish from any other while the persecuted Presbyterian Church in part of the city except by name), the population France falls into the lowest depths. See, at would amount to \$00,000. Boston is the second this moment, the Congregational Churches ommercial city in the Union, and fifth in popof England chiefly orthodox, and the Congrelation. In 1648, all the inhabitants were a Intional Churches of America chiefly Unitacommodated in one Church, and now there are rian. See the Methodist Church of America, nearly 100. There are over one hundred news with Bishops, rapidly prospering; and the Mepapers and magazines printed in the city, and about one hundred and twenty charity and literary Societies. Boston Harbour is one of the

est, most commodious, and beautiful is the

world, containing about seventy-five square

miles, and is bespangled with upwards of obe

hundred islands and rocks. These islands are

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are divided into nine Judicial Cir of which a Circuit Court is held by a Justice of the Supreme Cour trict Judge of the State or district Court sits. The United States at into 38 districts, in which Courts 34 Judges

The state of the Finances of the for the year ending 30th June, 18 penditures were for War, 17,36 Givil, &c. 14,018,073 dollars ; Na dollars; laterest on Debt, 3,62 Debts due, 12,883,531 dollars; 993 dollars : Receipts-Borrowe 465.700 dollars; Customs, 28,34 Land Sales, 1,648,458 dollars ; 313,150 dellars; total-59,76 Treasury promises to pay, af dollars. I have thus and eavoure manner as possible to give you the Trade of this great country.

The population of the United mated over 20,000,000. The p minations of Christians, according returns, are as follows :- Metho viz .: Episcopal North, 629,660; d 53; Protestant Methodist, &c., tists, 951,101, viz. : regular, 667, ites, 127,000; anti-mission, 69, 55,323; others, 27,700: Roman 300 : Presbyterians, 491,473-v 192,033; New School, 155,000; land, 50,000 ; Associate Reference sociate Presbyterian, 18,800; byterian, 5,300; others, 44,000 nection, 325,000 : Congregation 197,196: Lutheran, 163,000: (ed, 67,750: Protestant Episcopa tarian, 27,532: Unjversalistsed Brethren, 67,000 : Menne Church of God, 10,000 : Jews The above are all Church mem testant Episcopal, or Church of 1.497 ministers, or one to eve and are the most wealthy; the lies have but one minister to ev bers, and are probably the leas Bishops, Ministers, Priests, or above Churches, exceed in num

One cannot visit Boston w minded that he is in the home Fathers, who fled from persecu land, and braved the storms ocean, that amidst the "rocki forest," they might find for the but for their children. and prin The landing of the Pilgrim f Mayflower, on Plymouth rock, rind, 1620, in the depth of place of aboile, amid frost and munded with savages, and w first settlers of this State must courage and perseverance, the the boc in one hand, and a mu to protect themselves from th landing of the Pilgrims is an throughout the New England S "Thanksgiving Day," service churches, and business of eve The State of Massachusetts manufacturing State in the U Lowell, twenty-five miles from the Manchester of America. lation of about 35,000. It has managed by 12 corporations, 12.110,000 dollars. The m males, and 3.629 females, who week 1.704,990 vards of cotto en, and 0,500 of carpet: 380 ton are printed weekly ; 2,00 used yearly, also 25,000,000 tons of anthracite coal. &c. of females is 2 dollars per dollars. Machinery of every are stattered through all the of this State, a great number visuted. I must now give you some which I have visited in and shall commence first with the about one mile in length, and ty acres. In this Yard is a be the longest and most perfect is 1350 feet in length. All t the U. S. Navy is made here tured by mechinery. In this Virginia, a 1 in of war of th ly finished, s.e was built du The whole Navy Yard is sur tiful stone wall, within are 1 penters' shops, and building the Engine House are the P out the Dry-dock. These p cious, that twelve hogsheads he thrown off at one stroke cupied in pumping out the hours. The dock will cont gest size, and is constructe granite. The State House lature meets, which is now most prominent edline in city -its dome 's two hund above the level of the sea. I have visited numerous most interesting was the In South Bosten. On the

ionaries are held in this portion of Neff's parish. We passed a delightful day, and the services were most interesting. The weather being fine, visitors came from several parts of the valley The little church is beau ifully situated in the centre of the vale ; its whitened walls and elegant steeple attract the eye of a stranger as he ascends, and form a very pretty picture. The next villages are Fontgillarde and St. Veran, in both which we have classes. St. Veran is the most elevated habitable spot in Europe; the inhabitauts themselves say of it : " There is no place nearer heaven where bread is to be eaten." Mont Viso, whith in cternal snow, rises majes tically at a short listance, and, contrasted with the deep green of the pine-forests beneath, forms a splendid lands ape of mountain scenery.

18th .- We set out, Mr. Massot and 1, for Val Fressinieres, through the disual passage of the Guil, on to Guisstre. At night-fall we were safely lodged in the pleasant village of Pallon ; and, notwithstanding the numerous occupations of the peasants who have only four months in the year to prepare for eight months' winter, we got the people together, and I warned them against a Laodicean state in spiritual matters .- As it may give an insight into the situation of a Missionary here during his rounds, I may just mention that, as to our bed and board, we managed admirably, owing to the foresight of my companion. Knowing how matters stood here in the cooking line, he had brought with him the needful provisions ; and I could not but admire with what dexterity he handled the frying-pan and kettle! Next day we visited Les Ribes, Violins, and Mensals, on our way to Dormillouse I was glad to perceive some small advance in the state of the schools. At Les Ribes me was being formed un ler the direction of a Class-Leader: while at Violins a school-house was very nearly completed. Many a time have I, in formor years, trod over all this ground; but I ne-Another class of persons, when they desire ver was so forcibly struck as now with the wrotchto see Methodism prosper, either in their own ed appearance of these dismal spots especially in neighbourhood, or in the whole worki, do not the neighbourhood of Mensals. They really think of setting about new plans, but feel that seem to me to be calling down vengeance upon those who by their cruel persecutions have forced

gradually wearing away, and where large berds f cattle and flocks of sheep were pastured, some sixty or seventy years ago, the ocean now rols its angry billows, and lashes with an overwhelm ing surge, the last remains of earth. Beston # the Capital of the State of Massachusetts, this State contains 7,250 square miles, and has a population of nearly 900,000. It sends 10 mem ers to Congress. The number of State Sear tors (which correspond to the Council in the British Provinces) is 40, and the number of State Representatives (corresponding to the House of Assembly) is 356. The estimated value of the Crops in 1849, for this State was \$11,000,000, Manufactures \$52,000,000, and

Merchandize \$16,000,000, the total amount of debt of the State is \$6,201,586. The Governor of Massachusetts receives a salary of \$2,500 per annum. The Foreign Exports of Boston it 1847, amounted to \$10,513,122, and Imports to \$46.110.761.

I must now give you a little information about the Supreme Government at Washington. Gos gress-the Senate is composed of two memory from each State, of course the number of Sent tors is now sixty. The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate. House of Representatives is composed of Representatives from each State ; one to every 80 persons. The number of members in 231. Their compensation is 3 dollars, and that of the Speaker 16 dollars per day during the Session. and 8 dollars for every twenty miles' travel in going and returning. The salary of the Presdont is 25,000 dollars per annum; of the Viet President, 5,000 dollars; of the Secretaries and Postmaster-General, 6,000 dollars each: and d the Attorney General 4,000 dollars. The Sopreme Court, is held in Washington, and has and derange the workmen, by continually but one session annually, commencing in De consulting and suggesting alterations in the triving, inquiring, discussing, and withal a cember. It consists of a Chief Justice, and use and the second a shorter path to prosperity hes in prover, useless, race; and alas for the society or the eight associate Justices, who reside in different faith, and work. They do not think what the society of the eight associate Justices, who reside in different above the society of the eight associate Justices. faith, and work. They do not think what Circuit where the influential men have be- States. The Chief Justice receives a man the Conference should do, or the Minimum Agents kuman creatures to inhabit places which are the Conference should do, or the Ministers came touched with the legislating mania! 5,000 dollars per annum, and the Assist shuaped by heasts of prev. In thus speaking I do, or the Local Propagation of the Ministers came touched with the legislating mania! 5,000 dollars per annum, and the Assist chunned by heasts of prey. In thus peaking, I do, or the Local Preachers do, or the Quar- Give us our lot in a society where all that Judges 4.500 dollars each. The United Same