

Louis Hetzer, another Baptist minister, was beheaded at Constance on the 4th of February, 1529. He also had been on intimate terms with Zuingli, Ecolampadius, and their associates, and was highly esteemed by them, till he became a Baptist. In conjunction with John Denk he translated the prophets from the Hebrew. Many other books were published by him. John Zwick, who was present at his death, said, "A more glorious and manful death was never seen at Constance. Very many of the opposite party who were present thought that he would have said something on account of our doctrine and against the preachers; but not a word. We were all with him to his end; and may the Almighty, the eternal God, grant to me and to the servants of his word the like mercy, in the day when he shall call us home!" Thomas Blauner, another witness, observed,—"No one has with so much charity, so courageously, or so gloriously laid down his life for Anabaptism, as Hetzer. He was like one who spake with God and died."—(Ibid. p. 97—101.) Slanderous reports respecting him, affecting both his morals and his religious opinions, were propagated after his death; but they were the inventions of the enemy. "He was condemned," says the Chronicle of the Moravian brethren, "for the sake of divine truth."

I cannot give you any statistics. The Baptists of Switzerland were very numerous, not only in Zurich, but also in Berne, and in the Dalteline. They were compelled to meet in secret, in woods, and unfrequented places, or under cover of the night. No continuous records could be kept. Probably their church organizations were at that time very imperfect. It was not till a more advanced period of their history that they were enabled to secure the full benefits of orderly arrangements. But they did what they could. They obeyed the will of Christ as far as they had opportunity. Other reformers opposed and even calumniated them. But they were a God-fearing, peaceable, upright and holy people.

Yours truly,
From my Study,
June 12, 1857.

For the Christian Messenger.

Letter from Burmah.

HENTHADAH, BRITISH BURMAH,
March 17th, 1857.

Being quite oblivious as to the length of time which has passed since the date of my last letter to you, it is reasonable to presume that it is time to write again, or give up my claim to be one of your regular correspondents.

Three or four tours into the jungle have helped to make the interval, since my last date, seem long. These tours have always been in company with my colleague, Mr. Thomas, of the Karen department. When I remark that tours in the jungle, as compared with tours on the river, cost nothing, you will naturally and truly infer that our fund for travelling among them is rather limited. This, I grieve to say, is the case to such a degree that I have been compelled to abandon the plan of visiting all the villages which I visited last year. For, as you probably know, the Burmese live principally on the banks of the river, and abandon the jungle to the Karens, who are the chief cultivators of Pegu. However, wherever in the jungle there happens to be a small fishing stream, or a lake, there Burmans are to be found, living in wretched little villages, and subsisting entirely upon rice and fish, betel and cheroots. It was to preach the gospel to this thin jungle population, that I accompanied Mr. T. in his Karen tours.

The most interesting excursion of the season, was to the mountains called the Youa Kange. These mountains, on a clear day, are dimly visible from Henthadah. In order to reach them we went up the river in the Mail Steamer about thirty miles, to a village where there are a few Burman disciples, and thence with ponies rode fifty miles over a plain diversified with paddy-fields, fine timber forests, and the remains of old Burman towns, whose site was indicated, sometimes by a fragment of a wall, sometimes by the vine-clad ruin of a pagoda, by a tank or an old Kyoung. Arrived at the foot of the hills, riding was no longer possible, as one road,—a mere foot-path—led us up and down the hills whose sides were almost perpendicular. The toil was severe, but our eyes had become wearied with the dull flat plains of Henthadah, and we thought of little else but the beauty of the river scenery around us. At last, after many ascents and descents,

after following a mountain stream through many a deep gorge, whose chill air, scarcely visited by the sun's rays, seemed to go to our bones, we arrived at the village, which was our journey's end. I say village, but could I send you a sketch of the thing, I fear you would hardly recognise it as such. It was such only to such extent as you can consider a village as having but one roof. A long shed, whose floor was elevated on posts about eight feet from the ground itself, and everything in and around it, made of bamboos, and large enough to accommodate about one hundred people. Such was the village of mountain Karens of which I am about to say something more. They were usually all Christians. Oh! it was a grand thing to hear the praises of God sung on these great-clad heights,—and to know that these poor toiling mountaineers were precious in the sight of God. How they seemed to joy in receiving us! how every one tried to do something to make us comfortable, after our weary journey!

We spent four pleasant days among them. On the last day four received baptism. The baptistry, a natural basin at the bottom of a deep gorge, was two or three miles off. Nothing could be imagined more impressive than the progress to this place. Looking back we saw the last part of the long procession winding in single file down the side of the hill we had passed, singing, in concert with those in front, an appropriate hymn, until the hills and the deep-shaded dells rang with the rich music, and our spirits were elevated into delightful sympathy with the scene and the occasion.

But I must leave the picture unfinished, without even, I fear, having made my few strokes bold enough to aid your imagination in completing it.

I have noticed with deep interest the discussion about the Australian Mission. It is not necessary that I should say on which side my own views are. The fact that I am here, and want this very day at least five brethren to come and help me, is enough to show that I sympathise with him who did not after all dip his pen very deep into "Vin Aigre." Indeed, I fear I am really wicked enough, had I the power, to turn every little tributary away from the new Board into the treasury of that which wants to send missionaries to the heathen. Nor will Bro. Bill think very hardly of me for not having much sympathy with those who propose sending their mile to a land, where other evangelical denominations, with great energy and activity, are occupying the missionary field with fast increasing numbers, and while poor Burmah is losing many by death from the very small band who are devoted to her evangelization. Moreover, when was the pledge, years ago made, to tell these poor people, of Christ, cancelled?

Ever most sincerely yours,
ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY.

P. S. We have just heard of the death, at Serampore, of George R. Wilby, Esq., a graduate of Acadia College, and well known to many in Nova Scotia. He had an Indian reputation as an able writer. At the time of his death he was assistant Editor of the "Friend of India." A. C.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, JUNE 24, 1857.

We have before expressed our regret at not being able to attend the meeting of our Western Association, and thus forego making the acquaintance of many valued brethren, who as yet are only known to us by name, as well as being deprived of the interesting details of the progress of the Western Churches during the past year, and the solemn, services, and stirring appeals which such occasion calls forth. We trust our brethren at Yarmouth have enjoyed a happy and profitable season, and that the records of their present anniversary will evince an increase of zeal and faith, and numbers in their churches. Yarmouth may well be esteemed one of the cradles of the Baptist cause in Nova Scotia, where for more than half a century one of the venerable patriarchs of our Churches, Harris Harding, strewed so thickly the seeds of scripture truth, which have sprung up and produced so many spiritual harvests.

The Central Association, with which we are more immediately connected, is now in session at Hantsport. The meeting cannot fail of being productive of deep interest to all who wish well to the cause of our Zion. One great object we truly hope will engage the attention of the brethren. We refer to some more effective organization of our Home Missionary Agencies: a subject

which has for some time past awakened a strong interest in all parts of the Country. We feel convinced that much injury is yearly incurred for want of united and systematic action in this respect. The Baptist Churches of Nova Scotia ought, from long and happy experience, to know the blessings which attend the faithful ministrations of our Domestic Missions, and to feel that any relaxation in their efforts to sustain and enlarge their operations must be followed by the most injurious effects upon the general interests. Although the year has not, we fear, been one of great spiritual prosperity, yet there have been very considerable additions in several of our churches, and it is probable that upon the whole, throughout the Province, there will be cause for gratitude in the growing numbers of our community. Let us hope at least that a growth in grace and zeal for the Redeemer's cause, may be largely manifested throughout our churches. In the fast advancing state of the Province in all its merely temporal capacities, and in a progressive body like our own, there ought not to be wanting a corresponding zeal and activity in the promotion of those far better and more important interests upon which our moral and spiritual welfare depends, and especially should every such gathering of our churches manifest that this is the great and absorbing subject of their desires, and the only object which brings them together. In the prevalence of such a spirit we may reasonably hope that a rich blessing from above will be largely poured out upon us and our children.

Our present number.

We congratulate our readers on the deeply interesting character and the variety to be found in the communications we are enabled to present to them in our present number. The "Baptist History" on the first page cannot fail to fill the heart of every sincere christian with gratitude, that his lot is cast in this land of gospel liberty and in this enlightened age of the world, and make him feel more determined than ever to follow those who "through faith and patience do now inherit the promises." "Brother Crawley's Letter," though brief, will, we doubt not, touch the hearts of many who have longed to "say among the heathen, 'the Lord reigneth.'" It is literally a repetition of the cry which 1800 years ago came to Paul from the Macedonians—"Come over and help us." The "Missionary Intelligence" on another page shows that this is not merely the time for sowing the seed of the kingdom, but that a rich harvest of souls and indeed of churches has been actually gathered in that far-off land.

"The Notes of a Tourist," although extracts of letters intended only for private perusal, will be read with much pleasure by all, for the information they convey concerning the present aspect of those places of ancient historic interest through which he passes. The unassuming "Jottings," too, will open up to those in other parts of the Province something of the state of the eastern section, and will be highly acceptable. The vivid pictures of the scenery and institutions shew the mind of the writer to be no less observing than cultivated. Then comes our friend's communication from the World's Metropolis, which, although not filled with the records of war and bloodshed, yet will not on that account command a less degree of interest to very many of our readers. His daguerreotype of things as they are "at home," coming to us with so much originality, give our readers in this distant province a more intimate acquaintance with the mother country than is possessed by many thousands of those who dwell within the shadow of the great St. Paul's.

The Europa which arrived on the 16th inst., brings London dates to the 6th.

The new Parliament is in session, and, as was anticipated, will give the present Ministry a very considerable majority of supporters. The only question of much moment which has yet been brought forward, has been the application for the dowry of the Princess Royal or eldest daughter of the Queen, very shortly to be married to the Prince of Prussia, the presumptive heir of the Crown of that realm. The sum granted was £8000 per Annum. It was attempted to be reduced to £6000, but was finally passed by a very large majority. The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia has paid a very brief visit to the Queen at Osborne, her marine villa in the Isle of Wight. He left for Calais after a 24 hours visit. Late events have not conduced to render the visit of a Russian

Prince to England very agreeable. French despotism is much more to his taste.

The Treaty with Persia is at length fully completed, and after the short experience the Persians have had of British decision, it is most probable the peace between the two countries will be a lasting one.

Pope Pius the ninth is making a circuit of his dominions, and is received with favourable demonstrations by the people. However much his subjects suffer from the exactions of the government of his Court, there is a superstitious reverence for the Popes person so strongly fastened on the Italian mind, that vast numbers still look on him as little less than a Deity.

The Evangelical Alliance, composed of all the leading Protestant Denominations of Protestantism are to meet at Berlin in September, to deliberate on various matters connected with the freedom and progress of religion in Germany. The King of Prussia has received a Deputation from the body with much favour, and is said to be a warm advocate for its measures.

No further news of moment has been received from China. The affairs of Canton do not seem to have at all interrupted the trade carried on with the northern ports of that Empire.

General Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic.

We see by the last English papers that Judge Marshall presided recently over a large meeting held in Exeter Hall, on which occasion Neal Dow delivered a long speech, similar to the one delivered here, but more extended. He took for his text the quotation—"Salus populi suprema lex?"

We are glad to see that a City Hospital is so far a fact, that advertisements are out for Tenders for its erection on the South Common. The design is by Mr. Gordon, and is said to be generally approved by competent judges.

THE RACES.—The City Council has refused the use of the Common for the proposed Horse Races. We are glad at this; for Horse Races have been always accompanied by a large amount of dissipation and wickedness of every sort.—Witness.

The Hon. Attorney General and Adams G. Archibald, Esq., Delegates from Nova Scotia for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the Mines and Minerals question, proceeded to England in the Steamer on Thursday last.

REV. MR. McARTHUR has returned from his visit to Rhode Island. He attended a meeting of the Sons of Temperance, in the Hall, on Thursday evening last, and gave them an interesting account of the Annual Session of the Grand Division. The next Annual Session will be held at Indianapolis.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.—The pleasure seekers of Halifax will be delighted to hear that the Bands of the 62nd and 63rd Regiments are engaged to play in these Gardens, every Monday and Friday afternoon during the Summer. The Managers of this enclosure certainly spare no pains to make it the most delightful resort in the vicinity of Halifax.

WHEAT IN CANADA.—A gentleman who has just returned from a somewhat extensive trip through Upper Canada, informs the Rochester Democrat that nothing can exceed the promise of the Wheat crop there, and unless some evil befall it there will be an unusually bountiful harvest this present season.

Two hundred and ninety-five loaves of bread were seized in Montreal last week, for light weight, and distributed among the charitable institutions of the city. This is turning dishonesty to some good account.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Suther, incumbent of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, has been elected a bishop in room of the late Bishop Skinner, by a majority of the clergy of the diocese; thirteen voting for Dr. Suther, and nine for the Rev. Patrick Cheyne. The new bishop belongs to the evangelical party. He is a native of Nova Scotia.

AUSTRALASIA.—The only important intelligence we receive from this quarter is of the further discovery of gold deposits. This time, New Zealand is the favored land. Deposits of great extent, and said by experienced Australian miners to be equal in richness to the most productive of the Victoria mines, have lately been discovered near the town of Nelson.

J. B. GOUGH.—We understand that Mr. J. B. Gough, the well-known temperance advocate, intends sailing from America for Britain on the 1st July next. It is rumoured that Mr. Gough has been engaged by the Scottish Temperance League for three years, at £2000 per annum.

WINTER IN THE LAP OF SUMMER.—There were, on the first day of June, masses of frozen spray and snow, fifteen feet in solid thickness, under the American side of the falls of Niagara. A heavy rock thrown upon them made no more impression than upon hard ice.

Jack, the Giant Killer, has long been the wonder of children, but the modern giant, Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, is always victorious over his great antagonist, pain, in what form soever he may present himself. Morton & Cogswell, Agents.

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