

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Letter from Burmah.

My Dear Messenger,—

Good news! Eighteen Burmans baptized and received into the Church of the Redeemer!

About one day's journey from Henthada is a village, or rather a number of small villages, called Setpidon. This region, though very much nearer Henthada than Rangoon, yet being officially connected with the latter, is part of the field occupied by the missionaries and native preachers connected with the Rangoon mission. Mr. Ingalls, with several assistants, had been laboring at Setpidon about two months, when evident marks of what, in America, would be called a Revival, began to manifest themselves. Hundreds attended the daily preaching and prayer-meetings, and continued for hours at a time listening and seeking instruction. About a fortnight since, Mr. I. wrote, requesting me to come and see those who had asked for baptism. This was a summons I joyfully obeyed. Arrived at Taingda, where, you know, the Assistant supported by the St. John Brussels Street Juvenile Missionary Society, is stationed, I found three young women who had been enquirers for some time, prepared to solicit baptism. Upon a strict examination they were approved, and baptized on Sunday, March 17th, in presence of a large assembly of heathen. I then proceeded with Mr. Ingalls to Setpidon, arriving there the 19th of March. The following days, until Saturday, 24th, were spent in examining and instructing the applicants for baptism, fifteen in number, and in preaching the gospel to the people in almost constant attendance at the zayat. The candidates all impressed me, more perhaps than any I have previously seen in Burmah, with their earnestness and sincerity, and true appreciation of the nature of salvation through Christ. There were eight women and seven men. Among the former was one 70 years old, whose legs and arms were completely paralysed. She was of course perfectly helpless, and quite dependant upon the attention of a son and his wife. This poor old woman received the Gospel with all her heart, and cast herself wholly upon the merits of the Saviour. At first we feared it would not, on account of her infirmity, be possible to baptize her. When the old woman knew that we thought we could not grant her request, she burst into tears, and it seemed to make her so sad to think she could not follow in her Lord's footsteps, that we determined to so arrange that her wish might be satisfied. Accordingly she was carried into the water, and she not manifesting the slightest trepidation, the ordinance was effected with the greatest ease. On being carried out of the water, she clasped her hands, and her face beaming with joy, cried, "Now Lord call me, now Lord call me." She felt a peace of mind in having obeyed the Lord's command, which she would not have enjoyed had she acquiesced in our opinion that she could not be baptized without danger.

Thus, in this and the neighboring district of Setpidon and Thougai, there have been baptized since the beginning of the present year, twenty-nine, and judging from present intimations, it does not seem too much to hope that in the ensuing three months that number will be more than doubled. How easily all difficulties vanish when God works by His Spirit!

While the convulsions in America threaten to deprive us of much material aid—may those in the Provinces who are not affected by the storm, continue to send on help.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY.

Henthada, April 1, 1861.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notices.

MRS. ANN BROWN.

At St. Croix Cove, Granville, Mrs. Ann Brown, relict of the late Mr. George Brown, of that place, in her eighty-ninth year.

Mrs. Brown experienced religion in early life, but through diffidence never united with the Church by baptism, yet it was evident to all who knew her, that her heart was toward the Lord God of Israel. She was subject to many fears, yet at times could triumph over them through faith in Christ, her Redeemer. She died in peace April 18th, 1861, and was buried in hope of a blessed resurrection.

MRS. ATHALINA MITCHEL.

Died at Chute's Cove, Granville, April 7th 1861, aged thirty-four years, Mrs. Athalina, wife of Mr. James Mitchell, and daughter of Deacon John Brint.

Mrs. Mitchell professed faith in Christ some eleven years ago, and was baptized by Elder W. Rideout, and united with the Church at Chute's Cove. She ever manifested love to God and his people, and always found Him a present help in trouble. Her sickness was short and painful, but her lamp was trimmed and burning, and being found ready, she entered into the joy of her Lord. It was a source of rich consolation to her husband, father, and relatives, to witness her peaceful and happy death. May the Lord sanctify her death to the benefit of the living. Amen.—Com. by Rev. P. F. Murray.

Religious Intelligence.

New Brunswick.

REVIVAL AT ST. ANDREWS.—We rejoice to know that our esteemed Brother Thomson has had much encouragement in his pastoral labors of late. A recent note from him says:—

"God is still favouring us with droppings from his holy mountain. I met nine enquirers last evening, in different stages of progress, some ready to obey, others praying for more faith; they are all young men and youth. I consider them a very hopeful class, and trust I shall see them all put on Christ ere long.—N. B. Vis.

The *Christian World* for April says: "The work of Baptist brethren is greatly prospering on the Continent of Europe. Their missionaries are preaching the gospel in Denmark, Sweden, Germany, France, Switzerland, Hungary, Lithuania, and Poland. In the three first named countries, their missions have already assumed considerable dimensions, whilst in the others a good beginning has been made."

Prof. J. F. Stoddard, whose name is familiar as the author of a well-known and extensively used mathematical series was baptized recently into the fellowship of the Tabernacle Baptist church, N. Y. Prof. Stoddard was for some years President of the Northern Pennsylvania University, and afterwards of the State Normal School.

There seems scarcely a doubt that the *Edwin Forest*, in which several missionaries of the Southern Baptist Board sailed for China, is lost with all on board. Among those families were Rev. Mr. Rohrer and wife and a number of others whose names have not reached us.—This is a painful visitation and we tender our sympathy to our Southern brethren and to the relatives of those missionaries under so painful a providence.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

With the exception of a few slight skirmishes, between the Federal troops and the Confederates, no further movements of much consequence have taken place at the Seat of American Warfare. Gen. Scott seems, however, to be steadily but cautiously pushing on his advances into Virginia.

We glean the following items from the Telegrams to the evening papers:

BOSTON, June 11.—The Troops of the Federal Government are gradually enclosing Harper's Ferry.

There has been a skirmish at Williamsport. The Chambersburg army has reached Hagerstown.

Four more regiments of Federal troops have left Washington, and are now moving towards Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Scott, it is understood, will command the attack in person.

It is rumored at Fort Monroe on the night of Monday four regiments moved on Fort Bethel, masked battery.

BOSTON, June 12, 1861.—Accounts have just reached here of a sanguinary engagement at Great Bethel.

The Government troops, under the command of Gen. Butler, took rebel battery yesterday at Great Bethel, capturing 1000 prisoners and twenty-one guns. Further particulars have not yet been received, but are awaited anxiously.

Gen. Pierce who is in command of a division of the Government troops attempted the same movement on Monday, but was repulsed by rebels with loss of thirty men killed and one hundred wounded. The number of prisoners taken by rebels not given.

It is reported that Napoleon has an agent in Southern States collecting information for French Government.

BOSTON, June 13th.—It was the intention of the Government to have surprised the rebels at Bethel, but unfortunately premature firing on the part of some of the federal soldiery spoiled the plan.

McDowell is leading regiments near Fairfax for a movement on Harper's Ferry, which will soon be entirely surrounded.

Desertions still continue from the rebel camp; they represent affairs amongst the rebels most thoroughly disorganized.

BOSTON, June 15th.—The rebels at Harper's Ferry have retreated on Winchester and Martinsburg.

They have burned down and destroyed bridges for fifty miles along the river to prevent pursuit.

They have destroyed fully a million of property at the Ferry, it is estimated.

The Maryland Congress men have all been elected—the Unionists have carried every district.

East Tennessee has thrown a thousand votes majority in favour of Union.

General Jackson has called Missouri to arms. Gen. Lyon (the Government General) is pursuing him with a strong force.

The Boston 1st Regiment leaves to-day for the seat of war.

The rebels at Manassas Junction are retreating—where, is not yet stated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NONE of the summer hotels of Saratoga have yet been opened.

Sixty regiments from New York State have been accepted in all. The 66th Irish, at Alexandria, is highly spoken of for its activity, readiness and discipline.

Major Anderson is said to be sick, and unable to command at present. If so, it is rumored that he will retire for his health to the Pennsylvania mountains.

The stories afloat about the desertion of Harper's Ferry appear to have been caused by large numbers of sick being carried away. The small pox is violent there.

The steamboats from Alexandria to Washington are crowded on each trip with passengers escaping from the troubles of the South, to seener regions. Even while seeking refuge there they lavish expressions of hatred towards the North.

The New York World reports that letters from the North to the seceded States, which have reached the Dead Letter Office since the first of the month, give ample evidence that there are still disloyal men in many of the Northern cities. The government of course retains possession of those letters.

The funeral of Senator Douglas in Chicago was the occasion of general mourning. A procession of upwards of ten thousand persons of all professions, about two miles long followed his remains. Business was generally suspended throughout the State, and the day was observed in a fitting manner.

Negroes continue to present themselves at the gate of Fortress Monroe, and are in every instance received on the terms heretofore set forth. Gangs are now doing good service in the cause of the Government, and seem the happiest fellows in the world. They work willingly, and claim to belong to the regular army. They are no three month men, and probably don't wish an early discharge. They are said to number several hundreds.

A BAPTIST REGIMENT.—The *American Baptist* of New York, says:

"The German Baptist churches of this city and vicinity, have with singular unanimity voted to form a regiment of their own, and offer themselves to the government. Some of the members of the congregation, who make no pretensions to piety, voted to go with them. They are a company of devoted christians, and nothing could present a more affecting sight than a whole regiment of praying men, engaged in the battles of truth, freedom, and right."

A St. Louis letter of May 20 says: "Since my last letter, dated April 20, we have lost at least one half of our population. People are going away in all directions. The railroad cars are crowded all the time with families emigrating Northward. St. Louis has the appearance of a desolated city, business of all kinds is at a stand still, and this state of affairs, brought upon us by the act of rebellion of our Legislature, will bring ruin to thousands of our industrious citizens. We are amidst a chaos of anarchy; families quarreling among themselves, part being secessionists, the other part Unionists.—St. Louis at this time is completely surrounded by United States troops."

LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.—The following paragraph is taken from a letter published in the *Eastern Chronicle*. It is from a Pictonian, who for many years has resided in Charleston, S. C.:

"Your Nova Scotia vessels may find profitable employment out on this coast in the winter season. All prohibition has been removed from one port to another, in fact the coasting trade is as open as the carrying of cotton from foreign ports. The fish business must for the future be carried on direct between the Provinces and the Southern Confederacy, as otherwise there would be a double duty, and the South has been a large and profitable market to the New York and Boston fish dealers. But now there is a good chance for a direct trade from Nova Scotia to this and other Southern seaports."

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher gave us last evening a brilliant lecture on the religion, customs and people of Brazil. Seldom have we relished anything more than the picture he laid before his audience of that exuberant garden of the tropics laden with its strange variety of fruits and flowers teeming with perpetual harvest for the hand of man. Surely that country must be the garden of the world and if its people had the enterprise which moves this Yankee nation, imagination could not set a bound to the results they would produce there. As relevant to this comparison, the Reverend gentleman stated that the best Remedies employed there for the diseases to which they are subject, are invented and supplied to them by our own well known countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell Mass., and that not the people only but the priesthood and the court of the Emperor down, have constant recourse in sickness to the remedies of this widely celebrated American Chemist.—[Ledger, Boston.

Latest from Europe.

OUR European news is up to the beginning of the month. Europe was never known to be in the same position as at the present moment. Although no actual warfare is going on, yet nearly every Government is in a state of armed preparation, as if for immediate conflict. The armies of France, consisting of four hundred thousand fighting men, with a Navy in proportion, keep England ready for an encounter at any moment the spirit of destruction may prompt those worshippers of *Glory*, headed by their crafty Ruler, to attempt revenge for the humiliation of Waterloo. Still, strange to say, treaties of mutual commerce of the most liberal kind, are being negotiated between the two countries.

The Emperor of Austria, hitherto one of the most bigoted and exclusive Governments in Europe, forced by the advancing progress of the times, and especially by the disturbed state of Hungary, which forms the largest part of his dominions, has just initiated a representative Government, and proclaimed religious freedom throughout his dominions. Whether it is not too late to stop the tide of revolution which has been threatening him for some time past, time only can shew. Hungary is in an almost insurrectionary state. Beside this, nothing but the exhausted state of the Austrian Treasury, and the yet unsettled condition of the new Kingdom of Italy, prevents an immediate contest for the liberation of the Venetian territories.

The first Italian Parliament held at Turin has been prorogued, and although there were several sharp and sometimes stormy debates, they have upon the whole evinced an amount of ability and prudence in their proceedings, which speak most favourably for the future interests of the new Kingdom. Reactionary movements are still frequent in what were lately the Neapolitan dominions, but are promptly suppressed.

The Papal States are still the great difficulty of Italy, although the probability of the withdrawal of French troops from Rome, seems every day greater. Such a measure would seem at once to give a death blow to the temporal power of the Pope.

The long standing dispute between Prussia and Denmark about the Duchy of Holstein, is still unsettled, and seems at times to threaten hostilities between the two countries. It is probable, however, the greater Powers of Europe will interfere to prevent a rupture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE.—The particulars of the terribly destructive earthquake of March 20th, South America, have come to hand. It appears that in Mendoza, a city of 20,000 inhabitants, lying on the Eastern slope of the Andes, near the pass of the same name, leading from Buenos Ayres into Chili, 26,000 persons were destroyed in two or three minutes. The place is utterly incapable of being rebuilt, and of the few survivors many are disabled by bruises, dislocated and fractured limbs, and all were left without food or shelter. About \$150,000 had been raised for them in Buenos Ayres and Monte Video.—*Ex.*

RUINS OF THE TOWER OF BABEL.—The French Consul at Mosul recently sent home an account of a discovery so astounding as to render the photographic views and vouchers that accompanied it necessary as confirmations of its truth. The discovery was that of the ruins of the Tower of Babel, and the photographs exhibited the two remaining stories of the once marvelous structure; the bricks cemented with bitumen and bearing inscriptions upon them, which, when deciphered, are expected to confirm the accounts of Scripture.—*Era.*

The Prince of Wales came near being drowned on the 12th ult. He was boating with some companions, when one of them lost his oar, and in an attempt to recover it the boat was upset, and the Prince was precipitated into the water. Timely assistance rescued him.

HORSE-FLESH for the table has become so common in Germany and France, that it is now regularly quoted in the price current column of local newspapers. A Frenchman who has taken the trouble to analyse horse-flesh speaks highly of horse-soup, but pronounces horse-beef black, stringy, and indigestible.

There is now exhibiting in Paris a curious specimen of mediæval ingenuity lately discovered in a convent near Florence. It is a confessional box, on the principal panel of which is a very good painting of Christ. But on touching a spring this picture is replaced by one of the devil with horns, eyes of fire, and hair standing on end; the same spring sets in motion an organ, which plays lugubrious music. The priests in the 15th century resorted to such devices to terrify believers.

On Friday, her Majesty Queen Victoria completed her forty-second year, having been born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819. Owing to her Majesty's recent bereavement the day was kept privately at Osborne, and the public celebration will be this year deferred to the second week in July.

The guarantee fund of the International Exhibition of 1862 now exceeds 400,000!