

GERMANY.

Extracts from a letter of Mr. Oncken, dated Edinburgh (Scotland), July 20, 1841.

I hasten to transmit to you the two enclosed letters from our beloved brethren at Copenhagen, from which the Board and our churches in the United States may learn the prospects of the infant cause in Denmark. I hope it will rouse them all to fervent prayer at a throne of grace on their behalf, and also, that it will induce the Board to send some faithful man to plead the cause of these oppressed followers of Christ. Ecclesiastical and civil power are united, and are using their utmost efforts to suppress the truth. Let us bless God for the uncommon degree of holy submission and fortitude which our suffering brethren manifest, and let us confide in our faithful God, that the victory will ultimately fall on the side of his persecuted saints.

The cause is prospering at Hamburg, and I am hasting to return. God is opening unexpected doors for us. One of our brethren has, on his travels in Pomerania, met a number of converts, who, without coming in contact with any Baptists, or knowing anything of their sentiments, have imbibed their views and introduced believers' baptism among themselves. These will demand our early attention, and I design visiting them on my intended tour to Memel. I have succeeded here in getting a remonstrance drawn up, to be presented to the king of Denmark, on behalf of our brethren. I hope it will be signed by influential men of all parties. I have also interested the Baptist churches for our tract operations, but after all, we still look to America for greater assistance.

Let us, dear brethren, still share an interest in your prayers. We trust the Board will continue to render us all the assistance in their power in carrying forward the great work in Germany and Denmark. The Lord Jesus grant to all of us a greater degree of spiritual enjoyment in him, and holy love will then constrain us to live entirely to his glory.

The following are extracts from the letters referred to. The first is from Adolph Monster, the younger of the two brothers, to Mr. O., dated Prison Copenhagen, June 22d, 1841.

It is termed a suffering that my body is retained within these locked doors and barred windows, but we forget that the Lord can make his way through all these. Five weeks have transpired since I was locked up here, and yet at this moment it is as if only a few days had passed. But you must

not conclude from this, that I am always in the spirit of God. Alas! I am too far from that, for I have brought my flesh and blood hither, and of a truth, Satan is here also. But the spirit of Him who vanquished sin, death and hell is here, and when a conflict ensues between these two spirits, over a sinner who in the councils of wisdom and God's free grace was chosen before the foundation of the world to be an heir of eternal life, then we need not entertain a moment's doubt on whose side the ultimate victory will be, for he is faithful who has called, and justified, and saved us.

The second letter is from Peter Monster, first pastor of the Baptist church in Copenhagen, to Mr. O., and is dated Criminal Prison, June 26, 1841.

We have received with hearty thanks to our God and Father, the assistance you sent us through our brother Köbner. Assistance in time of necessity is doubly valuable; we, therefore, tender you our thanks, dear brother, and implore for you and yours, the blessing of the Lord for body and soul. And as our Lord does not leave unrewarded the cup of cold water given to one of his disciples, your reward of grace will not fail, for here is more than this.

The prospects of our criminal process are not very bright. It is not likely to be brought soon to an issue; as the result of the examination of my brother and br. Ryding is not yet transmitted to the court; and they will wait till this be done, in order to give a decision for all.

Severe measures are now employed against the parents in the church who refuse to have their children baptized in the state church. If after the legally appointed time, they refuse to bring them forward, they are to pay for the first eight days, *ten dollars*, (about 11s. sterling,) and for every following week, double, as long as they possess any property, after which they are to be punished in their persons.

The punishments which our persecutor (the Court of Chancery) demands, are so unexampled in severity, that even the men of the world revolt at it.

The different orders of the ecclesiastics, and consequently the government, being against us, it will not be in the power of our judges, with their best intentions, to let us go altogether free. They will at least condemn us to the payment of a small sum and the costs, should we escape the house of correction, and consequent banishment from our country,—both of which the Court of Chancery demands. And as our long confinement disables us from paying any money, nothing remains but to continue in prison