THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

STATIST & AL

earth. When this, in its turn, was gotting stale. Mr. Daniel Home introduced the spirit hand, the spirit writing, and the great sensation feat of floating in the air. When inquiry came to close quarters with these manifestations, Mr. Home moved on, leaving the stage clear for the next novelty. which was the rope wing of the Davenports. . . . They professed to be bound and unbound by spirit-hands. They followed Home as a kind of twin apostle of the doctrine. For some time previous to the appearance of these mediums, faith in Spiritualism was growing languid ; but when the fame of the Daveuports reached this country the 'circles' were stirned to new life, and the performances of the new postles were hailed as a most triumphant attestation; but the triumph was of short duration. Their practices were exposed again and again. When Mr. Addison, who was said by the Spiritualists to be a medium in spite of himself, offered Mr. Home £50 if he could float in the air in his presence, Mr. Home escaped from the dilemma by declining the challenge. But the Davenports, too confident in their skill, submitted to a test, and were found out. Finding it no longer possible to cope with the band of detectors who have made it their business to meet and expose them on all occasions, they have dropped miracle-working, and now confine themselves to preaching Spiritualism as a new faith."

It is surely very shocking to find Mr. Home declaring that, as the apostle of this new faith, he received his commission, even as the apostle Paul did his, in a voice from beaven, saying, "Daniel, fear not, my child; God is with you; be truthful, and God shall be with you always ; cure the sick," etc.

Before his first departure from England, Mr. Home actually appointed a band of apostles to preach the gospel which he came to found and proclaim. In carrying out his hateful parody of the original institution of an apostolate by Christ Iliuself, he selected his missionaries from among the ranks of persons of lowly condition. These, with the assistance of converts in a higher sphere, have written his New Testament, presenting us with Home's miracles and those of his dis-This, awful parody of the Christian Gospels appeared from month to month in the pages of two periodicals devoted to Spiritualism. To crown the mimectic piece of practical blasphemy, the ascension of our Lord was parodied also. "When Mr. Home took leave of his disciples, his votaries declare that he was lifted up to the ceiling in their presence !!"

At his lecture at Willis's Rooms, this man affirmed that the gift of mediumship had been in his family for four generations ; his "cradle had been unlooped by unseen hands ;" and he declared that he had been lifted to the ceiling of a brightly-lighted room in the presence of several spectators. But he did not ascend thus at Willis's Rooms, where there was a considerable audience both of believers and sceptics. It was very discreditable to the main body of the audience that when Mr. Anderson, a well known conjuror, challenged Mr. Home, and was entering on an exposure of what he denounced as "blasphemy"-he was hissed by a majority present. "Women, also, hung round Mr. Home as it anxious to touch the hem of his garment." The doctrine of this new apostle is that Spiritualism is a means of man's salvation !

Finally, if, with the author of "Spiritualism, and other Signs of the Times," we trace these deceptions to the agency of demons impersonating the lost spirits of the wicked, directed by the evil one binself (and we invite the reader to the evidence adduced in proof of that position, as well as the exposure of the lamentable delusions and blasphemons practices which have followed), we have still more damning proof that socalled "Spiritualsm" is the enemy of God and His truth : and that, above all, it directly insults the blessed Spirit, to whom we owe that Word which, under his teachings, leads us to the cross, and then, after that we have believed, feeds, sustains, edifies, educates and meetens us for the presence and the service of God and the Lamb.

We affectionately warn every child of God to shrink with herror from contact with Spiritualism and its abettors. If it be mere human imposture it is far less serious than if supernatural. state that almost all Christians who have closely examined it, believe it to be of the devil. "O my soul, come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou united.'

circle of her educational influence this wide domain ? or, in other words, to be the Baptist University of the new "Colonial Empire!" She is the only Baptist Collegiate Institution in British America, and has prior claims. But if she would aspire to such a noble distinction she must be more amply endowed. One HUNDRED THOUSAND DOL-LARS at least would be required in the shape of permanent endowment, and twenty thousand more to erect and furnish suitable buildings, and to supply the necessary collegiate facilities.

We trust the approaching Convention will duly consider this matter, and that the decision will correspond with the growing nearesities of this advancing age. It may be deemed advisable at once to open correspondence with our Canadian brethren on the subject of such demoninational combinations as shall bring the ministers and churches of all these Provinces into closer and more effective fellowship. Let us have one Grand Convention for the Baptists of British America, having charge of collegiste education and of foreign missions. Why not a British American Baptist Missionary Union be formed to send the heralds of salvation to the millions perishing in idolatry without the light of salvation? Such an arrangement. under suitable guidance, would tend immensely towards augmenting the power of our ministers and churches for good.

Seven reasons for reforming the Drunkard.

Can the poor inebriate, be reformed? He can. The history of the Temperance reformation, which commenced in 1828, can point to thousands who have been snatched as brands from the burning. What has been done in the past, may be repeated in the future. So terrible is the condition of the drunkard that time, money, intellect, and religion should combine in one grand effort to rescue him from his degradation and ruin. "Sons of Temperance." "Good Femplars," the "Ministerial Alliance," Christian M nisters, and all christian people should bring their influence in its most potent form to bear upon the immediate reformation of the unfortunate drunkard. The National Temperance Advocate assigns seven reasons for performing this work.

1. HE IS A HUMAN BEING. The streets of a city were running with streams from melting snows. At one crossing a flag-stone over a gutter had given way. At night I was about to cross it, when I saw a man lying in the chasm. Bending down to his relief. I heard some one say, " Let him alone; he is only a brute; the cold water will do him good. He is not used to it."

The waters could not guench the fires of rum burning within him, but when on his feet again, he was human enough to thank me heartily for my assistance, and to walk erect enough to prove himself a man. " Only a brute !' and yet a wife had been proud of him as her husband. His children were ever contesting for a place on his knee. Thousands had voted for him as their chosen representative. He had helped to make the laws of the city and the State. Was he "only a brute ?" Brutes never become drunkards. Only human beings thus fall. Every such falleu one has that nature, which, originally, was God's completest work on earth. He may claim that in his nature appeared the Lord of glory, "yet without sin." Ile is one of the great human family.

" However darkly stained by sin. He is thy brother yet.

II. HE IS A SOCIAL BEING. It was, probably, his

drunkard must stand before God in the judgment, Is nothing done to persuade him to put on the robe of righteousness ?

VIL HE IS AN IMMORTAL BEING. He will exist forever. His soul will have some kind of life through eternity. The eternal years of God are his. Shall he partake of that life and immortality which are brought to light in the Gospel? If so he must first inherit the kingdom of God." If this be true, it is ' tremendously true." It ought to move every exertions to save him from drunkenness.

We can not ignore the Gospel in the work of reforming the intemperate. For in no other sphere are its solemn truths more practical, its motives more applicable, and its power more requisite.

The seven reasons here presented are good Bible motives for reclaiming that fallen being, who is human, social, sinful, thoughtful, susceptible, accountable and immortal. Let the measure of his being be the measure of obligation and of duty.

Pictures of the Battle Field.

The recent continental war so unexpectedly terminated, constitutes one of the most thrilling chapters inscribed upon the tablets of human history. Among the numerous correspondents in the employ of the newspaper press, we find Dr. Russell, the celebrated historian of the Crimcan war. He was the only newspaper correspondent admitted to the Austrian Camp, and his war pictures sketched upon the battle field, are so life like and so touching that we have decided to transfer the most interesting portions of them to our columns for the information of our readers. He begins with the

AUSTRIAN CRISIS.

At first the Austrians were successful on the left and centre, but were gradually overpowered on the ight and the retreat began. The Austrian gunners could not hold up against the cross-fire and the weight of pieces opposed to them. What avail was it that they were winning on the centre ! Through the glass they could be seen pressing on from point to point in a tempest of smoke and flame. It was now near two o'clock. On the left and centre there could be no hesitation in declaring that the Prussians were all but beaten. It seemed as if a charge en masse of the horse deployed for miles on the plateau could roll up their centre on their left, or crumble the left into pieces. The fire at Kluin, in the centre, which had died out, broke forth with fresh violence, and all the village began to burn. The Prussians in the centre made another grand effort, and it would only be a repetition of adjectives, utterly feeble at the strongest, to endeavor to give the smallest conception of the roar of cannon which announced and met this fresh attempt to change the fortunes of the day. The strong wind could not clear sway the moke, which poured in banks as agitated as the sea tself over the battle field, now contracted to the centre and right, for all towards the Prague road, the light had apparently ended in the discompture of the Prussian left. As it contracted it heated up, and he caissons and tumbrils blew up repeatedly. The soon after the battle fairly began none but the dead novements of the Austrians from the right centre to oppose the last effort of the Prossian increased the derision of belligerent philanthropy, as long as I open interval between the centre and the extreme ight retiring on the lower ground near the river; but the Austrians did not perceive it, or, if they did, could not prevent the advance of the enemy along the plateau by the big tree towards Klum. The Auarian right and reserves became more unsteady : but heir artillery contests every inch of the ground. Suddenly a spattering of musketry breaks out of the reas and houses of Klow right down on the Austrian gunners, and on the columns of infantry drawn up on the slopes below. The gunners fall on all sides,

their horses are disabled, the fire increases in intensity, the Prussians on the ridge press on over the luteau. This is an awful catastrophe-two columns of Austrians are led against the village; but they cannot stand the fire, and, after three attempts to carry it, retreat, leaving the hill-side covered with the ailen. It is a terrible moment. The Prussians see heir advantage; they here get into the very centre of the position. In vain the staff officers fly to the reserves and hasten to get back some of the artillery from the front. The dark blue regiments multiply on all sides, and from their edges roll perpetually sparkling musketry. Their guns hurry up, and from the slope take both the Austrians on the extreme right and the reserves in flank. They spread away o the woods near the Prague road and fire into the rear of the Austrian gunners.

ground above, and at last by its divergence to so many points to answer the enemy's cannon. Many Austrians must have fallen by their own artillery. Once an Austrian column, separating itself from the great multitude below, with levelled bayonets, led by its officers in front waving caps and sabres, went straight at the wood around Klum and drove back the Prussian tirailleurs, but were staggered by fearful volleys of musketry. Their officers were all killed and wounded. They fell suddenly back. cease from intemperance, for " po drunkard shall Down came the Prussians, but they were received on the bayonet-point and with clubbed muskets, and were driven back to the shelter of the wood, and some were carried off prisoners in the retreating moral and Christian man to put forth the utmost column. Indeed, handfuls of Prussians were coming into the town behind us all the day, showing how

close the fight was, and a considerable body of the 27th regiment, with some officers, are now in the Grosser Ring. Chesta and Visa were now burning. so that from right to left the flames of ten villages, and the flashes of guns and musketry, contended with the sun that pierced the clouds for the honour of illuminating the seas of steel and the fields of carnage. It was three o'clock. The efforts of the Austrians to occupy Klum and free their centre had failed, their right was driven down in a heipless mass towards Koniggratz, quivering and palpitating as shot and sheli tore through it. " Alles ist verloren !" Artillery still thundered with a force and violence which might have led a stranger to such scenes to think no enemy could withstand it. The Austrian cavalry still hung like white thunder-clouds on the flanks, and threatened the front of the Prussians, keeping them in square and solid columns. But already the trains were streaming away from Koniggratz, placing the Elbe and Alder between them and the enemy. The grip of the Prussians could not be

MYRIADS OF SLAIN.

shaken.

Word was brought to me to leave at once, for the city gates were about being closed, and the gunners on the walls were laying their pieces to cover the inundations and the causeways. One more glance showed a very hell of fire-cornfields, highways, slopes and dells, and hill-sides covered with the slain

-the pride and might of Austria shattered and laid What happened more I can only tell from hearlow. say. But I am told that at the last the Austrian horse saved all that was not lost, and in brilliant charges rolled back the tide of Prussian infantry ; that the gumers threw their pieces into the Elbe and into the inundated fields as they retreated ; that men were drowned in hundreds as they crowded over pontoon bridges hastily laid and suck or burnt ere the columns could cross over; that luggage-trains, reserve, ammunition, guns, and prisoners, the spoils of that enormous host, fell into the hands of the victors, who remained masters of that hard fought field, covered for nine miles with myriads of the slain. Well might Benedek exclaim, "All is lost but my life! Would to God I had lost that too !'

BELLIGERENT PHILANTHROPY

While the conflict raged a large white flag some distance behind the big tree on the slope marked where a field hospital was established. There was another near Klum, and another further to the left. These were the humanitarian symbols of the Genevese Conference. As if to mock the benevolence of man when it is hypocritical enough to effect to mitigate the horrors of man's own work in war, the spots where these flags were placed became in the course of the conflict particularly searched out by fire, and were left beneath their folds, and they floated as if in could see in the very heat of the fight.

THE MORNING AFTER THE BATTLE.

The field of battle this morning shows the severity of the fight. The wounded have all been removed. but few of the dead have been buried, for the number of wounded was so great that every man who could be spared from duty was required to look after them. Every village near the field of battle bas all its standing houses converted into hospitals, and all the surgeons in the army have been busy all night long. In the woods and in the broken ground the bodies of Austrians and Prussians are tolerably equal in number, generally lying in groups of four or five of either nation together, marking the spot where a shell has burst, but in the open ground and down the reverse side of the Lipa slope the Austrians lie terribly thick, and bardly a Prussian uniform is to be seen. Wherever the Austrians fought unprotected by cover, and wherever the Prussian riflemen, armed with needle guns, could see their enquies, the disproportion of the dead becomes immediately apparent. The corn is trodden down all over the field as if it were straw laid on a stable floor, and the ground is ploughed up and dug into holes with shells so thickly that it is hardly possible to ride in a straight direction for twenty yards.

polishing, and reflect back distorted images of the soldiers, who, in their dusty clothes and heavy boots, dirty from marching, look much out of the place in the houses in which they are billeted. The inhabitants sigh sadly over the war, for their crops have been injured : soldiers of both armies have been billeted in their houses, for the Austrians retreated through here two days ago; and some of them have sons or brothers in the Austrian service. But there is no ill-will between them and the Prussian soldiers. Between and behind the houses lie little gardens, in which grow most English green house flowers; vines are trained in trellis work against the walls, and beyond the fields stretch away, covered with heavy crops ripening for harvest; and between the corn-fields lie long belts of gaudy colored poppies, which are cultivated in this country in great quantities. The church bell, sounding slowly, probably for vespers, for to-day is Sunday, and a few women with shawls in Bohemian fashion thrown over their bare neads disappearing into the church door, and just seen without crossing themselves with the holy water. would make the whole scene one of perfect peace; but the piles of bayonets by every door, the perpetual soldiers bustling along the streets, the cantonuiers who have established their itinerant stalls close outside the church door, and are squabbling with solulers over the value of black cigars or schnapps, tell that this smiling little town (Chrast) is the headquarters of an army which had just marched from a battle-field and is pressing forward again to force its enemy to battle.'

AGONIZING SORROW.

Dr. Russell remarks :- "At Hohenmauth there was a sad meeting with some of my acquaintances on the Staff. They came in, one by one, with jaded horses, drooping heads, and sat silently at the table in the low-browed, dingy cabaret. Now and then one broke the silence by an exclamation of pain or grief, and as some new-comer came in, and added to the list of triends lost, or slain, or wounded, the fresh sorrow found vent in low murmurs." So again at Vienna :- " The terminus presented a most painful scene. It was thronged with weeping women, agonised parents, and relatives and friends awaiting the arrival of the wounded, and the expression of their faces as they ran looking into the carriages was agonizing. Then when some dear object was recognised with head bound up in discoloured bandages, or was lifted out without a leg or arm, there came a wail of anguish, and each little group surrounded its own and bore him away. Litters, and straw beds. and couches lined the walls of the station. "Have you had many wounded to-day ?' ' Many !' exclaimed the porter, 'why, all Vienna will be unable to hold them soon. There were more than a thousand came in this alternoon, and that's nothing.' Vienna through her streets is an early city; but as I drove along there were lights in many a window, late as it was, and if one could have looked within he would have no doubt beheld scenes atmost as dreadful as those of the battle, and have seen where, the soldier, saved from the hasty grave on the field of honour, was passing away amid breaking hearts that would not be consoled by reflecting that he had died for his country, and that their care and affection had smoothed his pillow and deprived death of his terrors."

Revival power in Germany.

We rejoice to learn from the Quarterly Reporter f the German Buptist Mission that the Lord is doing great things for our brethren in that country. The Reporter says :--

God is giving us many seals to our ministry, especially amongt our children and young people, mostly from ten to sixteen years of age. The prelude to every outpouring of the Holy Spirit is earnest and continued prayer for his influence. So it has been at Hamburg. Since the beginning of January an un-usual solicitude has been manifested by parents for the salvation of their children, and many earnest pravers have ascended on their behalf, both in public and in private. Early in the year, brother Windolf (the missionary to seamen in the port of Hamburg, who is supported by Mr. Spurgeon's church in London) began to gather the children together to pray The Spirit of God has poured out on these young ones, and the result has been the conversion of twenty dear children. On Lord's-day, March 18th, we enjoyed as a church a season never to be forgotten, when seventeen converts, fifteen of whom were under sixteen years of age, rendered a cheerful obediance to the command of our risen Lord, and were baptized in his name. Our old chapel, I should rather say warehouse, was crowded to excess, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The want of a larger place of worship was painfully felt. After the close of the service the converts were received into the church, and the Lord's supper was celebrated. The gallery was crowded with strangers, but the most perfect decorum was observed throughout. The glorious revival is still extending, and last vening several dear children were with me, rejoicing n Christ as their Saviour. Several adults have also applied for membership. We asked great things of dod when as a church we assembled on the threshold of another. We have attempted great things for God n laving the foundation stone of/a large new mission chapel, and we have already received great things from God in the refreshing showers of his grace which have descended on our Zion here, and on other sections of our mission field. During the past year 180 pastors, ⁴evangelists, and colporteurs have been engaged in setting forth Christ, in the greatness of s person as the self-existent Jehovah-in the completeness of his mediatorial work, having by one offering perfected all them that are sanctified-in the fullness of his mercy, as able and willing to save all who come unto Him. Millions have heard this glorious gospel of Christ, not only in Germany, but in Denmark, Russia, Poland, Hungary, Austria, the Danubian Principalities, Turkey, Switzerland, France, and Holland. Our circulation of tracts and books mounted to 1,000,000 copies, of Bioles and Testauents to 15,000. May the Spirit of the Lord water the seeds of eternal truth thus sown, to the glory of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

was handled in an argumentative and masterly manner.

> Education was considered on Monday afternoon, and the evening was devoted to a consideration of the claims of our Missions. Resolutions were moved, seconded and supported by Revs. D. W. Dimock, G. F. Miles, J. Shaw, J. F. Kempton, W. McPhee, Dr. Cramp, G. Armstrong, Dr. Crawley, and J. E. Balcom. The house was crowded, and much enthusiasm >> manifested. The speakers were, by dint of effort, confined to ten minutes each. Two ministering; and two lay brethren became individually responsible for half the support of a native preacher in Burmah, at an expense to each donor of \$50 per annum. The collection was unusually large.

On Fuesday morning the Sabbath School Convention was held, and interesting and instructive addresses were given by Revs. J. Murray, J. E. Balcom, and D. A. Steele. In the alternoon the subject of Systematic Beneficence had a pleasant airing; and after the disposal of the remaining routine business, the Association adjourned, to meet next year with the Church in Upper Londonderry, Rev. G. F. Miles to preach the introductory sermon. It would be pleasant to have the Intercolonial Railroad so far completed as to give our N. B. brethren an easy ride over. Should this,

however, not be, we shall still hope to welcome some of them.

The Church at North Sydney have completed their commodious and handsome Parsonage, built a convenient barn and outhouses, and liberally furnished the house, giving their pastor-Brother Porter-permission to take possession about one week previous to the Association ; and they found a reward in seeing it generously filled with happy guests throughout the session. The trifling balance due will soon be paid. leaving no one any poorer, and the church and minister fat richer. This church, though the largest on the Island, and probably the oldest, has had a checkered history. But they seem now to have entered upon a period of enlarged prosperity. Many fervent prayers went up on their behalf during the session, and to more than one it seemed evident that a cloud of mercy was brooding over them. Subsequent services have not diminished this feeling. External prosperity cannot supply the place of spiritual blessings. May the set time to favor this Zion soon, come.

In my next, I purpose making some remarks upon the rest of our Island Churches. In the meantime, believe me to be your correspondent

THETA.

For the Christian Visitor.

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING for July was held with the second St. George Baptist Church on the 18th ult., commencing at 6 p.m. Ministers in attendance-Revs. A. D. Thomson, W. L. Hopkins, G. D. Godsoe and J. Walker, also, J. G. Harvev from Woodstock, together with the writer. The first meeting was of a social character. On Saturday morning we were favored with an excellent discourse from Rev. A. D. Thomson, in which there was much life : several exhortations followed, and the meeting closed with a good effect. The afternoon was spent in hearing the reports from the Uhurches, and closed with Conference. At first St. George I baptized two in the month of May: these were the only additions since the last meeting. That church has no pastor ; a few try to sustain a prayer meeting. Second St. George has had pastoral care to the present time, and hope to continue. One baptised since the last meeting. Several deaths recently in that place. Second s no pastor. Rev. 2

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 9, 1866.

The Approaching Convention.

The Baptist Convention of N. S., N. B., and P. E. Island, will assemble D. v. in the Brussels Street Baptist Church of this city, on Saturday August the 18th at two o'clock p. m. As St. John is a very central position, and easy of access by steamboats and railway it is expected that we shall have a full representation from the three united Provinces ; and we ought to have representatives from Canada, and from the United States also. Five brethren were appointed to represent the Eastern Association, but we regret by some oversight there were no delegates appointed to represent the Western Association. If the ministers however and churches avail themselves of the opening of membership as furnished by the Constitution, the Western churches will be well represented. Article IV. of the Constitution reads thus :--

"That every member of a Baptist Church, in good standing, who shall pay annually ten shillings or upwards, towards any of the objects embraced in the Union Societies, or into the funds of the Convention, and also every ordained Baptist Minister in the three Provinces in good standing, shall be a member of the Convention ; any person paying five pounds or up-wards, shall be a life member; and the payment of twenty pounds, or upwards, at one time, shall consti-tute a Life Director. Every Church connected with an Association, and contributing ten shillings towards any of the objects and raced in the Union Societies, shall be a member of this Convention, and be at liberty to send one Delegate to represent such Church, and if five pounds are collected, two Delegates. Every local Union Society, collecting annually five pounds or upwards, shall be a member of this Convention, and shall be at liberty to send two Delegates to represent them therein, and one Delegate for every additional five younds collected ; so as no Church or Union Society be at liberty to send more than five Delegates ; and that each Association connected with the Convention be allowed to send five Delegates. The Missionary and Educational Board shall also be at liberty to send one Delegate each."

It will be seen that this opens a very wide door for membership, and we hope that the pastors east and west will lose no time in bringing this matter before their respective churches, that every church authorised to appoint delegates may furnish the full compliment. It is the great denominational gathering for the year; therefore, all immediately concerned in the unity and progress of the body should, as far as possible, favor the Convention with their presence and support. The two objects especially placed under Conventional guidance are A cadia College and Foreign ms. We need not say that the claims of Acadia are exceedingly pressing at this time. Never in the history of those Provinces were the same efforts out forth for the education of the people. In Nova Scotia especially the Government is adapting the educational law thoroughly to the progressive spirit of the age. Free schools, sustained partly by Government and partly by taxation, are being fully established in every district in the country. The old diligidated school houses are giving place to buildings of superior style and finish, and the teachers are receiving salaries of a respectable character. Progress in the pri-mary and higher schools of New Brunswick, we rejoice to say, is to a considerable extent also dis-tingtly manifest. Under such circumstances it is van to suppose that Acadia can remain stationary and hold its place in the affections and confidence of the people. Its facilities for carrying forward the higher educa-

social nature that first exposed him to temptation. It was society that helped to make him a drunkard. How often it is said of such a man, "He was too social, too generous!" But now society casts him out disdains him and shuns his presence. He is under the ban. He feels ashamed and disgraced in his soberer moments, and resorts to his drams that he may forget his dishonor. Or, if he attempts to reform, he does not find the social sympathy that he expected, and he is led, socially, into company, which again presses the glass to his lips. When will society give to him a warm heart and welcome hand ?

III. HE IS A SINFUL BEING. We do not exonerate him from the charge of guilt in respect to drunkenness. He ought to have stood bravely against temptation and evil habit. He is committing a crime against his own life, and, perhaps, against the happiness of his family. But this is the very reason why we should save him. Our Lord came " to call sinners to repentance."

IV. HE IS A THINKING BLING. What solemn thoughts a drunkard must have 1 "I think of my evil habits," said one, "and I drink to drown my thoughts." Some have resorted to the bowl at first to drown their insupportable thoughts of losses and disappointment. There was a better, holier source of strength, but have we always resorted to it? Then let as not judge him more severely than ourselves. Is he not one of those to whom the Lord says, " Come, let us reason together ?"

V. HE IS A SUSCEPTIBLE BEING. There are few intemperate men who are "past feeling." There is, probably, always some tender point in their hearts and consciences. I was once invited to officiate at the funeral of a drunkard's child. "He is a hard man," said the neighbors; "never sober, but yet he loved his little daughter. He will be so grieved that, when the burial is over, he may drink huself to death." His broken-heartedness at the funeral was most affecting. Two days afterward he met me on the street. He orged a present so carnestly upon me that it could not be declined without off.noing him. Then said he, " Come this way." He led me into a shop and said, " Now write me a temperance pledge, and I will sign it." Th pledge was written, subscribed, and committed to my keeping. He went his way with a step of free. dom. Men wondered at the change that had come over him. Two years of sobriety passed away. I visited him in his last illness. He died a sober man, and there is reason to hope, a Christian.

VI. HE IS AN ACCOUNTABLE BEING. I Was once sitting in my study, when a man staggered through the open door, and dropped himself into a chair. He was a soldier on a furlough. He made hunself qujet at home, saying that he wished "to talk on religion." - 1 let him talk, supposing it almost use less to talk to him, while he was not sober, if indeed sincere. "Stranger," said he at length, "I was at my father's funeral last week. The minister said that 'we must all appear before the judgment-seat of Christ.' I knew that was true, for it is in the Bible. I believe the Bible, sir, and that is what gives me trouble." My reply was, " If you obey its teachings, it will give you peace, holiness, and happiness.

"The preacher said : 'Prepare to meet thy God.' I am not prepared." The way of salvation was pointed out to him. He thanked me, shook my hand three different times and went his way. The next day I went to his home, but his wife reported him "sick and asleep," the meaning of which was clear enough. The day following he called again, garrulous with strong drink. "I am going back into the army," said he. "I will have to be sober there. Til think on what you have told me. You have been very plain, but you are right. I know

A FATAL PANIC.

Thus a wedge growing broader and driven in more leeply every instant was forced into the very body the Austrian army, separating it at the heart and lividing its left and centre from the right. The troops in the centre and left are dismayed at hearing the enemy's gains in their rear, and are soon exposed to the fire which most of all destroys the morule of soldiers already shaken by surprise. The right, previously broken up and discomfitted, hurry towards the Prague road in something like confusion and spread alarm among the reserves of the centre and eft. The regular lines of the columns below are gradually bulging out and are at last swallowed up in disordered multitudes. Officers gallop about trying to restore order. Some regiments hold together, though they are losing men every instant. The left wing is arrested on its ownward progress. The Prussian generals in front of them and on the centre, seeing their enemy waver, throw their battalions against them, and encourage their artillegy to fresh efforts. but the formidable Austrian cavalry prevents any hasty or enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of the Prussian right, whom long continued fighting and heavy losses must have somewhat enervated.

ROUT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Even yet there was hope for the Austrians. There. on the Prussian front, wheeled a force of horse with shich a Murat, or a Kellerman, or a Seidlitz could have won a batile and saved an empire." There, still unshaken, were at least 40,000 men, of whom scarce ly one had ever fired a shot. The indomitable Ausrian artillery still turned hundreds of muzzies on the enemy's guns, and girt their men in a band of fire. To let slip that cavalry on both sides of Klum, to crash through infantry and guns, seemed really worth doing, though failure would have made the difference between a defeat and a rout. It would have been a supreme deed fit for such a force to accomplish or to perish in attempting. And there were no natu-ral obstacles visible from the tower to a grand charge. The Prussian right, separated from its centre and left, would have been rolled down into the valley among the Austrians, are utterly crushed, and the Austrian centre and left have been liberated to continue their contest with the enemy. Moments were precious. The Prussian fire became more severe, the wavering of the Austrians greater. The falling of trees on the Prague road, the rush of fugi-tives, the near approach of the Prussian shells to the lace, some of them bursting over the railway station, vere awful warnings of the state of the battle. All the roads were blocked up with retreating trains and waggons. Men were throwing down their arms and wading through the inundations. The Austrian gunwading through the inumdations. The Adsertan gamers on the causeway began to catch a sight of the Prussians near at band into the woods, and opened on them with shrapnel and shell. It was now somewhere about 2.80, but it was not possible to note time when such things were going on so near. Scarce could the glass be directed to one point ere an excla-mation from a bystanding officer or an awful clamour carried if to another. Seconds were of inestimable value, not only that hundreds were falling, but that they were failing in vain, that all the issues for an empire had summoned its might and the Kaiser his people to the field were being decided, and that the toils of generations of the emperors, warriors, and states in were about being lost for ever. The genius of the Prussian was in the ascendant. PURSUIT BY THE PRUNSIANS.

PURSUIT BY THE PRUSSIANS. The spirit of Bismark or his genius ruled the battle-field. While the Austrian was besitating the Prus-sian was acting. The lines of dark blue which came in sight from the right teemed from the vales below as if the earth yielded them. They filled the whole back-ground of the awful picture of which Klum was the ceutre. They pressed down on the left of the Prague-road. In square, in column, deployed or wheeling hither and thither—cvery where pouring in showers of deadly predision—penetrating the whole line of the Austrians, still they could not force their

BURYING THE DEAD -A TOUCHING INCIDENT. Everywhere about the field fatigue parties are dig-

ging large trenches, in which the Austrian and Prusian killed are being laid side by side clothed in their uniforms. No other tombstone is put to mark each grave than a plain wooden cross, on which is written he number of each regiment that lies below. The officers are placed in single graves near beside the men. But here and there a few are seen silently carrying some comrade to a more retired spot. On one part of the field a Prussian general with his staff was burying his son, who had fallen in the attack on the Prussian right. Close by the wife of a private soldier. who had found her husband's body on the field, had it buried by some soldiers, had hung some oak branches on the little wooden cross at the head, and was sitting on the freshly-turned earth subbing her heart out, with his shattered belmet in her lap. She had followed his regiment, in order to be near him, from the beginning of the campaign, through all the long marches the army has made.

DESERTED VILLAGES.

As the victorious army advanced towards the Elbe t was found that the villages along the road had been mostly deserted, for the inhabitants had fled South with the retreating Austrian army. The houses look-ed desolate, with their doors and vindows wide open, and shutters flapping mournfully in the wind, while there still remained in the street in front vestiges of the hasty packing up of such articles as could be carried away. For twenty-five miles the army marched through a luxuriantly fertile country, but almost entirely deserted ; sometimes one or two peasants stood by the side of the road staring vacantly at the passing troops, or a few women might be found in a village who, half frightened by the sight of the soldiers, sup-plied them with the drinking water which they every where requested. No church clocks sound heir guardians had fled. There was no one to wind hem up, and the hands stood motionless on the dial. No horses neighed, for they had all been taken to carry away the flying inhabitants, or, perhaps, to aid arry away the nying inhabitants, or, perhaps, to ald in dragging off the retreating Austrian guns. The flowers before the wayside shrines of the Madonna were dried up and withered, for the votaries who were wont to renew them had fled, fearful of the inva-ding army. The cattle had been driven away, and the pastures were vacant. Broad belts of corn, trodden that to the ground, showed the lines along which the Austrian battalions had hurried, and here and there lay a knapsack or ammunition pouch which some fatigued fugitive had cast away as an impediment to his flight.

A GLIMPSE OF COUNTRY LIFE IN BOHEMIA.

A GLIMPSE OF COUNTER LIFE IN BOHEMIA. Still going southwards, the military correspondent of the *Times* with the Prussian army writes :--" The army marches in several columns, and from every rise can be seen the different lines creeping like long blue serpents over the country. Dipping into hollows twisting through villages, twining among trees, ap, pearing and disappearing through woods and thickets they stretch for many a long mile from front to rear. Again to-day we have marched through a country rich and sbundant in supplies, and from which they natives have not fied away; and gain the march lay through country lanes, in some places shawoded in through country lanes, in some places shawoded in by fruit trees, in others leading over breezy uplands

by fruit trees, in others leading over breezy uplands where the limestone rocks cropped up close to the surface of the ground, and left but a scanty soil to nourish the short grass which grows thick upon it. Here and there the rocks crop out of the ground and rise up some twenty feet high, forming grotesquely-shaped natural grottees, around which clumps of tall silver fir cluster, and at the foot of the trees grow in wild profusion wild roses, sweet briar, foxglove, and night-shade. All the farm-houses and cottages are

For the Christian Visitor. Cape Breton Correspondence. " EASTERN ASSOCIATION, N. S.

Dear Brother-Too much time has elapsed since my last-far more than I intended ; but a press of other work has sadly hindered this. Your readers however, will not seriously complain.

Our Eastern Association has just closed, having been held this year with the church at North Sydney. The session was full of interest, unusually harmo nious, though many differences of opinion were freely expressed, and more largely attended than was feared. Twenty-five ordained ministers were present, includ. ng some half-dozen from the Central and Western Associations.

Rev. W. G. Parker, lately removed to Onslow was chosen Moderator ; Rev. N. B. Boggs, of Sydney, and Brother L. M. King, of Antigonish, Clerks, and H. Dobson, of North Sydney, Treasurer.

The churches reported some 250 baptisms, a large proportion having been added in connection with the abors of last year's graduating class of Acadia. This is a larger number than ever reported before, except. during the years '58, '59, '60. It is also believed that more money was raised than during any previous year, and the collections of the session were anprecedentedly large, The so-called First-day-of-the-weak Fund system of raising, monies has not yet been merally adopted, but the Association having reforted favorably respecting it, it is hoped that another year will show more encouraging results. Some churches returned a large number of "exclusions," which, looked at from one point of view, must be regarded as no unfavorable indication.

A social meeting was held on Saturday eveni and it is intended to adopt in future your plan of commancing the session with a free Conference. The morning prayer incetings, as well as all the religious services, were deeply interesting.

On Sabbath, seringns were preached in all tient places of worship, both of our own and other denominations, by Reve Dr. Cramp, G. G. Arm-strong, J. Shaw, W. Parker, J. E. Balcom, W.

few visits very acceptably, and attends to the burial of the dead.

Pennfield .- W. L. Hopkins, pastor. No additions of late, -the cause about as usual. Prayer meeting and Sabbath School in connection with the church. Our Brother spends' parts of his time at Lepreaux, (this is a new Baptist interest), where he is much encouraged. Bocabec and Oak Bay are under the pastoral care of Rev. A. D. Thomson. Sabbath Schools and prayer meetings in connection with these churches sustained in the absence of the pastor. Several of the churches not represented, and two of the County ministers not in attendance. Such is a synopsis of

the reports. Saturday evening sermon by Rev. J. C. Harvey, which produced a good effect, and the service was prolonged by powerful exhortations. Sabbath the con gregation was very large, and ample provision made by the good people of Mascareen to provide for all .--Sermon at 11 a.m. by the writer ; at 8 p. m., W. L. Hopkins, and 6 p. m., J. G. Harvey. Collection in the morning divided among the ministers; in the afternoon collection for the Union Society amounting to \$7.26, which I forward to the Treasurer in this letter. Brother Harvey held special service on Monday and Wednesday evening following, in connection with Brother Godsoe ; these were very encouraging servi-

ces. We hope the seed sown will not be lost. The next meeting will be held with the church at Penn-Held, the second Friday in October, at 2 o'clock, p.m. B. N. HUGHES.

Jacksontown, Aug 1, 1866.

MASCAREEN, CHARLOTTE Co., July 29th, 1866.

Dear Visitor .- I write these few lines to inform you that the Lord Las been pleased to look in mercy upon us, and has visited us with his salvation. Bro ther Harvey remained with us after the Quarterly Meeting, and preached twice with good acceptance .-On Friday evening I tried to preach the Word, and on Saturday we held a Conference Meeting, when two came forward. On Sabbath morning I administered the ordinance of Baptism in the presence of a large congregation, and it was a time of refreshing coming down from the presence of the Lord. It so deeply impressed the mind of one who had been seeking the Lord, that she, too, professed her faith in the Redeem er, and in the afternoon was also buried with him in baptism. The impression made upon the minds of many who were present will, I trust, never be ef-

faced. Our prayer is that the Lord will pour out ye more abundantly His Holy Spirit, that many in this land may feel His converting power, and be ens, bled by His grace to come out and confess Christ before an ungody world, that the name of our God may be glorified. Pray for us.

I remain yours in the fellowship of the Gospel, GEO. D. GODSOF.

For the Christian Visitor. British Order of Good Templars.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst, the Worthy Suprem Grand Lodge met in this City, and continued to hold its sessions up to Saturday evening last. Up wards of 150 Representatives and Visitors were pro-sent from Canada, Prince Edward Island, New Brune sent from Canada, Prince Edward Island, New Br wick and Nova Scotia, and a very large amoun business for the benefit of the Order was transa-During the Session of the Supreme Lodge a basi Union between the British and British Ameri Orders was agreed upon, and a Delegation appoin by the Grand Lodges of the British American O to confer with the Supreme Lodge on the same an no distant day, the union will probably be ratified the respective bodies. The order of British Temp is reported in a very efficient and prosperous co tion; in case the two branches become united will present, numerically, the strongest Temper organization in British America.

Un last Thursday a public Temperance Meeting

