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REMOVAL. The Office of the "Religious Intelligencer" is removed to the Store of M. McLeod, Druggist & Apothecary, No. 26 Brick Building, Charlotte Street.

Religious Intelligencer. SAINT JOHN, N. B. MAY 17, 1861.

Female Workers in God's Cause. The self-denying and successful labours of Christian females in the work of evangelizing and reforming the heathen of London, as well as the important part taken by women in other Christian efforts and fields of Christian labour...

What we want in our churches is more personal piety, more love for Christ and for souls, greater loyalty to the King, more cheerful submission to the expressions of His will.

Sabbath Schools Commenced. In many places in the country districts Sabbath Schools are suspended during the winter months. This is to be regretted, and we think, in some places could be obviated.

Discouragement in Doing Good. Was there ever a good cause built up and sustained without opposition? The promotion of any enterprise, having for its object the glory of God, will find somebody to discourage and weaken the faith and energy of those engaged in it.

Canada Correspondence. THE HOGAN MURDER. Two of the persons committed for trial as the murderers of Hogan have been acquitted. The third is remanded to the next term in the absence of an important witness.

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Revivals and Religious Progress.

We heartily endorse the following sentiments in the "Christian Watchman" of the 8th inst. "But revivals are not by any means a test of religious progress. We know by sad experience that they may be spurious, and that even when genuine, may be followed by pernicious reactions. They are of benefit only when attended with, and followed by, an increase of piety, zeal and benevolence in the members of the church. We know also that churches may be progressing in efficiency and influence without these seasons. When the hearts of the brotherhood are in the right place, when they are united to one another, zealous in the dissemination of the truth, fervent in prayer, willing to make sacrifices for Christ and his cause, then such churches must exert an influence, and are actually in that state in which churches are ordinarily brought through revivals."

It is questionable in our mind, if the cause of religion has not sometimes been greatly injured, and occasion given the enemy to blaspheme, by the terrible declensions which have almost immediately followed some seasons of revival. We do not believe that these declensions are always to be taken as evidence that the revival is spurious. We think that no church blessed with a revival should be left immediately afterward without proper pastoral care. If there can be one time more than another when Christians require to be taught, encouraged and watched over, it is when they have just experienced religion, and are yet unacquainted with the wiles of the enemy, and the deceptfulness of their own heart.

THE LATE DR. MURRAY.—We have received "A Discourse," preached by the Rev. James Baird, A. M., in the Presbyterian Church, Carleton, in memory of the late Dr. Murray. It will be remembered by many of our readers that Dr. M. visited St. John about three years ago, and opened Mr. Baird's church. In the death of this devoted and distinguished servant of Christ, the church has lost an able and fearless advocate. Our columns have often contained articles from his pen, selected from his letters and addresses. Mr. Baird's Sermon is a just tribute to his memory, and is worthy of a careful perusal. It includes a brief notice of Dr. Murray's history, and brief extracts from his sermons and letters.

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PARLIAMENT. Our Parliament continues in session, but nothing of importance seems to be done. The debate on Representation by population elicited some sharp words. The Cabinet is divided on the question, and declines to make it the test of party. It has been proposed for the present session; but Upper Canada demands a re-adjustment, and it will be a test question at the polls. In the Lower Province the current is against re-adjustment. The reason is apparent.—Upper Canada has the more numerous population. Much of the dulness of our Parliament is due to the absence of the senior member for Toronto, the Hon. George Brown, through sickness. It is doubtful whether he will be able to discharge legislative duties this session.

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else as himself; and what we find to do we should do with all our might. Reader, faint not if some would discourage and weaken your hands; make yourself certain that the work you undertake is necessary, and that you have the right object in view; then persevere, and you will leave a foot print on the sands time worthy of your life, and which neither envy nor ignorance can ever efface.

New Church. A new Episcopal Church, in Carleton, was consecrated by the Bishop of Fredericton, on the 8th inst., and another in Waterloo street, St. John, on the 9th inst. There are now six Episcopal churches in this city. The two just consecrated are both neat and beautiful buildings. Some few friends of the church in Carleton have been instrumental in the erection of the one there; and we believe that the erection of the other is attributable mainly to the zeal and devotion of the Rev. G. Armstrong. The Rev. John Armstrong, we learn, officiated at present in the Carleton church; the Rev. G. Armstrong, and the Rev. Mr. Swaby in the one in Waterloo street.

ENGLISH ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.—These great annual festivals had commenced in London at our latest dates. Several of them had been held, and although some fears had been entertained of a great falling off in their incomes, yet the summing up proved the reverse. The Baptist Missionary Society's annual receipts amounted to nearly £33,000; the Wesleyan Missionary Society nearly £160,000; the Church of England Missionary Society £125,000. The reports of the operations of the societies were encouraging. The "Christian World" says: "We would call the special attention of our readers to the statements of Mr. Layard, Mr. Perkins, and Sir H. Rawlinson, which show that Christian labors in the East begin to tell and to bear fruit. These gentlemen are very eminent authorities on matters relating to Turkey and Persia, and two of them at least are wholly unbiassed witnesses to the good that has flowed and is flowing from the labors of Christian teachers amongst the idolaters and semi-barbarians of those lovely and classic regions. It appears from the Baptist Society's report that a spiritual influence is operating upon the minds of people in India more largely than at any previous period, and that hundreds of souls are being brought out of darkness into a ray of light—out of the terrible bondage of heathenism into the blessed liberty of the children of God."

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sent in the preliminary examinations, and at the trial. The most formidable female was the daughter of respectable parents, and had given herself up to vice after marriage. The life led by the gang had in it no element of comfort,—they quarrelled with, and when opportunity presented, robbed each other. If habits could have been dropped with ease, and their former position readily obtained, it cannot be doubted these abandoned persons would have returned to the path of decency with gladness for comfort's sake. But the way upward is difficult, and evil companionship effectually bars the way in most cases.

PAPEL INDULGENCES IN CANADA. Luther has the reputation of being aroused to indignation by the sale of indulgences. What would he say to the following decree of His Holiness? It has been well remembered that "since the pilgrimage is established so near the falls, there is danger that some of the pilgrims might decide upon a plan of combining duty with pleasure not at all devotional." How childish are these papal decrees! But it must not longer be withheld:—

"FOR A PERPETUAL REMEMBRANCE. "Our Venerable Brother, John Joseph Lynch, the present Bishop of Toronto, set forth to Us, that it is his wish to establish a Sacred Pilgrimage at the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Peace, situated near the Falls of Niagara, in that diocese. Wherefore, he earnestly besought Us graciously to open the heavenly treasures of Indulgences, by establishing for the faithful the above named Holy Pilgrimage. We, to increase the piety of the faithful, and save souls by the heavenly treasures of the Church, favouring the prayers addressed to Us grant, through the Divine mercy, to all the faithful of both sexes, who are truly penitent and have confessed their sins and have received the Holy Communion, a plenary indulgence and remission of all their sins, on whatever day in any year they may choose to perform the Holy Pilgrimage at that Church, and there pray piously to God and the Blessed Virgin Mary, for the concord of Christian Princes, the peace and triumph of our Holy Mother the Church, the extirpation of heresies, and the conversion of sinners. On whatsoever day the faithful shall perform the pilgrimage to the aforesaid Church, with contrite heart, and shall pray as above prescribed. We grant an indulgence of seven years and seven times forty days, from canonical or otherwise enjoining penance, in the usual ecclesiastical form; of all which indulgences, absolutions of sin, and remissions of canonical penance. We make applicable to assist the souls who have departed this life in friendship with God. Notwithstanding all past acts to the contrary, this is to avail all for future time.

"Given at St. Peter's, Rome, sealed with the Fisherman's Ring, March 1st, 1861, in the 16th year of Our Pontificate. "J. CARD, ANTONELLI. THE WEATHER. Our weather continues cool. Winter dies hard. Prospects of business are said to be poor for the summer. It is thought that there will be increase of traffic by the St. Lawrence if the practical plans of the Southern Confederacy succeed.

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vey away the oil to a lower part of the ground was killed as he dug, and could be seen as he fell over the handle of the spade, roasting in the fierce element. Mr. H. R. Rouse, of the firm of Rouse, Mitchell & Brown, of the village of Enterprise, Warren Co., a gentleman largely interested in wells in this locality, and whose income from them amounted to \$100 a day, was standing near the pit and was blown twenty feet by the explosion. He got up and ran ten or fifteen feet further, and was dragged out by two men, and conveyed to a shanty some distance from the well. When he arrived not a vestige of clothing was left upon him except his stockings and boots. His hair was burned off, as well as his finger nails, his ears and eyelids, while the balls of his eyes were crised to nothingness. In this condition he lived nine hours, made his will, leaving \$100,000 to the poor of Warren Co. He died, however, without signing his name.

In addition to Mr. Rouse, the following were taken out of the flames dead. Two Messrs. Walker, brothers, of Clarion county, Pa. Wesley Skinner, engineer of Dobbs' wells, from Cattaraugus county, New York. A Mr. Judd Mason, residence unknown. A boy named Albert Gardner, from Michigan.

The above were recognized. In addition there are the skeletons of five others visible within the circle of flame, and as many are missing—strangers, who came to witness the operations of the wells. It is supposed that a number of others have been burned to a powder, close by the mouth of the well.

Some thirty-four were seriously injured, besides others slightly. At the time of the explosion, everything in the neighborhood—sixty or seventy rods—took fire, and shanties, derricks, engine houses, dwellings, were at once involved in flames. The boiler of Dobbs' well, eighty rods from the original fire, blew up with a tremendous explosion, killing instantly the engineer, Wesley Skinner, adding another intensity to the evening's horrors. At this time the whole air was on fire. The jet of oil rushing up forty feet, was almost a pillar of livid flame, while the gas above it, to the distance of a hundred yards, and apparently licking the clouds with its furious tongues of heat. All this time, during this tremendous combustion, the sounds of the explosions and burnings were so tremendous and continuous that they could be compared to nothing but the rushing of a hurricane or a tornado through the forest. The heat of the fire was so intense that no one could approach within 150 feet without scorching their skin or garments. It was the most frightful and yet the grandest pyrotechnic display ever vouchsafed to a human being.

On Friday morning the oil was still rushing up, on fire, with the same regularity and speed, throwing, it was calculated, at least 100 bris, an hour, covering an immense space with flaming oil—a loss to the proprietors of the well of from \$20,000 to \$25,000 daily. No human power can extinguish the flames, and the oil must burn on until the well is exhausted. No pen can describe its fierceness—no tongue describe the magnitude of its horrors.

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blockade, he said it could only be recognised when it was effective. Regarding letters of marque, the Government were of opinion that Southern Confederacy must be recognized as belligerent. Other important questions still under consideration. Resolution abolishing paper duty adopted; D'Israeli reserving right of taking the opinion of the House at future stage. Insurances were being effected on California gold from Panama to London; consignments being diverted from New York.

Prussia.—In the Prussian Chambers Baron Schelz, denounced Prussia's recent language towards Prussia, said Prussia would not sacrifice independence for the friendship of any power.

Poland.—Thom, Monday.—Increased precautions and every measure of military character have been taken in Warsaw on account of Russian Easter holidays. Cannon have been planted in front of the cathedral. Arrests and judicial enquiries by civil authorities continued.

The Great Earthquake in Chili. The following account of the earthquake with terrible loss of life which recently took place in the interior of Chili, has been lately received:—The town of Mendoza, situated on the eastern slope of the Andes, containing about 12,000 inhabitants, was destroyed by an earthquake on the 20th of March. About 8:45 on that evening a shock was experienced from north to south, and at the same time another from south to north, which lasted about five seconds, leaving in ruin every dwelling and public edifice in the place, and destroying 8,000 of the population. The accounts of this dreadful affair are terrible; whole families were swept away into eternity in an instant, and the few that escaped are left homeless, naked and starving. The catastrophe has thrown a gloom over the whole of Chili, as many of the leading families of Santiago, who had gone to reside at Mendoza on account of their politics, had perished. The commercial community of Valparaiso also are likely to suffer heavy losses, as a large trade was carried on between the two places.

It was also reported that San Juan, a town of considerable importance, about 30 leagues from Mendoza, was destroyed, and that the river leaving its original bed, had completely inundated the place; but this, as well as the reported destruction of two other towns, requires confirmation.

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Later From England. (By Telegraph to the News Room.) St. John's, N. F., May 14. The steamship Panama from Galway, with date of the morning of the 7th, arrived at 3 P. M. on Tuesday.

English and Foreign. In the House of Commons Mr. Ewart asked whether the possibility of privatizing being permitted and encouraged by Southern Confederation, American Government had placed sufficient naval force in the Gulf of Mexico for protection of British property on American ships, and if privateers sailing under flag of recognized power would be dealt with as pirates.

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