

INDIA.

The following is from a notice in the London *Christian Times*, of a work by Rev. Mr. Clarkson on India:

"INDIA IS OPEN."

Contrary to former misgivings, and contrary to present impatience and unbelief, Mr. Clarkson states, in a few sentences, what no one who reads with candor will deny, that this vast region, with its wondrous variety of races and religion, is quite accessible to the messenger of Christ:—

"It is accessible at all points of its geographical position; to all men whom British churches may send, and to all peaceful measures they may adopt, INDIA IS OPEN. Her loftiest mountains, teeming with an aboriginal population, are free to the missionary; and, if he will, he may dwell there, in a climate far remote from the torrid zone. The hills and valleys, and the plains—the vast tracts populated by a rural people—the sacred cities, resorts of pilgrims, and inheritance of Brahmins—they are accessible. The missionary is protected by the Government. The ban which was formerly placed on his residence in certain districts, and on his exertions, has been removed. As a Christian, he is there by the command of Christ. As a Briton, he is there by the sanction and warrant of the British Parliament. He can appeal from lawless violence to British justice. If he plant, others shall not reap. If he build, others shall not inhabit. In this economy God hath made all things new. Never, since 'Muhammad' first upraised his crescent, so soon to wane—and uttered his dogma, so soon to be lifeless—were 'Muhammadans' so accessible to the truth of Jesus. Till recently, death has been the penalty of declaring the Son of God, or, at any rate, of converting any to His faith. Now fifteen millions of 'Muhammadans' are within reach of the efforts of the Christian missionary.—Never till now, since the Vedas uttered their elementary invocations, or Buddha unfolded his dark sayings, were Buddhists or Brahmins accessible to the truth. Their confederacies with the civil powers of India would have procured martyrdom for him who should propound a faith so adverse to them. Now all are open. This era in the history of the Church is altogether unprecedented.

Preaching in the Open Air.

The Christians of London are commencing systematic operations, for bringing the masses of people, who throng the streets and avoid the churches, under Christian instruction, by means of street preachers. Preachers go forth into the midst of the throngs of people and engage in conversation, and it may be in discussion with infidels, and soon a congregation gathers around them, and before they are aware these idlers in the streets are interested listeners to the unfolding of the unsearchable riches of Christ. For some weeks past this work has been done regularly every Sabbath, by several laborers, and with very encouraging success. The Christian Instruction Society have taken up the work and made their appeal to the public for funds to extend it. We see not why something like this might not be done in our large cities. The thousands that throng our cities, exposed to the worst influences, and wholly separated from the means of grace, ought in some way to be reached. The gospel should be carried to those who will not come to hear it. We must learn the difficult lesson of going out into the highways, and hedges, and compelling them to come in.—One of the street preachers in London says that the constant outcry of the people in the streets is, "The white choakers will not come to us." And yet he says, that these people show a great readiness to listen to the gospel when it is brought to them. There, infidel declaimers have somewhat prepared the way for gospel preachers. By haranguing the people in the streets of London, they have formed them to a habit of listening to open air speeches and debates, and so have opened a door for proclaiming the gospel. And now Divine Wisdom "standeth in the top of high places, by the way, in the places of the paths; she crieth at the gates, at the coming in at the doors: Unto you, O men, I call, and my voice is to the sons of men."

This is the way in which the missionaries in India get their hearers. And may not the modes of action, which necessity has taught the Christian laborers among the heathen, be successfully applied to those who have hitherto preferred the habits of heathens in Christian lands? It is doubtless true, that it requires a peculiar tact in a speaker to arrest attention

and gather hearers in the streets. And yet the faculty of preaching after this form, is as capable of cultivation as that of preaching in the pulpit. If something like this could be brought into broad and successful operation, it would supply an important chasm in our present instrumentalities, and enable us to approach a numerous class of people hitherto beyond our reach.—*Puritan Recorder*.

IRELAND.—The National Synod at Thurles have decided upon establishing a Roman Catholic University in Ireland, in opposition to the Government and Protestant establishment. Every ecclesiastic in Ireland will be called upon to pay an annual tax of two per cent. on his income for its support; and a committee has been already named for carrying the project into effect. The Archbishop and Dr. Cantwell for Ulster; the Archbishop and Dr. Derry for Connaught; the Archbishop and Dr. Healey for Leinster; the Archbishop and Dr. Foran for Munster. These prelates are to associate with themselves as many priests, and a similar number of laymen are to be associated with both, to form a provisional committee for carrying the project into effect. Dr. Cantwell, it is said, commences by a subscription of £11,000.

ENGLISH PAPERS EXCLUDED FROM ROME.—The Roman Post Office has recommenced its rigorous exclusion of such foreign newspapers as express opinions unfavorable to the Papal Court, or to any of the branches of administration. All the Democratic press of England, France, and Tuscany has been long since prohibited; but though the *Times*, *Galignani*, and the *Journal des Debats* have nominally free entrance, not a day passes but one or other is excluded. Remonstrances are made in vain, and even now the journals addressed to resident diplomatists, to whom some courtesy was hitherto shown, are devoted to the same extremity.

A severe gunpowder explosion took place last week in a shop in Dundee, in which some blasting powder had been carelessly handled. The building was destroyed, and six men were fearfully burnt.

Lamartine, the distinguished French orator, poet and statesman, has arrived in London.

FRANCE.—*Harvest and Markets*.—The accounts from the agricultural districts of France are highly encouraging. Paris is abundantly supplied with wheat, and the price has fallen. The potato disease, unfortunately, is making further progress, even in departments which had hitherto escaped. Still, the corn markets throughout France show a downward tendency.

FRANCE.—The trade of Paris is more brisk than it usually is at this season of the year. The Paris manufacturers continue to be fully employed in the execution of orders from Italy, Spain, Russia, and Turkey, &c.—If there be any operatives unemployed it arises from their own fault, as the manufacturers complain of the difficulty of finding sufficient hands.

A grand naval review took place at Cherbourg on Saturday the 7th inst., in the presence of the President of the French Republic. The British yacht clubs were present with thirty yachts, and executed some beautiful manoeuvres, to the delight of the French. The finest fleet ever sent to sea by France was present on the occasion. About 50,000 persons assembled to witness the sight. The President visited all the ships and the public works and was received at each place with a salute of artillery. On his departure from the scene 2,000 pieces of cannon were fired simultaneously, with an awful crash, and the whole of the vast multitude on shipboard and shore sent up a tremendous shout. A great ball took place that evening.

In addition to the Royal Yacht squadron, four vessels from Portsmouth were present, bearing the British pennant. The Lightning, steamer, with Admiral Sir J. Ommanney, K. C. B., Vice Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, K. C. B., Rear Admiral Sir C. Napier, K. C. B., Captain W. H. Hall, Captain Rodney Mundy; the Fire Queen, steamer, Capt. Chade, with the officers of the College at Portsmouth; the Portsmouth, yacht, Capt. Eden, and the Fanny, tender, with Commander Ogle, Flag Lieutenant Cochrane, &c.

THE JEWS.—"More Jews," says Professor Tholuck, have been converted to Christianity during the last twenty-five years, than during the seventeen centuries preceding." And what is particularly encouraging to Christian effort, not a few converted Jews, and others not converted, are filling places of influence and trust both in the world of letters and politics, both in Church and State. Five Professors in the University of Halle are Jews; three in Breslau. The celebrated Fender, Wehl, and Brenary, are Jews; ten professors in Berlin alone. Drs. Lee, Stahl, and Capadoes, are Jews. So is a medical professor in St. Petersburg, and eight clergymen in the Church of England.

THE NEW TESTAMENT IN CHINESE.—The Protestant missionaries in China have nearly finished their revision of their translation of the New Testament into that difficult language. A recent letter remarks: "We have reached the third chapter of John's Revelations, progressing about twenty verses daily. After this book, a final revision will be gone through, carefully comparing our respective copies with each other, and these with the Greek text.—This last work will be the most critical and most important part of our whole labors; a part in which I feel an intense interest."

UNITED STATES.

THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.—By the arrival of the steamer Philadelphia, from Chagres, we have two weeks' later intelligence from California, brought to Panama by the propellers Columbus and Carolina, which left San Francisco on the 15th of August, the former with \$500,000 in gold dust and the latter with \$770,124. We have received the San Francisco papers to the latest date. The Philadelphia brings \$800,000 in gold dust on freight, and from \$200,000 to \$300,000 in the hands of passengers.

A large number of passengers from California died of cholera at Panama, and on the passage from Chagres to New York.

A large number of the business men at Panama have united in a petition to the Government to provide better safeguards for property crossing the Isthmus.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of California, closed its session on the 19th of August. Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., formerly Missionary Bishop to Constantinople, was chosen Bishop of California.

At Sacramento City a distressing affair occurred on the 14th of August. The difficulties with regard to land titles broke out it seems in a conflict between the squatters and other citizens; several persons were shot on both sides, including the Mayor of the City, Mr. Bigelow, and also the President of the Squatters' Association. There is a report that in the sequel the city was burnt by the squatters, but this is doubtful.

At Stockton, two Mexicans, who resisted payment of the tax when called upon by the Collector, were shot, and three others wounded in the fray that followed. None of the Americans were injured.

The *Sonora Herald* says, that law and order is triumphant in Sonora. The excitement of the past three weeks has subsided into a healthful state of public feeling. All men see that a state of law is every way better than anarchy. It is cheaper to pay the taxes necessary for the support of law, than to waste time and money in suppressing mobs, or in contending with desperadoes.

A RAILROAD IN WISCONSIN.—The Milwaukee Sentinel of the 13th has the following announcement:—The first rails of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad were laid down yesterday, and the first locomotive for the road arrived the same evening from Buffalo.

Much excitement was caused in New-York on Monday, by a report of the sudden disappearance of a hundred and thirty children from the infant asylum at Morrisania, but the story proved to be greatly exaggerated. The building and grounds were examined in consequence of the rumour, and it was discovered that eight children had been buried near the asylum only about five or six inches below the surface of the ground. For seven of the bodies, the matron, a Mrs. Shotwell, exhibited certificates of death from physicians, but no account was given of the eighth. The Tribune says—

This affair, though apparently by no means so serious as first reported here, has created a great sensation in Morrisania, and partakes of the character of a mystery, for which nobody pretends to account. We learn that the whole matter will be brought before the Grand Jury of Westchester County at its next sitting early in October, when a thorough investigation will be made. The Coroner's Jury rendered the simple verdict that seven of the children came to their death by various diseases; and one by causes to them unknown.

SOUTH-CAROLINA IN HER TANTRUMS.—I learn that private advices have been received from South Carolina, which really looks like confirmation sure of previous reports, of a universal madness and lunacy pervading that State. It would appear that the slave owners, who control the state, have been made to believe, that by the admission of another state which has chosen to exclude slavery, they are insulted and dishonored. According to information received, the Governor has given notice of his intention to summon the Legislature immediately after the election of the new members, which will be between the first and tenth of the coming month. He will propose to them to call forth with a convention of the people, with the earnest recommendation to leave the Union without further delay or delay. We await results here with impatience.—[Washington Correspondence of Evening Post.]

LOANS FOR RAILROADS.—The Common Council of Cincinnati have granted the following loans: Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, via Laurenceburg, \$600,000; Cincinnati and Lexington, (Ky.) Railroad, \$150,000; Eaton and Cincinnati Railroad, \$150,000; Belfast and Cincinnati Railroad, \$150,000; total, \$1,000,000.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—That establishment, according to an interesting account in its own columns, has 12 editors and reporters; and in all about 130 persons are employed. Its daily issue is over 18,000, its weekly 41,000, semi-weekly 1700. &c.; 7½ tons of paper are used in a week, costing say \$1400, or over \$70,000 yearly. The property is divided into 100 shares, of which Messrs. Greely & McElrath, the original proprietors own the larger number—the other shares are owned by 5 assistant editors, and by 5 others employed in the establishment. Each person employed, whether share-holder or not, is paid a stated salary, the type-setters, however, are paid by the piece. The press cost \$12,000. The weekly expenditures are about \$2,800, or \$145,000 yearly.

The Fisheries, we are glad to learn, on almost all parts of the coast are very successful. Large quantities of fine mackerel are daily being secured, and as the season for the more valuable catch is scarcely yet arrived, there is every prospect of a plentiful supply of this most valuable staple of trade. Great quantities of fine herrings have also been taken to the westward. Notwithstanding the serious injury from the potato blight in most parts of the Province, we have reason to believe that the crops on the whole will be pretty near if not quite an average.—*Christian Messenger*.

THE TABLES TURNED.—A correspondent of the Presbyterian, in repelling the charge of a belief in infant damnation, exposed by quotation a fact, which has startled the Methodists. There is a tract published by their own Book Concern, and written by John Wesley, which sets forth the doctrine, that in ordinary cases infants dying without baptism are lost. The Christian Advocate (Methodist) admits the correctness of the quotation, and the validity of the inference which the correspondent drew from it; but argues, that it has never been knowingly sanctioned by the Methodist church. This is probably the fact. And yet it is a wonder, that a tract containing such a doctrine, should have been circulated by Methodists among Methodists for near 20 years without ever having been called in question.

JENNY LIND.—Considerable anxiety having been felt to learn the probability of Jenny Lind's appearing in Providence, Mr. Whitney very kindly undertook to ascertain her plans. He learns from Mr. Barnum that nothing less than \$10,000 will bring the Nightingale to Providence. This, we suppose, settles the question; for although we have great confidence in the folly of our people, we think it will not quite reach that point.—*Providence Jour.*

REV. J. G. BINNEY and wife, Missionaries of the American Baptist Mission Union at Maulmain, Burmah, arrived at this port one day last week, in the ship Arab from Calcutta.—*Boston Paper*.

American Tract Society.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of this Society, on Monday last, the correspondence from foreign lands was presented by the Secretaries. Among the letters, one from Valparaiso urged the importance of multiplying books for the 40,000,000 of the Spanish race, in various parts of the world. Another gave cheering intelligence of the progress of the gospel in Douai, France. Another from Sweden, expressing thanks for a grant of funds with which 50,000 small tracts had been printed at Stockholm.

The interesting fact was communicated by a letter from St. Petersburg, that the Imperial Government have accepted the proposition of the Tract friends to supply the army, navy and military Hospitals with 150,000 tracts. An appeal accompanied this statement for aid to the amount of \$1,000, and a proffer of \$150 of the sum by a merchant doing business in Russia. The Committee resolved to remit the \$1,000 within the year.

Other communications were presented from Smyrna, Salonica, Bombay, Ceylon, Northern India, Canton, and the Sandwich Islands.

The operations of the Tract Society are extending rapidly at home and abroad, and demand the constant support of its friends.

Barnes' Notes.

The Notes of Dr. Barnes on the Four Gospels, have been translated and published in Welsh. Proposals have likewise been issued in London for a cheap issue. In writing to Rev. Thomas Rees, of Wales, under date of March 18th, Dr. B. says:

I am drawing near to the end of the New Testament, and to the end of my labors in en-