

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—The Cork Constitution states that the Arctic, United States surveying ship, which had taken soundings from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Valentia, on the Irish coast, with a view to submarine telegraphic communication between the two hemispheres, is about to leave Cork immediately to continue her sounding back to St. John's. It is expected that by July next the whole cable will be laid down. Mr. Bright, the secretary of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and Mr. Gutters, their manager in Cork, have just returned from an inspection of Valentia and its neighborhood, with a view of ascertaining the best site for the terminus of the submarine cable. At present it is believed that the course the telegraph will take inland will be from Valentia by subterranean wire to Tralee, and thence along the proposed line of railway, on poles, to Killarney; thence to the junction, and so along the rest of the line to London.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC REFORMATORY SCHOOL IN SCOTLAND.—It is proposed to erect a reformatory school at or in the neighborhood of Beany, and to give the charge of it to lay brothers of the Cistercian Order, who are to come from the Monastery of Mount St. Bernard, in Leicestershire. That monastery has a reformatory school attached to it, and the government inspector, who visited it lately, was so pleased with the excellence of the management that he noticed it in the Times. It is conducted on the same principle as the famous reformatory at Mettray, in Belgium, on which M. de Metz was lecturing in Birmingham, and which is so highly appreciated.—Inverness Courier.

The Clergy of the Diocese of Durham, and some others in the north of England, have prepared a remonstrance to "Archbishop Sumner on the course he has taken in reference to Archbishop Denison's case."

THE ARMY REDUCTION.—A circular from the Horse Guards has been issued to the infantry regiments at home and abroad, except India. The Guards are to consist of ten companies of eight hundred, each. Eighty-two regiments of the line are to be reduced to twelve companies, and the strength of each regiment is to be one thousand rank and file. The 12th regiment is to remain at one thousand two hundred rank and file. No change in regiments in India.

After the storm the waves continue to rise, and the agitation of the hurricane becomes, under the returning sun, rather than the smoother calm. So, half the zest of the present dull season is derived from fighting the waves over again at the banquet table. Towards the fall of the year, we always have some fashion in the entertainment which fills up the interval left unoccupied by our parliament, our touring, and our Christmas festivities—something to break the sameness of sporting; and this year the fashion consists in public festivals for Crimean heroes. The practice improves as it proceeds. At Sheffield, the men of the Fourth Dragoon Guards were mustered to receive a present from an enterprising person—the present consisting of a Sheffield knife for each man; and the gift was enhanced by an ovation from Mr. Roebuck, conceived in the classic vein. At Folkestone, the inhabitants entertained a body of soldiers drawn from various regiments—some 800 in number; and here, bettering the inhospitable arrangements of the London Surrey Gardens, the hosts were represented at the table as well as the guests. Other banquets are to follow, including one to all the soldiers in Ireland—simultaneously, we presume, at different places. We are indulging in elaborate dinner-table crowding over Crimean glories, when our "near ally" seems to be embroiling us with our "ancient ally" Spain, and our War Ministers are preparing a peace establishment more formidable than our army in the East.—Spectator.

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The members of the Sunday National League who are seeking to obtain the opening of the public museums, libraries, and gardens on Sunday in London and throughout the three kingdoms, had a meeting the other day, when the necessity for innocent recreation and instruction on the Sabbath was ably advocated by the President, Sir Joshua Walsley. There is so much excellent reasoning in what fell from Sir Joshua on this occasion that we cannot resist quoting the following:—"So far from wishing to weaken the cause of religion and morality, they were most anxious to strengthen and preserve it, and they were also desirous that all their actions should be tested by the Word to which all denominations of Christians referred. They maintained that innocent recreation on the Sunday was not only compatible, but was in accordance with Scripture, and they courted any discussion which was calculated to elicit the truth. At the same time they eschewed all interference with the religious opinions of others. For his own part he believed that innocent recreation on the Sunday afternoon was not only calculated to sustain and strengthen, but also to foster and advance those social efforts without which there would be little true piety. Of all men the working man was most interested in maintaining the integrity of the Sabbath, for it was to him a day of joy, consolation, and comfort. He regarded it as the great bulwark against incessant toil, and all that he claimed was that it should be as free to the poor as to the rich. He simply sought justice and charity, and while desiring to do his own work in his own way, he refused to be coerced into the opinions of others. In his (Sir J. Walsley's) opinion, the only effectual mode of improving and advancing the interests of the working classes was by sympathy, by kindness, and by the force of good example; but coercion had and ever would fail in attaining those objects. They might close the parks and shut up the public institutions, but by doing so they would open the public house, and keep the people in ignorance. They might surround the working man with pains and penalties, but such a course, instead of making him wiser, better, and happier, would only introduce and sanction an organised hypocrisy."—European Times.

A PROTESTANT INQUIRER.—The ever-inquiring Herman Heintzel has once more made his appearance in the advertising columns of the papers, seeking for spiritual knowledge in connection with "the authority for the non-observance of the Seventh Day." The main body of the advertisement is dated "1st Sabbath of 1856;" then comes this postscript, dated September 1, 1856—"Again, for the One Million Three Hundred Thousandth time, I inquire, 'Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt-offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord?' It is surely time to give up inquiry, if no answer is granted to so many iterations of the same question. Mr. Heintzel comes to this conclusion—"It appears that there is no authority for the non-observance of the Seventh Day, above dogmatic teaching; or, the editor of a Living Infalible Head. May Almighty God grant us to consider, whether if the non-observance of the Seventh Day is not preached by St. Paul and where it is preached by him? we are not urged by the apostle, if we so preach, even though we claim to have powers equal to the Angels of Heaven."—See Galatians, 1-3.—Northern Times.

INFANTICIDE IN LIVERPOOL.—Yesterday Mr. Curry, the borough coroner, held an inquest over the body of a male child found on the waste ground near Berkeley-street. Henry Whitaker said—"I am in the employ of Mr. Rose. On Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, I found the dead body of a male child on the waste ground near Berkeley-street. It was wrapped in an old white table cloth. I called a policeman, and he took the body away." William Nixon, policeman, deposed, to removing the body to the dead-house. George Kemp being sworn, said—"I am a surgeon. I have made a post mortem examination of the body of a full-grown male child, now in the dead-house, and find it was born alive. The cause of death was suffocation, in my opinion, from the face and mouth being compressed upon the chest from violence. Verdict, 'wilful murder against some person unknown.' In connection with this case, the Coroner remarked that there were, he believed, three hundred cases of infanticide in Liverpool every year, and he had made up his mind to detect the guilty. He thought he had partially succeeded in that effort. He had reason to believe that formerly, in many cases, where the child had been destroyed, it had been buried in St. Martin's Cemetery, on the presentation of a certificate from a midwife, perhaps connected with the laying-in charity, and which he generally admitted when it came before him, but when he found that some of the midwives for a quart of ale would sign these certificates, he determined to put a stop to it, and sent word down to the clergyman of St. Martin's that no child brought to be buried under a certificate from one of these midwives should be interred. He tried to ascertain, too, what was the object for so making away with these infants, and he found that, whereas the fee for burying a still-born child was 1s 6d for an infant that had lived it was 8s 6d! The result of his communication with the clergyman was that, on the Monday following, a case before him in which a child was sought to be buried on a certificate from one of these midwives, which said, 'I certify,' and not an other word in it was correctly spelled. He sent down a surgeon to make a post mortem examination, and it was found that that child, instead of being a still-born one, was four months old, and had died from a malignant poison. Its parents were idiots—all the family were idiots, except the grandmother, and she said the child was always squalling, so she gave it some of Godfrey's cordial. Having now put a stop to the means for the disposal of the bodies, what did murderers of their offspring do? They could not keep the bodies in the house, therefore they threw them into the canal, or into the river, or on waste ground secretly, in which case they would not be very likely to be detected. (By Mr. White and Hugh M. Neill) are so deeply occupied in evoking fanaticism against Catholics, and trying to convert the Christian Irish who love their offspring, that they cannot be expected to undertake a mission to the godless savages of their own town. It is horrifying to glance over the daily lists of inquests in England, where still it endures what does it portend?—Ed. Nation.

UNITED STATES. ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—The French Republicans of New York celebrated the anniversary of the Revolution of 1792, at their rooms, Hester St., on the 22nd. The assembly was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Ribot. Good news, said he, has been received from France. We should keep up our hopes. The tyrant is sick, is crazy, and has nearly ended his career. Neither the waters at Plombieres, or Biarritz, nor his police, can save him. Therefore, let us be ready to depart to go and form the United States of Europe. While Mr. Ribot was speaking, Mr. Maimilien Baugenswanz came in, and with considerable excitement and earnestness announced that the Turners, who have always been found prominent among the soldiers of liberty, were below, and wished to enter and express their sympathy for the movement and celebration. They entered in good order, and after addressing the Chair with some complimentary words, expressing their devotion to the principles of freedom, they defied before the chair, bowing as they passed, and shouting—"Vive la Republique Universelle." Very exciting speeches were made by several citizens. Mr. Suirean said that a friend just arrived from France, declared that in every town and village they were talking about a revolution, and were ready for one. The meeting closed by singing the "Marseillaise."