possible to remind a man periodically that you have put your foot on his neck, rolled him in the dust, and compelled him to ask for life on his knees, without reviving the quarrel, and, accordingly, all such periodical reminders are discontinued in civilsuch resoluties. The Orangemen say they did it in very genteel fashion; but they did it, which is enough. They did it to show they are good Christians; enough. but sensible persons will rather infer that they are no Ohristians at all, if this is their religion. In due time the tables had to be turned. The native Irish, or a faction supposing itself to be such, had their or a multiple of the procession too. At Belfast, not to speak of other a disqualified candidate, and the effect thereon of the places the Orangemen interrupted the procession not only with offensive gestures and cries, but with brickbats and pistol shots. Of course, there ensued a series of angry and sanguinary collisions, and for several days mobs have been wrecking houses, smashing the windows of chapels, churches, and stone, that is immediately answerable for the whole mischief."

HARVEST PROSPECTS .- The potato blight has made its appearance again this year. This dreadful scourge sticks tenaciously to our soil. It is reported that is has shown itself in Carlow in an unmistakable manner. Complaints from the County Clare are more numerous than from other places. Before the late thunderstorms and heavy rains, the gardens of that county looked healthy and promising, now they present the appearance of rapid decay. A correspondent says the tubers are blackening and withering fast, and when dug out are found to be rotten. Everywhere the disease is attributed to the wetness of the season. As, however, the dry weather seems now really commenced, there is reason to hope that decay will be arrested, and after all, an average fair crop may be hoped for .- Dublin Irishman.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF OSSORY .- The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop Ossory, departed this life on Sunday, the 11th of August, having reached his 82nd year. Childlike simplicity and charity were the distinctive characteristics of his holy and blameless life. The remains of the deceased prelate were interred on Tuesday amidst every demonstration of filial affection and regret on the part of the authorities and people of Kilkenny.

An Admirable Example .- At an inquest held last month on the body of a man who died from the effects of in mersion, he having in a fit of insanity thrown himself into the river Liffey, the jury were so struck by the bravery of four young men who had almost simultaneously jumped into the water to the rescue of the deceased that they subscribed amongst themselves and procured four handsome medals commemorative of the act and of their appreciation of it. The medals which are silver mounted in gold, were presented at a meeting held for the purporse. The names of the recipients deserve to be They are Messrs. Henry Sheridan, J. Wallace, Edward D. Cahill, and C. Mason. The three first named would certainly have been drowned in the effert but that Mr. Mason swam for a hoat and was fortunate in procuring one in time. The The unfortunate suicide was taken out alive, but died shortly afterwards.

CARDINAL CULLEN IN ULSTER. - The consecration on Sunday, of a new church at Killowen, near Rostrevor, County Down, is an event which marks the changed condition of the Catholics of Ulster, so long ground down by their Protestant neighbors and carrying out the observances of their religion in obscurity. Great eclat was given to the occasion from the fact that the new crection, the design of which is strikingly chaste, was consecrated by Cardinal Cullen. The edifice is erected within a short distance of the humble little chapel in which the Catholics of Killowen formerly assembled for worship. It is beautifully situated in one of the most romantic spots in the North of Ireland, and stands as a testimonial to the energy and ability of the Rev. P. O'Neill, and the unexampled liberality of the inhabitants of the district, of all creeds and

THE RIBBON SOCIETY IN MEATH AND WESTMEATH. A return has been published of the persons detained in prison on the 1st Aug., under warrants signed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, under the authority of Part 1 of the Protection of Life and Property in certain parts of Ireland Act (1871). There are nine still under arrest. The first eight, named Patrick Walsh, Stephen Tormey, Patrick Casey, Luke Walsh, John Secry, Thomas Daly, Patrick Dunne, and Patrick Murray, are detained on the ground that they are members of the Ribbon Society, and Terence Walsh, the ninth, on the ground of having been accessory before the fact to the murder of Mrs. Harriet Neil on the 27th of May last, which felony is deemed by the Lord Lieutenant to be reasonably suspected of having been committed under the influence of the Ribbon Society.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE AT KILLARNEY.—It is reported that Mr. S Hussey, an extensive land-agent, was fired at Aghadoc Cross, near Killarney, on Monday night. Harsh treatment of tenants is assigned as the cause.

LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF LRITRIN .- Lord Southwell succeeds the Earl of Grannard as Lord-Lieutenant of Leitrim.

STRIKES IN IRELAND .- Thirteen firemen belonging to the Cork Steamship Company were ordered to be imprisoned in Cork, seven for eight weeks, and six for nine weeks, with hard labour, for striking work just as the steamers to which they belonged were about to proceed on their voyages. The men had previously signed a contract, agreeing to work for six months at increased wages, for which they had struck; but having heard that other firemen who had proceeded to London under the same contract had been discharged on arrival, they refused to procoed unless the company guaranteed them against summary dismissal, or gave them two weeks wages. A strike in the baking trade in Dublin is regarded as imminent and householders are making preparations to bake their own bread.

EVICTIONS IN THE WEST .- A correspondent of the Cork Examiner writing from Athenry draws attention to a case of eviction which recently took place on the Cappagh Moyle estate in that locality. In the present instance the tenant was served on the expiration of his lease with a notice to quit, and in due process of law an ejectment decree was taken out against him, and was allowed to hang over his head for two years. The tenant offered to pay 30s. an acre instead of the previous rent, which was not much more than half the sum. This was refused, as was also an offer to leave the rent to the arbitration of of any two or three gentlemen whom the landlord might name. On Friday last the eviction was carried out. The land had been for many years

in the occupation of the tenant's family. THE DERRY CLEEBRATIONS .- In accordance with ancient custom, the Derry Apprentice Boys celebrated, on Monday, the anniversary of the relief of the city with a processional visit to the cathedral. After service, they made a circuit of the city, accompanied by bands and banners; and the Catholics being conspicuous only by their absence, no serious disturbance took place. Although the city is at present "proclaimed," cannon were fired in honour of the occasion, and the proceedings closed at night with a banquet. Two atabbing cases were reported in the evening. At Enniskillen, a great Orange meeting was held, at which, it is stated, 2,000 people were present. Resolutions were passed, condemning Home Rule, and Denominational Education, and

culogising Mr. Justice Kcogh.

motions. The first, having reference to the Parlia-montary Representation of Ireland, will take the form of a resolution declaring the expediency of making provision at an early period for the alloca-tion of the seats rendered vacant by the disfranchisetribution of seats in Ireland, and alteration of the boundaries of boroughs. The second notice deals with the votes for disqualified candidates. Mr. Butt centemplates the appointment of a select committee to inquire and report upon the present state of the law as to votes given at a parliamentary election for recent decision of the Court of Common Pleas, and upon the expediency of adopting any legislative measure to define and declare the law upon this subiect.

THE "SATURDAY REVIEW" ON THE IRISH VOTE .- The Koogh debate sputtered itself out in the small hours meeting-houses, and only kept from mutual destruc- of yesterday morning, and the advocates of priestly meeting-nouses, and the advocates of priestly tion by the intervention of long-suffering military intimidation have the satisfaction of knowing that and police. In these matters the beginning is Mr. Justice Keogh's judgment has been sustained by and police. In these matters the object the state of the whole is a large majority in the House of Commons. There is no reason to suppose, however, that the Home Rulers and the clerical party, who are just now in alliance, will fail to extract political capital from this subject for use at the elections; and they have not lost sight of the fact that there is a large body of Irish Roman Catholic voters on this side of St. George's Channel. Everybody knows what the Irish vote means in the great towns in the United States; and it is not improbable that before long we may see something like it established in our own country. We are now beginning to realise some of the consequences of Mr. Disrael's Reform Act. At first its operation was naturally slow and gradual, and to those who looked only at the surface it seemed as if the leap in the dark had been not much of a descent after all, and solid ground had been soon and safely reached. In point of fact, the classes who were suddenly invested with supreme power have only been learning by degrees the extent of their authority, and the best means of turning it to account; or, rather, perhaps, it would be more correct to say that skilful agitators and wire-pullers have been discovering the value of the weapons so temptingly placed at their disposal, and have been making their arrangements accordingly. It is stated that on Monday Archbishop Manning, supported by fifteen priests, presided at a meeting in London, which he had convened for the purpose of forming an association for the registration of Roman Catholic voters, and at which it was arranged that the priest of each "mission" station should be chairman of an election committee. The Irish Home Rule Association has also had a meeting at Maachester as a bid for the Irish vote. The speakers were not men of mark, and the speeches threw very little light on the objects of the association; but it was made abundantly clear that an attempt would be made to organise the Irish of the large towns into a compact voting power, which would be under the direction of leaders, and could be used as occasion required. The Home Rulers have been accused of being only Fenians in disguise, and the Fenian proclivities of the Irish population of Manchester are sufficienty notorious. But it is clearly something gained that Fenians, if there are any left, should unite for the given parish, might become a majority in the next: purpose of sending members to represent them in Parliament, and to argue in favour of their peculiar views, instead of shooting down policemen in the streets, and getting up another attack on Chester Castle. Sir George Bowyer, who presided at the meeting, and who will not be suspected of Fenian sympathies, though it may perhaps be assumed that a Knight of Malta would not engage in a movement which did not promise well for the Pope, observed that they had come to reason with their fellowcitizens quietly and in the most logical manner. He added that they demanded Home Rule as a right, and would have it, which sounds rather like "No compulsion, only you must;" but perhaps this was only an oratorical flourish. The resolutions which were passed were strictly peaceful; they called for the establishment of "a native Parliament of Ireland"-meaning, we suppose, in Ireland-as an Imperial necessity, pledging the meeting to support only candidates who would vote for Home Rule, and expressing satisfaction at the recent action of Irish constituencies in this respect. Professor Galbraith explained that what the Home Rule Association aimed at was a federal union between Ireland and the rest of the empire, Ireland having the management of her own internal affairs, while the Imperial Parliament continued to regulate all Imperial policy, such as defence, colonies, and foreign affairs. He disclaimed, on the part of the association, the presumption of proposing a cut-anddried Constitution; and some commotion was caused by a succeeding speaker, who invited the Home-rulers to state candidly what they were driving at. Professor Galbraith declared that they had nothing to conceal: but it would obviously not be worth while to revolutionize the Constitution if the practical result is to be nothing more than a slight re-arrange-

ment of parochial details. FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SHANNON .- A melancholy and fatal accident occured on Friday evening in the neighbourhood of O'Brien's bridge. Dr. Frederick Furnell, medical officer of the Castleconnel dispensary district, had occasion to visit a patient residing some distance from Castleconnell, and with that object the doctor procured a canoe for the purpose. He had not gone far up the river when a heavy shower of rain came on, and, whilst the doctor was adjusting his cont, his hat was blown into the river. Stooping over to reach the hat the boat cansized and he was precipitated into the water. The unfortunate gentleman was observed by a little boy who witnessed the sad affair, to strike out at once for the Clare side of the river, and, being an experienced swimmer, he would easily have succeeded, but the weeds in this part of the river prevented him from attaining his object. He then swam back to the Limerick side, but the like fatal obstacle debarred ed him also; and, after swimming about for some minutes he was observed to sink by some men and boys who put off in boots to his rescue, but too late for his recovery, as the deceased did not rise afterwards. Dr. Furnell had not been long stationed in Castleconnell, but he was universally liked by the residents, particularly by the poorer classes, with whom he became a great favourite by his kind and humane-dealing towards them. Deceased leaves a young widow and child to mourn his untimely and melancholy demise.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ANGLICAN MOVEMENT. The Archbishop of York to Archdencon Denison concerning the Athanasian Creed.

In a charge published in 1870, I find these words: -" My advice would be, under the present troubles, that the Creed should be retained in the Prayerbook, and that the use of it should be no longer compulsory. This course would enable us in a short time to know how far congregations desired to retain it in use. I give this opinion publicly out of respect to those who have addressed me, and I speak with great distidence on a subject which seems to perplex all who touch it." Wishing you in all things the Divine blessing, I am, dear Mr. Archdeacon, yours very faithfully, W. EBOR.—The Ven.

Archdeacon Denison. The mutual-adjustment view of the Church of England, whereby the clergy and the laity are brought into harmonious indifference, is strikingly set forth in this passage. The authority which determines the use of a Creed-and therefore, the profession of a doctrine—is the disposition of any particular congregation to retain it in perochial use. And more than this: it is the greatest advantage hold the Creed to be the great instrument of teaching gress. The testimony of many growers in the which an Anglican clergyman can command, to be ourselves and the people how to believe and think neighborhood is that scarcely any sound potatoes

To consistently carry out this Liberal idea, it is necessary to extend somewhat broadly the functions ment of Cashel and Sligo, and generally for the dis- of a teaching laity. If in matters of doctrine the people are supreme, why not in matters of morals? If the Creeds are to be fitted to popular opinion; or done away with on popular disapproval; why not thin-out the Commandments when they happen to be unpleasant, and expunge, say the seven deadly sins? By what right the congregations can instruct their pastors, touching matters of faith, is too mysterious a question for a Catholic; but one thing is certain, that, if supreme upon Faith, the "congregations" must be mighty on Morals. Faith being greater than Morals—so much greater that, in Christian ethics, all Morals are deduced from Faith-it follows that he who is imperial on Faith must be also imperial on Morals. The Archbishop of York would therefore suggest to the Venerable Archdeacon Denison, that the congregations of the separate parishes thoughout the Church of England should be interrogated in the following manner :-

"Do you wish the First Commandment to be retained; or have you any objection to its use? Does | that "a crisis" is come upon the Church which may the Seventh Commandment appear to you to be reasonable, or would you desire that its breadth should be limited? Again: the seven deadly sins are known to be 'popular;' though the Church has pronounced them 'capital.' Now would you like to have some of them exchanged for, say their corresponding virtues: or shall we omit their mention altogether? We only ask, to consult your feelings. Your wishes must always be ours. As your servants (though not your teachers) we are profoundly anxious to know in what way we can really please you. Mention any little maxim of morals, on which you have flexible views, and we will instantly see it obliterated. Think over these matters: and, at your earliest parochial convenience, let us have your settled opinions. And we will meet you, both upon Faith and Morals."

It may be replied-and it has been replied, with a weakness that is unreason itself—that the Athanasian Creed is only a symbol of doctrines elsewhere taught, in the formularies of the Church of England; and that the objection to it lies in its "damnatory clauses," and not in its definitions of faith, This is altogether untrue. There is no statement in any of the formularies of the doctrines of the Trinity and the Incarnation, at all corresponding in matter or in detail, to those in the Athanasian Creed .-And even if there were, this would not touch the question of its (authoritative) use or disuse. The point for an Anglican—as it would be for a Catholic is simply one of authority; and the question is, who is to determine the use or disuse of the Creed?

The Archbishop of York tells Archdeacon Denison that the "congregations" must decide for themselves. Now this is unfair on the "congregations." First, in some parishes the people will retain it; while in others they will, haply, reject it; and it is exceedingly hard on the conscientious minority of, say the parish of A., that it must attend divine servies in the parish of B. if it wants to enjoy its con-victions. Besides, the minority of one year, in any and the Athanasian Creed, which was unpopular in January, might become fervently desired in June. Then, the difficulties of weighing the relative value of individual and parochial opinions must be very great indeed. Suppose that the squire of a country parish is much addicted to the Athanasian Creed; while the farmers, as a body, are against it: or sup-pose that the ladies are cheerful under clauses, which the gentlemen object to as "damnatory;" the difficulty of the Registrar in appraising opinions will really be almost insuperable. We have known a farmer stand out for years, and refuse to enter a church, because the wife of the rector had spoken disrespectfully of a ribbon his wife had worn; what then would be the conduct of that resolute yeoman, if the wife of the rector should be personally offensive in regard of the Athanasian Creed? We should hear of parties-Sunday excursions-being formed for the particular seasons when the creed was to be publicly read; and "Athanasian Creed" would be printed on an omnibus, as a guide to orthodox travellers. At least, what could be done in such a dreadful maze as the Archbishop of York proposes we are quite unable to imagine. For manifestly nothing could make the Church of England more absolutely grotesque and ridiculous than the instituting every eparate congregation sole arbiter of

liturgy. And yet there is a candour about the idea, which ertainly has a charm of its own. Everybody knows that the "congregations"-or, let us put it, the intelligent public-have always been the judges of Anglican teaching, and the sole tribunal for heresy. Archbishop Thomson is merely condensing, in honest and manly form, the sinuous and creeping verity we have all of us suspected from the first. The people is the Pope. He knows it; and we know it too; and it is better to be candid at once and say "Behold your Teacher!" Only, we should like to have the truth still further carried out, and expressed without any ambiguity. We have already said that, where Faith is disputed, a fortiori Morals must be; and we want to have the incident clearly appreciated, that York is the synonym of freedom. All that hedging and timorousness, which is peculiar to Canterbury, has something in it unmanly; and we should prefer a York, who says straight out: "Let the congrega-

tions please themselves." Whether he says it or not, they will be sure to do it; for they never do anything else. But herein lies the objection. It is covert and unreal, it is torturous and lubricous, to profess two things at a time. To talk about the "Church," where you mean a congregation; or about a congregation when you mean yourself, is slippery and sham and unfaithful! Yet this is what Anglicans do. The "Church" is wrapped round with splendid ambiguity, and spoken of with a very grave face; yet, when you come to take the 'Church" to pieces, you find it means "Mr. Jones." Mr. Jones approves of the Athanasian Creed; and it is certain that Mr. Smith, who does not approve of it, will not influence Mr. Jones's opinion. Yet Mr. Jones will talk of the "teaching of the Church" precisely as though Mr. Smith were not an Anglican as much as he is himself! And so of the Ritualists, the Broad Church, and No Church. Now Archbishop Thomson has laid down the truth that the "congregations" are the ultimate tribunal. This is good: and yet it is not good. Let him go a step further, and say which nart of the congregation is to have the right to decide : the shilling seats, or also the sixpenny? and might the gallery have just a word to say? Again, are women to rank with men in the force of doctrinal importance? and would a married woman of 10 years standing take precedence of an orange-blossomed bride? It matters not to us how these points are settled; but to Protestants, who have no means of knowing what is truth and what is a lie, such details are serious indeed. It may sound like triffing to discuss them: then what must be that trifling which gravely declares that 300 years of the Church of England's teaching is more matter for parochial opinion?-London Tablet.

Dr. Pusey and the Athanasian Creed .- Dr. Pusey has written to the Times a rather remarkable, letter on the subject of the Athanasian Creed. He says that "the wish to remove the Creed" rests indifferent minds on two grounds :- First, the supposition that the belief therein stated is too detailed; secondly, that the warning clauses speak of that belief as essential to salvation in those who can have it. To the first objection Dr. Pusey replies that those to whom the question of retaining the position of the Creed is a matter of life or death has given notice for next session of two important able to discover the wishes of his people in regard aright on the being of God and Our Blessed Lord's can be discovered throughout whole fields, and the gallens, of the value of \$13,257,895.

Incarnation." To the second he answers that "the services (in contradiction to the prevailing wrong opinion of the day) that . . right faith as well as right life is essential to salvation, since Our Lord has so declared it, and as a much greater contempt of God can be shown by rejecting what He reveals than by disobeying what He commands." In conclu-Church of England,"—by which, we suppose, he means Convocation—is very much more gloomy the loss can scarcely be under £15 or perhaps £20 than that entertained by the great dignitaries per acre. of his communion. "The Archbishop of Canterbury," he says, "spoke of those who have these convictions as a handful, and of their retiring into lay-communion." On both these points he believes that the Archbishop is mistaken. "People, mostly, do not speak out beforehand," and to retire into lay-communion seems to him an absurity; for the question would be, " not as the exercise of our orders, but as to the character of the Church of England." "The change, if made by the Church, would," he says, " constitute a new Church of England; our vows and duty remains to the old;" and he believes "make a rent in her and from her far deeper than any since 1688." Dr. Pusey has before now made prophetic announcements of what would happen to the "Church of England" if certain points were settled in a certain way, the cogency of which declarations has been subsequently evaded on the ground that such settlements have been the act, not of the Church, but of the State. We now have again to record Dr. Pusey's declaration of what will happen to the Church of England in a certain contingency, and of what it will be the duty of himself and his friends to do, merely observing, that it is the absence of any living teaching authority which compels him to clutch so desperately at the particular use of a single formulary as the only witness " in our Church services" to the truth that "right faith, as well as right life, is essential to salvation "-Tublet.

CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL BURNED DOWN.—SHRINE OF TROMAS A BECKET UNIN-JURED.—LONDON, Sept. 3.—A despatch from Canterbury reports a fire just broken out over the altar end of the magnificent Cathedral in that town, and the flames spreading rapidly. Firemen are on the ground, but no water can be obtained to throw upon the burning edifice. The Cathedral was erected in the twelfth and two following centuries on the site of the first Christian church built in Saxon England. Later.-The flaines now have a perfect hold on the eastern end of the roof of the Cathedral, over the altar and shrine of Thomas A'Becket. The utingt excitement prevails. A supply of water has fortunately been obtained, and the firemen, assisted by the entire garrison of Canterbury, are making every effort to save the building from total destruction,-The fire originated from the accidental upsetting of a chargoal furnace, which was being used by the workmen who were repairing the roof of the Cathedral.

2 p.m.—The fire in the Cathedral has been extinguished. The firemen obtained control of the tlames shortly before noon, and at 12:30 o'clock they were suppressed. About 150 feet of the roof are completely destroyed. Everything that could possibly be moved was got out of the Cathedral before the firemen commenced to pour water on it. It is hoped that when a thorough examination is made it will be found that the damage is not as serious as it now appears. Additional despatches report that the firemen have ceased playing on the building. The shrine of Thomas A'Becket has not been injured. The mosaic pavement of the Cathedral is covered with melted lead which dropped from the burning roof. The altar was deluged with water. The fire companies which were summoned from neighboring towns when the total destruction of the Cathedral was imminent, are now arriving, but their services are not required. The interior of the edifice is filled with smoke. The Cathedral is insured in the Sun Company.

Manchester has furnished a crucial instance within the last few days that murders and violent men really do dread the gallows. A labourer called Flynn was convicted of the murder of a woman, and to escape the ignominy of hanging, he determined to starve himself to death: that is to suffer more torture than if he had been hanged a hundred times over, in order to defeat, or disappoint, the law. He powerfully-built, strong, and resolute fellow, and from the moment when sentence was pronounced he persistently refused to take food. An attempt was made to administer it by means of a stomach-pump, which resulted in a horrible scene. In the terrible conflict Flynn tore the lining membrane of his throat literally to pieces; and then wounded and bleeding from the ghastly struggle, thrust his fingers into his mouth and emitted the little that had been pumped into him. He was then left to his fate and held doggedly to his purpose even with the most tempting food before his eyes. Here was a struggle, against hunger, nature, and prolonged agony, to avoid the gallows that the advocates of the retention of strangulation as a "deterrent" will make the most of. It is however, difficult, to realise how such a scene could occur in a "Christian country."

THE LAND TENANCY LAWS .- The half-yearly meeting of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture was held in Perth on Friday; Mr. Smith, West Drams, in the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :- " I. That the land tenancy laws, particularly those by which all improvements made by the occupier of land become the property of the owner. are detrimental to good husbandry, injurious to the interest of both landlords and tenants and the welfare of the general public, and that their immediate revision is urgently wanted, in order to meet the requirements of a modern agriculture. II. That in order to promote successful farming and insure the fertility of the soil being kept up to the close of the lease, the tenant, in security of the capital invested by him, ought to have a right by law to payment on his removal from the farm for all works executed and unexhausted manures applied by him which add to its letting value, as the same shall be ascertained by arbitration. III. That a humble petition be presented to Her Majesty craving that she will be pleased to appoint a Commission to inquire into the working and effects of the whole system of the land tenancy laws, with a view to their revision and amendment.

The harvest in the south is nearly completed, but there, as in other places, complaints are made of deficient produce and interior quality. Potatoes are found to be extensively diseased, and some authorities predict a total failure of the crop .- Times.

The great rise in price of all manufactured goods in Great Britain is having a prejudicial effect upon our export trade. Large orders for iron from South America and Italy have been transferred to France on account of the lower rates there required .- Times.

The Oxfordshire agricultural laborers now on strike for higher wages have held a meeting to protest against the permission granted to soldiers to assist in harvest work.

> A POTATO PAMINE. (To the Editor of the London Times.)

Sm.-We are threatened with an obliteration of the petate crop; at any rate so far as this year is concerned. Yesterday I carefully examined a number of fields in the potato growing district around Long Sutton, in Lincolnshire, and found that, already, three-fourths of the tubers (by weight) are diseased, while the mischief is still in active pro-

general anxiety is to know, not what may be the warning clauses are the only statiment in our Church probable amount of "ware" for the market, but whether enough produce will be forthcoming as "seed" for next year. I have not the slightest doubt that the same condition of the crop prevails over the entire tract of potato country between lossen and Wisbeach, and that the yield, if anything at all, can be little more than a return of the seed planted .sion, his view of what would happen were the Creed | The consternation among the farmers, who pay high interfered with, not by "the State," but by "the rents, and apply to their lands very large quanties

Disease appears to have smitten the crop in all parts of the kingdom; and it is desirable that nocurate reports as to the present state of the tuber should be forthcoming from Fife, Perth, Ross, Lanark, Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Stuffordshire, Kent, Somerset, and Devonshire, counties growing the largest acreage in Great Britain, and also from all the provinces of Ireland. For if the saleable produce of the entire pointo crop of the British Isles is all but destroyed, the loss means something like 1,630,000 acres (besides gardens) at, 41 tons per acre, amounting to 7,335,000 tons, which, at £4 per ton, comes to £29,340,000 or the value of, say, ten million quarters of wheat.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN ALGERNON CLARKE.

Central Chamber of Agriculture, Salisbury Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C., Aug. 20.

UNITED STATES.

THE PEDIGREE OF THE UNITED STATES .- The Boston Globe disputes a statement recently made in this country that the descendants of the original settlers in the United States do not now constitute a majority of the white population :- " For the moment one feels that the country is really going to the dogs .-Assuming that a hundred years ago the people of the United States were almost wholly of English. stock, and granting that in that time they have sunk from par to 46 per cent, in representative population, we shall in another hundred years, according to this style of logic, get to be all foreigners and the sons of foreigners, losing all right and title to the memory of the Fathers, having as little claim to the glory of Bunkerhill and Lexington as to that of the Boyne or Waterloo, and logically destitute of the right to blow off our fingers or set people's houses on five on the Fourth of July. The assumption, in the first place, that the New World was stocked by England exclusively is without foundation. There was at the outset a very large influx of Irish and Scotch. Settlements of Danes, Swedes, and Dutch were made in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. In fact, the Dutch and Swedish population in the vicinity of New York and in many parts of Pennsylvania nearly, if not quite, equalled the English. Nor has the stock been so extensively watered since then as our author would have his readers think. In New England there has been little or no mixture of bloods. The curious in such matters will find in nearly every town and village in these six States the names that were known there a hundred years ago, though they are more largely represented in the newer States and Territories, which have been peopled in a great measure by their possessors. Only in our manufacturing towns and cities does the foreign-born population assume any importance. The farming communities and the numberless country villages of New England know not of it, but keep their old race integrity as a century ago. In the early days of the country, before the days of the packet ships and serew steamers, the emigration was limited. Now the ccean swarms with craft, all busy in transporting their cargoes of blood and bone and sinew from the worn out acres of Europe to the fruitful fields of America. The superficial observer sees in this an ultimate drowning out of American life and American habits, the transplanting of the customs of the Old Word to the New. The thoughtful man, who reads the future by the light of the past, sees little change in the comparative admixture of elements, though they are immensely larger, and looks forward to the time when, blending in one harmonious whole, the prople of the United States shall form a population as patriotic, as enlightened, and as pure as that of the days of Washington and Adams."

A New Social Custom .- A most interesting coremony appears to have taken place recently at Chi-Divorces have of late years become so namecago. rous and fashionable in that city that the need for some kind of social festivity to celebrate their occurrence has for some time been extensively felt. It has been reserved for a lady dwelling in the "west division" to make the first experiment towards supplying this need, and to celebrate her recent divorce from her husband by an appropriate entertainment. A large party of friends assembled by invitation at her house, and the "newly-made widow received the congratulations of her friends and relatives with as much pleasure as a newly-wedded wife after the ceremony of marriage." The whole affair, which was modelled as closely as its different conditions permitted on the old-fashioned festivities of a marriage, went off with the utmost eclat. There appears to have been a kind of "divorce breakfast," either with or without speeches appropriate to the occasion, and one of the principal features of this banquet was, we learn, a handsome "divorce cake" mounted by an elegant monogram, the letter D for divorce being entwined with the lady's name before her marriage. The seremony was concluded by the presentation to the lady of a number of " highly suggestive presents." There seems, indeed, to have been but one thing wanting to the completeness of the affair, and that is the presence of the "ex-husband." It is conceivable that the "newly-made widower" might have been prepared on his part "to receive the congratulations of friends and relatives with as much pleasure as a newly-wedded husband," and the presence of the happy, beaming faces of the divorced couple, scated side by side at the "festive board," would have crowned the gaiety of the scene .- Pall Mall Gazette.

PETROLEUM.—It is computed that the consumption of this oil in the world in 1871 exceeded 6,000,000 barrels; in 1869 it was only 4,800,000, and in 1870 5,290,000 barrels. The increase in consumption is attributed to the lowering of prices. The rate of consumption must depend upon the price at which the article can be furnished. When the price becomes high, whale oil will necessarily compete with petroleum, and also the common olive oil, and rape-seed oil. The result of observations in Pennsylvania shows that wells continue to produce for about three years, and then dry up. The average production of the wells now is under five barrels a day per well, a great reduction from the original flow of wells. A large amount of now territory has recently been discovered, amounting to at least 10,000,000 acres. The British Consul at Philadelphia, Mr. Kortwright, who supplies this information, states that at the beginning of this year the number of wells drilling in Pennsylvania was 469, and the number throughout the United States 526. Great economy in the production of petroleum has resulted from the application of cast-iron tubes to the wells, instead of barrels; the oil is thus carried over the various inequalities of surface for three or four miles to the tanks on the railroads, and forced into them by steam engines. The price of transport is thus reduced one-fifth. The gas emitted is also utilized, both for working engines and illuminating purposes. The Consul states that the oil regions are 100 miles in length, by 30 to 50 in breadth, and the number of wells to be tapped so great that the supply is considered to be sufficient for a century to come styles the least. The export of petroleum, naphtha and benzoine from the port of Philadelphia to foreign neighborhood is that scarcely any sound potatoes countries in 1871 amounted to nearly 56,000,000