

possible to remind a man periodically that you have put your foot on his neck, rolled him in the dust...

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—The potato blight has made its appearance again this year. This dreadful scourge sticks tenaciously to our soil.

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.

AN ADMIRABLE EXAMPLE.—At an inquest held last month on the body of a man who died from the effects of intemperance, 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.

CARDINAL CULLEN IN ULSTER.—The consecration on Sunday, of a new church at Killowen, near Ros-trevor, 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.

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 I of the Protection of Life and Property in certain parts of Ireland Act (1871).

AGRIAN OUTRAGE AT KILLARNEY.—It is reported that Mr. S. Hussey, an extensive land-agent, was fired at Aghadoc Cross, near Killarney, on Monday night.

LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF LEITRIM.—Lord Southwell succeeds the Earl of Granard 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.

EVICIONS 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.

THE DERRY CELEBRATIONS.—In accordance with ancient custom, the Derry Apprentices Boys celebrated, on Monday, the anniversary of the relief of the city with a processional visit to the cathedral.

motions. The first, having reference to the Parliamentary Representation of Ireland, will take the form of a resolution declaring the expediency of making provision at an early period for the allocation of the seats rendered vacant by the disfranchisement of Cashel and Sligo, and generally for the distribution of seats in Ireland, and alteration of the boundaries of boroughs.

THE "SATURDAY REVIEW" ON THE IRISH VOTE.—The Keogh debate sputtered itself out in the small hours of yesterday morning, and the advocates of priestly intimidation have the satisfaction of knowing that Mr. Justice Keogh's judgment has been sustained by a large majority in the House of Commons.

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 "damatory clauses," and not in its definitions of faith.

And yet there is a candour about the idea, which certainly 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.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SHANNON.—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred on Friday evening in the neighbourhood of O'Brien's bridge. Dr. Frederick Furnell, medical officer of the Castleconnell 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.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK TO ARCHDEACON 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 Prayer-book, 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 diffidence on a subject which seems to perplex all who touch it."

of Credo and Neco. The last appeal in the parishes and the highest tribunal even a Bishop can recognize is the "views" of the intelligent laity.

To consistently carry out this Liberal idea, it is necessary to extend somewhat broadly the functions 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.

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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 unrel, it is torturous and insidious, 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.

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 in different 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.

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Incarnation." To the second he answers that "the warning clauses are the only statement in our Church 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."

CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL BURNED DOWN.—SHRINE OF THOMAS A'BECKET UNINJURED.—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.

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.

THE LAND TENANCY LAWS.—The half-yearly meeting of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture was held in Perth on Friday; Mr. Smith, West Drums, 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."

THE HARVEST IN THE SOUTH IS NEARLY COMPLETED, but there, as in other places, complaints are made of deficient produce and inferior quality. Potatoes are found to be extensively diseased, and some authorities predict a total failure of the crop.—Times.

A POTATO FAMINE.—(To the Editor of the London Times.) Sm.—We are threatened with an obliteration of the potato 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 progress.

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general anxiety is to know, not what may be the probable amount of "wheat" 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 Boston and Wisbech, and that the yield, if anything at all, can be little more than a return of the seed planted.

Disease appears to have smitten the crop in all parts of the kingdom; and it is desirable that accurate reports as to the present state of the tuber should be forthcoming from Fife, Perth, Ross, Lanark, Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Staffordshire, Kent, Somerset, and Devonshire, counties growing the largest acreage in Great Britain, and also from all the provinces of Ireland.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN ALABORN CLARKE, Central Chamber of Agriculture, Salisbury Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C., Aug. 20.

UNITED STATES.

THE PERIGEE 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 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 fire on the Fourth of July.

Later.—The flames 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 utmost 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.

2 p.m.—The fire in the Cathedral has been extinguished. The firemen obtained control of the flames 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.

A NEW SOCIAL CUSTOM.—A most interesting ceremony appears to have taken place recently at Chicago. Divorces have of late years become so numerous 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.

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 5,200,000 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, while oil will necessarily compete with petroleum, and also the common olive oil, and rapeseed 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 new 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 at the least. The export of petroleum, naphtha, and benzole from the port of Philadelphia to foreign countries in 1871 amounted to nearly 66,000,000 gallons, of the value of \$13,257,896.