

So again in the Homily "on Common Prayer and Sacraments" it is stated that, "in a general acceptance, the name of a sacrament may be attributed to anything by which a holy thing is signified;" and in this sense of the term, we learn from Hooker, that "in the writings of the ancient Fathers all articles, which are peculiar to the Church's faith, all duties of religion, containing that which sense or natural reason cannot itself discern, are most commonly called sacraments." That clergyman is, nevertheless, guilty of indiscretion, who, upon the strength of these authorities, applies the term "sacrament" to Absolution, or to any other rite or ceremony, except Baptism and the Lord's Supper, which are declared in the Catechism to be the only two generally necessary to salvation, and which only combine the essential qualities of a sacrament, namely, the outward and visible sign and the inward spiritual grace.

So also the form of Absolution, in the service for the visitation of the sick, was probably retained with a view to the case of those who might derive comfort from their death-beds, from the use of a form to which they had been accustomed. That clergyman is, however, guilty of indiscretion, who, upon the authority of this form, and by partial or overstrained statements, conveys the impression to his hearers that he is authorized personally to absolve from sin, instead of simply declaring and pronouncing such absolution to be promised and conveyed through him by God, in the event of our faith and repentance.

Many other points might be adduced, in which a clergyman, under cover of certain doubtful phrases, purposely, perhaps, retained in our Prayer-book, with a view to conciliate Roman Catholic converts, at the time it was prepared or revised, may insensibly create Romanizing tendencies in the minds of his people, and yet keep within the strict letter of the Articles and formularies of the Church. Such conduct, however injudicious and productive of the most evil consequences, cannot, it is obvious, be dealt with as heresy, and as, after the correspondence which I have held with you, I cannot believe that you can justly be charged with more than this, I do not feel called upon to institute any further proceedings in your case. These, indeed, are the less necessary, as I understand from Mr. Craig that you have expressed to him your readiness to allow him to nominate another curate in your place. Had you, indeed, not so done, I should have felt called upon to have recommended some other sphere of duty to you, as I am convinced you could no longer have discharged your ministerial functions with usefulness in a place where you had exhibited such striking instances of indiscretion. After, however, the explanations and assurances which you have now given me, I shall have no objection to countersign your testimonials, and, in taking leave of you, I pray with the utmost sincerity, that the blessing of God may be upon you, and that you may pursue, elsewhere, your ministerial labours with like zeal, but with somewhat more of discretion, than you have manifested while under my Episcopal superintendence.

I remain, Rev. Sir, your faithful friend and brother,
H. WORCESTER.
The Rev. H. Bittleston.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1847.

The absorbing subject of consideration, among those which recent intelligence from the mother-country proposes to the thoughtful and humane, is the prevalence of famine in Ireland. At the very moment when the door is opening wide for grain to be brought in freely from other countries which have an excess of it, the poor peasantry of Ireland are famishing, because, of the abundance of food that exists, they know not how to obtain any to relieve their personal wants. Politicians have just been idolizing the freedom of the trade in corn, when the cry of a famishing multitude reaches them, for a morsel to keep them from starving.

The wisdom of political economists comes to be of no effect, from the want of thrift and forethought in those whose moral elevation has been retarded through causes to which statesmanship has failed of applying an effectual remedy. If Ireland had been, like Scotland and England, three centuries under the benign influence of that scriptural light which works godliness, profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come, her population would not now be of such a kind as to be destitute of contrivance for the future supply, even as of present relief to its pressing wants.

But if this calamity makes us reflect with grief upon the old evils which afflict that country, and with thankfulness upon the privileges which God has bestowed upon ourselves, the legitimate consequence to be drawn from this twofold view is, that the operation of the higher advantages enjoyed by us should become manifest in cheerful, prompt, and self-denying aid extended to our suffering fellow-subjects. It is not a question of Irish, English, or Scotch, but one of life in jeopardy on the one hand, and ability to help on the other.

An Association, of whose efficiency experience was had during a similar period of distress, fifteen years ago, has been re-organized, as will be seen by a Prospectus which, taking the hint contained in an extract from a private letter, inserted in another place, we have placed gratuitously in our advertising columns. We are informed that measures are already in progress for soliciting subscriptions by personal application to individuals in this city, and possibly other modes may be adopted for pressing upon our Church-members the most constraining motives which require large-hearted liberality on this occasion, in aid of the efforts of the IRISH RELIEF ASSOCIATION FOR THE DESTITUTE PEASANTRY. The Incumbent of the CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY requests us to say that a Collection, in aid of the funds of that Association, will be taken up after Sermon in that Chapel next Sunday morning. We place the same announcement in our columns on the next page.

Some descriptions of the existing distress are found

in other parts of this paper: we close these remarks with the account of one case of a widow and children, which strikes us as pre-eminently impressive both from the extreme destitution which it describes, and the touching appeal addressed by it to feelings of the tenderest character. The account is given by a gentleman who made it his business to inquire minutely into the actual state of things at Skibbereen, in the south of Ireland.

"This poor woman came into town about four months ago, from a neighbouring village, with four children depending upon her, and located herself in a miserable little hut in this town. Some time after her arrival one of the children was attacked by fever and died; another of them was shortly after visited by the same disease, which was attended by a similar melancholy result; and hardly had the corpse of this infant been removed for interment, before the third of them was smitten in a like manner. While this poor child was labouring under its deadly influence, the mother was attacked by the same malady, and stretched upon the straw with her dying child. Impelled by the cries of her starving infant, and maddened with the reflection that she had no means of supplying its wants, she crawled from her sick-bed when her disease was at its climax, and she staggered down to the town, to supplicate the charity of the humane for her famishing offspring. She sacrificed her existence to the instincts of her maternal affection—she dropped on that day in the street; she was carried home, and she died on Friday last in her hotel, in twenty-four hours after she had left it to seek subsistence for her children."

Our readers will recollect the censure pronounced by the Bishop of London, in his recent Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese, against "a sort of fraternity or association for mutual intercession"—see our number for December 3, 1816. His Lordship's remark, that the publication by which adhesion to this fraternity was invited, contains a clause drawn up "as if for the purpose of facilitating" the associate's "transit from the doctrine of our Reformed Church to that of Rome" is beautifully corroborated by the following extract from the [Roman] Catholic Herald:

"We understand that an association has been formed among some of the Anglican clergymen for the purpose of performing certain devotions in unison, in imitation, it would seem, of the pious Confraternities in the Catholic Church. Dr. Pusey and Professor Keble are said to be at the head of it. Besides the prayers which the members of the association are to say at specified times, they are to celebrate or receive the Holy Communion with the same pious intention in behalf of their friends or in behalf of some particular object in view—thereby connecting with the Eucharist, and that practically, the Catholic idea of a true and propitiatory sacrifice. This is another happy omen for the 'Established Church.' As much as we regret for Dr. Pusey's own sake, that he has not yet taken that step for which he is evidently ripening, yet we rejoice to know that he is gradually preparing the minds of many of his communion for the reception of the fulness of the Catholic Faith. We would solicit in his behalf the fervent prayers of all good Catholics. Many we know have already been offered for him—and we feel assured that they have not been without good effect. We must not, however, grow weary nor impatient.

God hath sown and He will reap;
Growth is slow when roots are deep."

It may interest our readers to know a little more of the invitation to this fraternity. It seems to have made its appearance in the shape of a 2d. pamphlet, and contained a liturgy and rubric, specially set forth for the purpose, and sanctioned by parties designating themselves by the initials, simply, of J. K., E. B. P., and C. M., which coincide with the names, in full, of the following members of the Protestant University of Oxford: Revs. John Keble, E. B. Pusey, C. Marriott, all Clergymen of the reformed Church of England and signers of her 39 Articles. A slip of paper, pasted in, as if in lieu of a title-page, gave the following information: "These prayers may be had, and names registered, if desired, on application by letter to the Rev. Dr. Pusey, Christ Church, Oxford, or the Rev. C. Marriott, Oriel College, Oxford. Copies may be also had of Mr. Parker, Oxford, or Mr. Burns, Portman-street, London."

We believe that a Correspondent of the London Record gave the first note of alarm on this subject. It may have seemed a very needless alarm, to those who look only at the surface of things; but the Bishop of London, who looks deeper, thought the design so dangerous as to call for the special caution addressed by him to his Clergy.

The article inserted in our number of November 26th, under the heading, A RECENT DISCLOSURE, commented upon in that number, and further elucidated by matter bearing upon the subject, in our number of December 10th, has probably prepared our readers for the intelligence which has been received by the last English mail, that Mr. F. A. Paley, Master of Arts, of St. John's College, Cambridge, the tutor of the unfortunate young student Morris, has joined the Church of Rome. In addition to his secession, we find accounts of the following cases of apostasy:—
Lady Duff Gordon and family,
Rev. T. Lowe, Cambridge,
" C. Cox, Exeter College, Oxford,
" H. Walker, Oriel College, Oxford,
" J. Gordon, Curate to the Rev. W. Dodsworth, Ch. Church, Marylebone, London,
" A. G. Macmillen, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford,
D. H. Haigh, Esquire,
F. W. Wilkinson, Esquire, B. A.

The Leeds Mercury observes, with regard to the last three of these Perversers, that they "had been for some time living 'in community' in the house connected with St. Saviour's Church, Leeds." It is to be hoped that some inquiry will be instituted respecting the sort of connection that exists between the said house, where waverers live in community until they are ripe for the profession of Romanism, and the recently consecrated Church of St. Saviour,

in the parish of Leeds. Our readers will recollect the remarks which we offered, in our last volume, page 150, upon an inscription over the door of one of the new Leeds churches: "Ye who enter this holy place, pray for the sinner that built it." St. SAVIOUR'S IS THAT CHURCH; it cannot excite surprise, whatever it may raise of indignation, to find a nursery for Rome connected with the place of worship whose walls are made to serve so insidious an attempt at smuggling into the Protestant Church of England the practice of prayer for the dead, which she renounced, amongst other unscriptural inventions, at the period of the blessed Reformation.

Our number of October 29th, mentioned the case of a Clergyman at Leamington who had been complained of to the Bishop (Right Rev. H. Peppys, D.D.) for unauthorized proceedings with regard to private confession and absolution. We insert this day the letter by which the Bishop has disposed of the matter. The letter from the Clergyman to which this from the Bishop is an answer contains nothing to require its insertion, unless it were the inference, to be drawn from his mode of defending himself, that he did not seem sensible, by any means, of the evil of such indiscretion as he had committed.

THE REV. WM. PALMER, DEACON, AND THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.—With reference to the article in our last number, under this heading, we now insert a letter which that gentleman has addressed to a London periodical: "I see in the English Churchman of Thursday last (3rd December) an article of two columns from the Church Warier, purporting to be an account of my present business in Scotland. As you have given increased circulation to this article by reprinting it, I hope you will not object to insert the note which I now write, for the purpose of stating that the communication to the Church Warier was made without my knowledge; that it is in many respects inaccurate; and that, so far as I am concerned, I disavow it entirely, and regret its having been published." It would be more satisfactory if Mr. Palmer could designate the account in the Church Warier not merely as inaccurate, but as destitute of foundation. But unfortunately the account includes a verbatim copy of Bishop Luscombe's letter which, unless it could be declared a forgery, substantiates the most offensive parts of Mr. Palmer's intercourse with the Russian Church.

STONE ALTARS.—The Rev. R. R. Faulkner, whose successful exertions to obtain the removal of the Camden Society's stone altar out of the Round Church, Cambridge, will be remembered, states that "through the zealous exertions of Joseph Townsend, Esq., the stone altar has been removed from the parish church of Medmenham, Bucks, and the old communion-table has resumed its place. This may encourage others to insist upon the removal of any other stone altars and credence tables which are now declared to be illegal. Mr. Townsend wrote a pamphlet on the subject, and entered into a lengthy correspondence with the Bishop and Archdeacon respecting the objectionable things, and would not rest until they were taken out of his parish church."

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—Professorship of Biblical Criticism.—Government have recommended to Her Majesty that the income hitherto attached to the sinecure Deanery of the Chapel Royal in Scotland be appropriated to the establishment of a Regius Professorship of Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities in the University of Edinburgh; the recommendation having been graciously approved of, the Chair has been duly constituted by Royal Commission, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Lee has been appointed to the newly created office.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.
INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.
PAYMENTS made to the Treasurer at Quebec on account of the Incorporated Church Society, in the month of January, 1847:—
Jan. 6.—Smith, C. Webber, Donation, £1 10 0
19.—Woodbury, Mrs. Ann, Subscription to 1st July, 1 5 0
26.—Penn, R. ditto 1st July, 1846, 1 5 0
27.—Burnet, D. 2 years' do. do. 2 10 0
29.—Von Exter, J., 1 do. do. 1 5 0
£7 15 0

FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY.
Jan. 7.—Collection, Upper Ireland, per Rev. R. Anderson, £0 13 9
—Do. 1st Inverness Church, per do. 0 4 6
—Do. 2nd Inverness do. do. 0 5 2
£1 3 5
8.—Do. at Paspebiac, per Rev. G. Milne, £1 13 4½
—Do. at New Carlisle, per do. 1 1 7½
2 15 0
25.—On account of do. at St. Giles, St. Patrick, and St. Sylvester, per Rev. W. King, £1 2 6
£5 0 11
T. TRIGGE,
Treas. C. Socy.
1st February, 1847.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.—It is requested that all letters of enquiry or on other business be addressed to the Rev. J. HELLMUTH, Vice-Principal, during the absence of the Principal.

PAROCHIAL ASSISTANT ASSOCIATION.—A society has been organized, under the auspices of the Lord Bishop of Chester, for the purpose of raising up agents for a town mission in Liverpool and adjacent parishes. Gentlemen are to be selected either by the Bishop or the Sub-Committee; and, after examination and approval by the Theological Professor, they are to be admitted as gratuitous agents, and, except in particular cases are to live together in an Institution near to, and under the eye, of the Professor—under whom, in return, they are also to be receiving gratuitously a course of preparation, both theological and practical, as candidates for holy orders. The Sub-Committee to consist of twelve clergymen, elected by the General Committee. The Rev. Joseph Baylee, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Birkenhead, is to be Theological Professor, who is thus described in the Liverpool Mail: "He some time since avowed his earnest desire to carry out the principles of the Prayer Book as it is. He is stren-

ously opposed to any time-serving alterations, additions, or omissions, in its formularies—to honour either the Romanizing or the Puritanical party. His ardent zeal for Evangelical truth is tempered with a deference to the authoritative decisions of the Church. On these and other grounds, Mr. Baylee appears peculiarly adapted for this responsible post, especially as he enjoys in an unusual degree the confidence and esteem of earnest-minded Churchmen of varying sentiments—and this must be an united effort."

FOREIGNERS' MISSION, LIVERPOOL.—An Association has been formed, through the instrumentality of the Rev. J. Baylee, having for its object to provide religious instruction for all foreigners visiting the port of Liverpool. A Seamen's Church has been rented, of which the Rev. David Jacob Hirsch, from Berlin, recently admitted to orders by the Lord Bishop of Chester, is appointed Minister. Another native of Germany, and a reformed Italian priest have been engaged to labour among their respective countrymen. Grants of books have been received to the amount of £35, from the Christian Knowledge Society, £10, from the British and Foreign Bible Society, and £10, from the Religious Tract Society.

To the Editor of the Berean.

Dear Sir,
I beg leave to transmit you extracts from the letters of some friends in Ireland, received by the last mail, which refer to the famine prevailing there, and which earnestly call for immediate sympathy and help.
CHARLES F. STAUNTON, M. D.

"We are now engaged in trying to feed our poor starving countrymen, and I believe, with all that private benevolence, or Government works can do, that tens of thousands will die of starvation.—Already a multitude have died from this cause, as attested by the verdicts of Coroners' Inquests: even since the above appeal was printed, accounts are increasing alarmingly. Dr. Trail of Shull writes: 'The people are falling around me as on the battle-field.' A lady, recently returned from the County Roscommon, states that one of the family where she was staying visited a poor cottage—she found the children, in their helpless simplicity, attempting to make stir-about of the ashes under the grate! while their mother was lying in the house, a corpse, having died of starvation—but there are hundreds of similar cases.—We are looking for sympathy and assistance in all quarters. The Scotch Greys have given a day's pay. The Press in Canada might take it up—and if local subscriptions were raised, advertisements might be put in your Canada Papers. We feel we cannot spend money in advertisements abroad, trying to spend every penny on the starving multitude. The prospect is fearful."

Another letter from the County Fermanagh, says:—"Of course you are aware of the famine that has visited our unhappy country, and alas! we have tales of misery—Oh! what misery—to unfold! Daily and hourly have we before our eyes half famished fellow-creatures—with emaciated, haggard countenances—beseeching for help. Our poor are a patient and uncomplaining people, and bear with meekness, what others will demand, and gain by lawless outrage. We have in our own Parish from seventeen to nineteen thousand souls—and thousands of these, perishing for want of food. I cannot describe to you the misery that we witness, and alas! how can we help all? how can we feed so great a multitude?"

A third letter goes on to state "Each day brings fresh instances of starvation before us, with all its attendant horrors; and how depressing is it to feel that all the private exertions that can be made, to prevent a recurrence of such sufferings, are but as a drop in the ocean. In one of the fever Hospitals in the South, the patients are so numerous, they have to lie four in a bed."

A PATTERN FOR IRISH LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—From a Correspondent of the Belfast Commercial Chronicle.—I wish to inform the public, through your excellent paper, of the example set yesterday by Mr. McNeile, of Parkmount. He met his tenants on the Rebdy estate, and the Rev. Hugh McNeile's tenants from Glengarriff, at the hotel here, by appointment, to ascertain the circumstances of every individual, at this trying season, taking down the names of all such as want employment for the winter, which he has so arranged that each shall be set to work near his own home, and paid full price for his labour. He also recommended them to prepare their land for turnips, carrots, parsnips, and cabbages for next season, not relying much on potatoes; and to every one who has ground ready at the proper time, Mr. McNeile will supply seeds of the best kind, gratis. All appeared highly satisfied with the arrangement made, and Mr. McNeile's declaration that hunger must not be felt by the poorest among them. The tenants deserve all the kindness bestowed upon them by their excellent landlord, as there is not a better conducted or more industrious set of people to be found anywhere; this is proved by the fact that the rents due at last May are all paid.

SALE OF ARMS FOR IRELAND.—Birmingham, 16th December.—Mr. Lovell, a government official from the Ordnance department in London, arrived here yesterday, and called together the government contractors, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of guns that have been recently exported from this town to Ireland. The principal men in the trade were assembled on the occasion, and they unanimously reported an increased demand, but were no less agreed in opinion, that whatever use may hereafter be made of the guns now being shipped for Ireland, their immediate purchase is the result of a pecuniary speculation, and in no way connected with any known illegal combination. The inquiry then extended to the number sold; and, from the best calculations that could be made, it was computed, that the total extra number of guns of all sorts and sizes, might amount to about, but not exceed, 3,000, by far the greater portion consisting of fowling-pieces of an inferior description, and not of a military character. Mr. Lovell was fully satisfied of the truth of the above, and will no doubt report accordingly to the Government. An extensive factor was applied to yesterday by a respectable Irish dealer for fowling-pieces; and, on being informed that he could be supplied with what is properly designated fire-arms, he at once declined to purchase, observing that was not a trade he desired to engage in.—London Globe.

COLLECTION FOR THE MISSION SCHOOLS AT ACHILL.—The subscriber has received a letter dated 2d. Jan., from the Rev. Edward Nangle; in which he advises the receipt of £22 : 8 : 3 sfg., equal to £27 : 7 : 10 Cy; remitted as the proceeds of different contributions from Canada, and acknowledged from time to time in the columns of the BEREAN. Mr. Nangle desires to express his thanks, on behalf of the poor children, to the different contributors,

and especially to the scholars of the Sunday Schools in connection with the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, and of Trinity and St. Thomas' churches, Montreal, for their liberal assistance. The manner in which relief is administered, and the pressing claims upon the funds of the Missionary station, are described in the following extracts from his letter and a printed paper accompanying it; and any additional contributions which may be received towards the distress of our suffering fellow creatures in that portion of Ireland will be thankfully acknowledged and forwarded to Mr. Nangle.

C. H. GATES.

EXTRACTS.—"A great and effectual door has been opened in Achill and the surrounding district for spreading the knowledge of the Gospel among the natives. The famine, with which God has visited the country generally, is peculiarly sore in that island. The people are much humbled under the visitation; they acknowledge the Lord's hand in it, and they now see that the Missionary settlement is the only quarter from which effectual relief is to be expected. There is, therefore, an extraordinary revulsion of the popular mind in favour of that institution. The kind liberality of friends has enabled us to send in a good supply of provisions to the island, and to give employment on a large scale to the people, so as to enable them to purchase food at our store. The wages is paid for re-productive labour, and already fifty acres have been prepared for sowing oats next spring. By this means the Mission, as regards its future means of temporal support, will be greatly forwarded, while the poor, not only of the Settlement, but the surrounding villages, receive present support.

"But what I wish to call your attention to more particularly, is the extraordinary opening for the dissemination of divine knowledge through the medium of schools. At the present rate of wages a labouring man being unable to maintain his family, I determined to feed the children in our schools: the food is eaten in the school-house in the presence of the teacher, and therefore our friends, who feel for the bodily wants of the poor, may be perfectly assured that the money sent us for their relief is applied to the purpose for which it was sent. But besides this, the plan has operated most beneficially in extending the benefit of scriptural education; we have now ten schools in operation, and applications are before us for four more, and I have no doubt, that should the liberality of our Christian friends enable us to extend this system in proportion to the demands of the people, that every village in Achill will have its Christian school before the lapse of six weeks. The instruction in these schools is given in Irish; for, as that is the language in which all the people think, and the only language which many of them speak, it affords the best, if not the only, medium of access to their understanding. Besides teaching the children to read, much oral instruction is given to them in Scriptural truth, and they are required to commit to memory an Irish Catechism containing a clear and concise exhibition of Christian Truth and condemnation of Popish error. We hope to provide teachers for these schools from an Irish class on which much labour has been bestowed: an Inspector is appointed to see that the masters do their duty, and that the children get the quantity of food allowed to them. In addition, three Scripture readers are employed, and it is expected that a fourth will soon be added. Large funds will be required to carry out this plan, but I am confident that for such a purpose they will be obtained. What Christian can withhold his aid for such an object? I earnestly call upon all Christian people to administer relief with a liberal hand to the poor sufferers."

COLLECTION FOR ACHILL.

Previously acknowledged. £0 19 5
Since received:
By the hands of the Rev. R. V. Rogers,
Kingston,
From the Baroness de Longueuil 3 0 0
" Mrs. Browning 0 10 0
" Jane Boyd 0 2 6
" children of the Rev. R. V. Rogers 0 5 0
£4 16 11

The Committee of Management of the MILITARY ASYLUM desire thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of Three Pounds, being a contribution to the funds of this Charity, from COLONEL WETHERALL, C. B. & K. H., Depy. Adjutant General to the Forces in Canada.
Quebec, 3rd Feby. 1847.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:—Received Cpt. F. J.—R. V. R.—C. Y.—W. J. D. W.;—C. K.: the person inquired of is not the person: 12s. 6d. remain in his credit.

RECEIVED PAYMENTS:—His Excy. Gov. Cunningham, No. 109 to 160; Baroness de Longueuil, No. 105 to 156; Messrs. Charles King, No. 105 to 260; S. Muckleston, No. 105 to 156; Wm. Allen, No. 148 to 173; Mrs. E. Lister, No. 79 to 148.

Local and Political Intelligence.

A MONTH LATER FROM EUROPE.—The English mail of the 5th of January, the arrival of which was anxiously looked for on the issue of the last BEREAN, reached town the following morning, bringing dates twenty seven days later than previous arrivals. The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, Governor General of B. N. America, and suite, were passengers in the Hibernia, and arrived at Montreal on Friday last. The Countess of Elgin did not accompany his Lordship. On Saturday, Lord Elgin took the customary oaths, and was sworn in as Governor General. The Bishop of New Foundland was also a passenger, as far as Halifax. The events of the month preceding the departure of the mail steamer are not of very striking importance; but we regret to perceive that the great distress in Ireland from actual famine appears to be unabated, and that a short supply of food has caused a considerable advance in the price of bread-stuffs; while in other parts of Europe a state of things by no means satisfactory prevails, and is likely to produce much suffering and unhappiness.

The accounts from Ireland are truly distressing, and show a gloomy state of matters in that country. So great is the misery and actual want that in the county of Mayo alone thirty-two deaths are said to have occurred from starvation; and in other portions of the country disease is making great ravages. The Government, the landlords, and the humane throughout the kingdom generally were making active exertions to relieve the distress: contributions in money and provisions had been forwarded from different parts of Great Britain; and great numbers of the Irish poor had procured the means of purchasing food by labouring on the public works which the Government have commenced on purpose to give employment to the destitute population: still there is great suffering, as may readily be con-