

water was secured; the house-drains were well flushed with water; and cesspools were entirely abolished. This range of buildings is perhaps the first practical example of the entire removal of one chief source of physical depression and pestilence common to all the existing dwellings of the working classes in towns.

The price at which these objects were attained was the next object of inquiry. The rents charged were from 3s. 6d. to 5s. each set, according to its position. But this included a constant supply of water, and the use of one gas-burner in each set of rooms, and all rates and taxes, and moreover two iron beds, and a grate with an oven, and convenient fixtures. Some of the inmates admitted that they had paid as high a rent in Liverpool and other towns, for no larger apartments of the common inferior construction, but without any of the conveniences and additions. The directors stated that they conceived there would be little value in an example which was not fairly remunerative to the capitalist, and that for this class of town dwellings, considering the trouble and attention they required, a less return than eight per cent. on the outlay would not suffice as an inducement to their construction; and this return they would make.

Those who have lived in chambers in London would admit that they had in the essentials very inferior accommodation for double and treble and much higher rents. Each set of rooms was perfectly "self-contained," and the arched brick floor gave them advantages in respect to quiet which few sets of chambers possess.

The impression produced by the inspection of these dwellings was evidently one of satisfaction.

—Mr. Chadwick, whilst expressing his warm concurrence as to the advance made, stated his opinion that an additional room was required, and submitted that further improvements might yet be achieved, especially in the mode of warming and ventilation. The directors also stated that their own experience had suggested to them further improvements in the details of construction.

RICHARD REYNOLDS, OF BRISTOL.

The following anecdotes of this extraordinary man are given on the most satisfactory authority: During the scarcity of 1793, after relieving the wants of his immediate neighbourhood, he sent, in a cover to the London committee, with only these words: "To relieve the wants of the poor of the metropolis," and without any signature, the sum of twenty thousand pounds!

Applying to a gentleman whom he thought rich, but who was really only in circumstances of mediocrity, to stimulate him to give liberally, he made use of this argument: "When gold encircles the heart it contracts it to that degree that no good can be issued from it; but when the pure gold of faith gets into the heart, it expands it so that the last drop of life-blood will flow into any channel of benevolence."

A lady applied to him on behalf of an orphan. After he had given liberally, she said, "When he is old enough, I will teach him to name and thank his benefactor." "Stop," said the good man; "you mistake; we do not thank the clouds for the rain; teach him to look higher, and thank Him who giveth both the cloud and the rain."

His maxim was, "I am only a steward, and must soon render up my account; therefore I will make my own hands my executors;" yet he laid out £10,000 in estates; the rents to be divided, forever, between seven of the public charities of Bristol, to supply the wants of the poor.

Being importuned by a friend to sit for his portrait, he at length consented.

"How would you like to be painted?" "Sitting among books." "Any book in particular?" "The Bible." "Open at any part?" "At the fifth chapter of Romans, the first verse to be legible: 'Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ.'"—Family Visitor.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1847.

A decent regard to the appointment of the Church which has set apart the season of the year, upon which we have entered, for observances calculated to draw our attention specially to those portions of the Scripture which record the Saviour's sufferings on our behalf, enforces the cessation, for a time, of various practices which, before and after the period of Lent, are sought and engaged in with an eagerness which, in too many cases, resents the intrusion of a doubt whether they are consistent with a Christian profession at any time of the year.

But it is not safe for us to be forgetful of the Saviour's temptation, sorrows, pain, and crucifixion, at any time of the year. To be regardless of our natural alienation from God, of the divine wrath against sinners, of the love which the Father has manifested in giving his Son, and of the bitter sufferings which the Son had to endure, to redeem us from bondage under sin, and give us the liberty of God's children, is perilous to the soul before and after Lent, no less than during its continuance. Can it be safe for the Church-member to indulge in that practice, at any time, which he now gravely confesses to be unsuitable to the six weeks upon which we have entered?

We trust that many of our readers have their minds made up already that, to themselves, the abstinence of Lent shall be only a help to the deepening of that seriousness which they are endeavouring to observe at all periods of the year; and we devoutly wish that others may give these considerations prayerful attention, and make that frame of mind and deportment habitual to them which alone they feel to be suitable at this season. And the more reluctant they may find their minds, to fall into the frame which outward gravity of deportment presupposes, the more earnestly will they engage, we must hope, in the searching process, until it brings them to the decision of heart which shall make separation from the world with its pomp and pleasures their habit, their delight, and their thankful offering.

Notice was given, at Divine service in the Cathedral on Sunday last, that afternoon service will be held on Wednesdays and Fridays at 3 past 3 o'clock, as has been usual, during the season of Lent.

In this number, as well as in some previous ones, we have inserted articles bearing reference to the measures taken in the mother-country for improving the condition of the poor, in respect of both domestic comfort and moral advancement. It seems desirable to bring the subject before the public, in order that the inquiry may be instituted, whether more might not be done among us, calculated to advance the same ends as those proposed by the friends of the poor at home. The subject of dwellings for the labouring population addresses itself to us in a direct manner—and it does so in a shape to promise the profitable investment of money, the residences at Birkenhead, described in the extract on our first page, yielding a reasonable return for the capital laid out. Many of the poor among us, it is manifest, are wretchedly lodged, and the health of our large towns is thereby seriously affected. The extract under the heading "LET US TRY" may seem to be less applicable to our circumstances, a manufacturing population not being what we have to do with. But if the manufacturer is roused to engage in services of benevolence to that labouring class whose work gives wealth to him, our merchants and ship-owners may be stirred up to devise means for improving, and for keeping out of harm's way, that class of our transient population whose hardships and privations are much involved in the commercial transactions of our men of wealth and enterprise: we mean the sailors who visit our port during summer, and many of whom have to spend here the season, dreary to them, of winter. We signify so much, simply to justify the selection made by us in the insertion of the articles referred to; and perhaps a future day may call for a recurrence to the same subject.

A Collection, made at the MARINERS' CHAPEL, on Sunday last, being Quinquagesima Sunday, on behalf of the Funds for the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen, amounted to £3 10s.

PAROCHIAL RETURNS, for the Parish of Quebec, comprising the return inserted in the Berean of January 28th.

Table with 3 columns: Cathedral St. Peter's, St. Paul's, Total. Rows: Baptisms, Marriages, Burials.

A separate Register is kept by the Chaplain to the Forces.

RETURN of Parochial Services performed by the Rev. R. Anderson, in the NEW IRELAND Mission, County of Meigant, during the year 1846.

Table with 2 columns: Services, Count. Rows: Baptisms, Marriages, Burials.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—We have been favoured with a copy of this Society's report for the year 1846, containing an abstract of Receipts and payments as far as Decr. 31, 1846. The total of receipts was £98,521 6s 7d, which sum includes £31,398 12s. 5d. raised by means of a Royal letter calling for collections throughout England and Wales. The expenditure having amounted to £60,273 19s. 11d., exclusive of £13,572 2s. 6d. for Capital purchased, it is evident that the Society's ordinary resources are far from sufficient to sustain its operations even upon the present footing, while calls for aid towards opening new missions are heard from many quarters. The Society, very naturally, looks for relief from some portion of its former expenditure, by the increasing ability of many of the people, among whom its Missionaries labour, to take upon themselves the whole or part of the maintenance of those who minister to them; a list of questions has therefore been prepared for circulation among its Missionaries, calculated to draw forth information which may guide the Board in apportioning the means at its command so as to afford the largest measure of aid where the circumstances of the people present the most urgent claim for assistance. We subjoin the questions (which most of our clerical readers no doubt had officially addressed to them some time ago) for the information of the Laity, and as a means of leading them to calculate those advantages possessed by them—or difficulties under which they labour—which have to be taken into consideration in judging of their claim upon missionary funds for the maintenance of the ministry among them.

- QUESTIONS. 1. When was the Mission first established? 2. What is the date of the appointment of the present Clergyman? 3. Is there a Parsonage House? 4. Is there a glebe? What is its extent and present annual value? Is it likely to increase? 5. What is the extent, in square miles, of the parish or Mission? 6. What is the gross population? 7. What is the number of the congregation—and of the members of the Church of England—and of the Communicants? 8. State as nearly as possible the gross population, at the time when the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts first maintained a Clergyman. 9. State the increase in number since the Mission was first established, and also since the appointment of the present Missionary or Incumbent. 10. What are the chief occupations and means of support of the inhabitants of the Mission? Is the population settled, or in any degree migratory? 11. Is the Mission increasing in population, wealth, and general prosperity? If possible, state the population at the last two or three censuses that have been taken. 12. Please to give such information as you possess, whether from public documents or other sources, as to the trade, taxation, or other commercial circumstances of the Mission, by which its progress in wealth may be estimated? 13. What is the name of the nearest market town, and the distance? 14. How many Churches and Stations for Divine Service are there in the Mission, and what services are performed at them severally? 15. When, and by what means, were the Churches or Chapels built, and how much was contributed towards their erection within the Mission? 16. Is the duty of contributing to the support of

their Clergyman distinctly and periodically brought before the members of the Church?

17. Are the people fully aware that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is mainly supported by voluntary contributions in England? and that a considerable portion of these are given by the poor?

18. State the amount contributed by the congregation, during each of the last three years, towards the support of the Clergyman, and whether such contributions are likely to increase or diminish.

19. What contributions have been raised within the Mission for general Church purposes, or for local charities, in each of the last three years?

20. Is it customary to make contributions in kind, or goods, for any of the above purposes? If not, has the special attention of the members of the Church ever been called to this mode of offering?

21. Has the Clergyman any special discouragements of a temporal character?

22. Are there churchwardens or other similar officers? How are they connected with the other members of the Church; and how with the Clergyman?

23. Would the members of the Church contribute more readily to a general fund for the support of Clergy throughout the Diocese? or to the special support of their own Clergyman?

24. What schools, Sunday and daily, are there in the Mission? What is the attendance of children in each?

25. By what means were the school-rooms erected?

26. How are the masters or mistresses maintained? What is the sum paid by the parents of the children?

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.—The annual general meeting of the Scottish Episcopal Church Society, was recently held in Edinburgh, when it appeared that the income for the past year was £1,030, some odd shillings and pence, a truly pitiful sum, when the wealth of the laity, the objects of the society, and the example of other Christian bodies, are taken into account. The office-bearers of the society embrace two dukes, one marquis, five earls, one viscount, three lords, four baronets, one colonel, one major, the six indigenous bishops and some score of laical gentlemen—and their constituents, the Episcopians of Scotland generally, hold, perhaps, about one-half of the soil of the country, and yet all the money that this oligarchy raises, for augmenting the salaries of ministers with incomes below £80 per annum, for liquidating chapel debts, for supplying the poor with bibles, catechisms, and prayer-books, and for such kindred purposes, is a paltry thousand pounds in an entire year. Why, an ordinary Free Church congregation raises that sum, and in Edinburgh alone the Free Church will in one month contribute three or four times the amount in behalf of its general sustentation fund. Individual instances of liberality occur amongst the Episcopal nobility and gentry, but what is an occasional Gothic chapel, with its altar-piece and stained glass, when the laity generally is allowed to remain in poverty?—Daily News.

DIOCESE OF MARYLAND.—A very painful question has been raised between the Bishop of this Diocese, the Right Rev. W. R. Whittingham, D. D., and one of his Presbyters, the Rev. Joseph Trapnell, junr., Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Baltimore. The Bishop appointed a day of visitation of Mr. Trapnell's parish, signifying his intention of celebrating the Lord's Supper in St. Andrew's Church on that occasion, and of taking up a collection for a particular purpose of the Bishop's selection. The Rector, without questioning the Bishop's right of visitation and performance of strictly Episcopal duties in the parish, objected to his celebrating—as a matter of right—the Lord's Supper, and taking up a collection in the church, which he conceived were canonically the prerogatives of the Parish-Clergyman. Pamphlets have been published on the subject, and the Bishop has presented Mr. Trapnell for trial. The various Dioceses in the United States have each its own Canons for the trial of Clergymen; yet we are not aware of the course prescribed by the Maryland Canons, but we suppose the Court will be composed, as in other Dioceses with whose Canons we are acquainted, of Presbyters—peers of the person accused—named by the Bishop, with the right of challenge on the part of the accused.

THE MEMOIRS OF THE REV. CHARLES SIMON have been so long and impatiently looked for, that it is quite a relief to learn (as we do from the Southern Churchman) that their publication was to take place during the present month. The work was to consist of an Autobiography, together with selections from his writings and correspondence, edited by the Rev. Wm. Carus, M.A., Fellow and Senior Dean of Trinity College, and successor to the late Mr. Simon as Minister of Trinity Church, Cambridge. It is to be immediately reprinted in the States, with an introductory notice by Bishop McIlwaine.

NESTORIAN CHRISTIANS.—Dr. Wolff has been stirred up, by the recently received accounts of the barbarous massacre of Nestorian Christians, to volunteer his services on another of his perilous expeditions. He has made an appeal to the British nation, to induce the people to petition ministers to exert the influence of the British government on behalf of those unfortunate people. "If necessary," he says, "as though tired, fatigued, and worn-out by my yet late expedition to Bokhara, still I am ready to face, if required, the Koordish tyrant, and try to persuade him to revoke his horrid order for exterminating all the Christians in Koordistan."

Letters from Mossoul state that Bedherhan Bey is continuing his ravages. A tribe of pastoral Nestorians, called the Khozani, who had hitherto escaped the savage fury of the Kurdish chief, have been his last victims. Bedherhan Bey demanded 25,000 sheep of the dunga, or head shepherd of the Khozani. The dunga, in the hope of inducing him to moderate his demand, repaired to the Kurdish camp, and offered half the number. Bedherhan Bey, so far from accepting the proposition, had the dunga seized and flung down a precipice; then, with the bleeding and mangled body borne before him, he marched into the territory of the Khozani. In a few days the whole country was laid waste with fire and sword. Sixty-seven villages were pillaged and then burnt. At a place called Khabour he murdered 800 persons in cold blood. The most horrible cruelties were every where perpetrated by these monsters. Mar Johannah, the second patriarch, was impaled alive. Several Nestorians, particularly the priests, had oil poured over their bodies, and were then roasted before a slow fire, amidst the jeers and savage yells of their tormentors.

THE QUEBEC JUVENILE CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION closed its accounts for the year, last week, and rendered a statement at a meeting held

in the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel's school-room on Thursday last, which was kindly attended by a considerable number of friends to the noble cause of diffusing the knowledge of Christ among the nations of the earth.

The state of the funds was as follows: Reported at the half-yearly meeting held on the 1st of October last (see BEREAN, Oct. 8th.) £17 11 5

Table of financial reports for the Mariner's Chapel Sunday School, including donations from Mrs. Bradshaw, Rev. J. E. F. Simpson, and others.

Subscriptions from members of the Parent Society, to be remitted with the funds of this Association: Rev. George Mackie, 1 5 0; W. S. Sewell, Esq., 1 5 0; Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, 1 0 0.

Total receipts, to be remitted to the Parent Society, by next mail, £36 7 3.

It has to be remembered that the two Sunday Schools which have been so active in collecting funds for this object, have lately been called upon to render help towards the relief of the sufferers from famine in the island of Jeddah (Arabia) and it is not a little gratifying that while 26 lbs. for that purpose were raised by means of the Scholastic students in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, and £2 18s. 8d. of these in the St. Charles branch of the same, their exertions have not ceased, nor been unavailing, for the cause of missions to the heathen. May a blessing go forth with the contribution thus thrown into the missionary treasury, and a blessing may with these who have been engaged in this effort to promote the propagation of divine truth among the heathen and the Mohammedan in distant lands; then, from the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same, the Lord's name shall be great among the nations; and in every place where His name shall be offered unto His name, out of hearts purified by His Spirit, and fitted for His service.

IRISH RELIEF ASSOCIATION FOR THE DESTITUTE PEASANTRY.

The undersigned thankfully acknowledge the following sums for the above Association: Previously acknowledged, by Dr. Stanton, £33 3 6; Mr. Sheriff Sewell, 5 0 0; Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, 2 0 0; Lieut. C. H. Ross, R. N., 3 0 0. Of the following sums, one-fourth will be reserved for SCOTCH RELIEF: Capt. Sandham's Company, 1st Bat., R. A., 10 1 3; Capt. Daer's Comp. 5th Bat. R. A., 9 15 7; Sir H. J. Caldwell, Bart., 25 0 0; Messrs. C. & W. Wurtelle, 25 0 0; " P. Langlois & Son, 25 0 0; " A. Laurie & Co., 25 0 0; " H. J. Nead & Co., 25 0 0; T. H. Oliver, Esq., 25 0 0; Jeffrey Hale, Esq., 12 10 0; Messrs. Anderson & Paradis, 10 0 0; John Brooke, Esq., 10 0 0; J. K. Boswell, Esq., 10 0 0; Richard Hale, Esq., 7 10 0; Mrs. W. A. Hale, 2 10 0; C. N. Montizambert, Esq., 2 10 0; D. Logie, Esq., 1 5 0; Contributions to Sir H. J. Caldwell, 2 10 0; A Lady's Sunday Scholars, 0 3 0; A Friend, 0 5 0.

Table of names and amounts for the Irish Relief Association, including Capt. Sandham's Company, Capt. Daer's Company, Sir H. J. Caldwell, etc.

£272 3 4

H. J. CALDWELL, JEFFREY HALE, C. F. STANTON, M. D.

COLLECTION FOR ACHILL.

Previously acknowledged, £5 15 7. Since received from: J. S., 2 6 1; Sunday School of the Mariners' Chapel, 12 0 0; A Berean, 2 10 0. £9 0 1 1/2

C. H. GATES.

THE EDITOR OF THE BEREAN begs to acknowledge the receipt of Two Pounds from Lieut. C. H. Ross, R. N., and Ten Shillings from the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, for the Relief of the Destitute in the Highland Districts of Scotland.

TO CORRESPONDENTS: Received C. B.—J. D.—F. M.—We have to acknowledge a present, mysteriously delivered on the eve of Lent, of a huge specimen of fish, with some fruit;—M. W.—Poetry—Memorandum respecting Br. Le, the character of which is really well known, and those who read it will not be undeceived, we fear.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED: Rev. Benj. Cronyn, No. 81 to 135; Rev. C. Brough, No. 81 to 135; Messrs. L. Lawson, No. 81 to 135; W. W. Street, No. 81 to 135; C. Monsarrat, No. 81 to 135; John Wilson, No. 81 to 135; Saml. Reed, No. 81 to 135; Benj. Bailey, No. 81 to 135; George Sargison, No. 147 to 172; W. Lloyd, No. 135 to 160; Col. Wetherall, No. 151 to 202; Mrs. Roe, No. 151 to 202; Capt. Blanker, No. 151 to 202; Rev. Chas. Winstanley, 2 copies, No. 145 to 196; George Poyer, Esq., No. 1 to 39; 149 to 173; Mrs. Buxton, No. 105 to 208.

Local and Political Intelligence.

By the way of New York we have a fortnight's later intelligence from the mother country. The new iron steam ship Sarah Sands, built lately in Liverpool at a great expense, and fitted up in the most complete and costly style, left that port on the 20th ult., and reached New York on the 10th inst.

We regret to say that the news is of a melancholy and exciting character. The distress in Ireland is unabated; in fact it is described as on the increase; numerous deaths had occurred from starvation, and riots and disturbances were becoming frequent, in consequence of the efforts of the starving population to obtain food. The Imperial Parliament was opened by the Queen in person on the 19th January, with the usual forms. Her Majesty, in the Royal Speech, alluded to the distress in Ireland, and intimated that measures would be taken to procure large supplies of food, by opening the ports for the free admission of grain. The ports in France have also been opened for the same purpose; and large importations of grain have been made in that country. Bread stuffs of all kinds are in great demand at very high rates; and the consequence of the present increase in their value has been, that a large quantity of corn which has been kept in store until this time by farmers in England has been brought into the market. Still grain of all kinds will find a ready sale and at remunerating prices.

It is stated that an office has been opened in London for the disposal of Mexican "letters of Marque"; and that three privateers have already been fitted out under the Mexican flag. In consequence of this, the rates of insurance on vessels of the United States have advanced materially.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12th.—We are accustomed to hear our trade with the United States of America perpetually boasted of. It is represented by superficial and ignorant persons to be the most valuable foreign trade which England is permitted to enjoy. We regret the necessity, for the sake of truth, of dissipating this fond dream. It cannot, indeed, be too soon dispelled. The value of our exports to the United States is £7,142,639, while that of our exports to Germany, Russia, Holland, Italy, Turkey and Prussia, amount to £16,925,411. This fact speaks for itself. Our exports to the East Indies and China exceed £9,000,000. To Canada and the West Indies it exceeds £6,000,000. Brazil takes from us about £2,500,000. We need not descend further. We threw France and her paltry £2,600,000 out of the question, although they have an imposing look when reduced to francs—50,000,000, but considering our imports from the United States, the value of our exports is not flattering, nor encouraging, especially when we call to mind the many millions of money which these republicans have borrowed from Her Majesty's subjects and repaid to her.

The goods carried between London, Birmingham and Rugby, amount to about two thousand tons per day.

TO SHIPOWNERS.—The new act, making it imperative upon shipowners to supply their vessels with a certain number of boats, comes into operation on the first day of January next, after which date no British vessels of 100 tons or upwards can be cleared outwards on any foreign voyage until the prescribed certificate is produced, showing that all the provisions of the act have been complied with, namely, that every vessel of from 100 to 350 tons must have two boats; from 350 to 650 tons, three boats; and from 650 tons upwards, four boats, varying in size according to the tonnage of such vessel. And in the event of a vessel carrying as many as five passengers, she must have one boat fitted as a life-boat, and two life-boats.

THE SAVINORY ACT.—According to the provisions of this act, on and after the 1st January, the smoke from furnaces, steam-engines, bakeries, &c., all steamers plying on the Mersey, and all steamers sailing from any port in Great Britain and Ireland, which may enter the Mersey, must be consumed under heavy penalties; and notices to this effect have been served by the Town-Clerk.

Such immense quantities of fish have been taken off Torquay, that the Devonshire fishermen, unable to sell the whole to the inhabitants of the town, have been obliged to sell them to the neighbouring farmers for manure. The amount of money orders issued and paid at the General Post-office was, for the quarter ending April, 1839, £17,491 14s; for the same quarter in the present year, £681,248 13s. 3d.

The prospectus of the Northern and Eastern Railway gives the yearly supply of the London market at 150,000 beehives, and 1,500,000 sheep, the saving on which, by railway conveyance, they set down at £675,000.

In 1810, the number of ships belonging to Glasgow was 24, the tonnage 1956; in 1845 the number of vessels was 512, the tonnage 130,020. The Customs duties in 1805 were £469; in 1845 they were £759,627.

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY. (England).—A special meeting has recently been held, to consider Mr. M. D. Hill's motion on the subject of juvenile offenders. A very meritorious society, whose object is the reformation of young offenders, has been in existence at Dunsford Heath, in the county of Warwick, since the year 1813; and the report of its proceedings satisfactorily demonstrates, that not only is the growth of juvenile crime checked by the system which that society has adopted, but that a great saving is effected to the public. It has been found that during the last twenty-eight years a large proportion as 60 per cent of the young persons who have been maintained for a period in the society's asylum have been reclaimed. The sincerity of their reformation is attested by years of good conduct. The cost of the whole hundred, if apportioned amongst the sixty, would be 25l. per head; which is very much cheaper to the public than the continued prosecution of these offenders would have been. Thus it is clear that the advantage is reciprocal.

Mr. Hill concluded by moving that it be referred to the Society's Committee on Criminal Law to report on the various plans that had been tried or suggested for improvement of the treatment of criminals; and of young persons likely to become criminal; and further to report upon the principles on which punishment ought to be awarded and conducted.

The motion was carried unanimously; and the Society adjourned till the 26th of January, 1847.

ROWLAND HILL at the Post Office.—The public are likely very soon to feel the effect of Mr. Rowland Hill's presence in the Post Office. No time seems intended to be lost in putting the details of his plan into execution. Various changes in the mode of conducting business have been already introduced into that establishment since he took his seat in its management. A new scale of pay, and promotion for the clerks is to take effect from the 5th of next month; additional hands are to be employed for the sorting of letters, and the number of deliveries during the day is about to be increased. It is said that early in the new year these delive-