

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE CENTRAL ACADEMY.

(Continued.) Secretary's Office, August 14, 1841.

Sir; I am directed by the Lieut. Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, which you addressed to His Excellency on the 5th ult., representing the state of the Central Academy, and complaining of the conduct of the Trustees.

Having referred your letter to the Trustees, for explanation, His Excellency now desires me to transmit to you a copy of their reply, which he received yesterday.

On looking into the Act of the Colonial Legislature under which the Central Academy is constituted, His Excellency finds that his situation as Patron and Visitor is merely honorary; it invests him with no power or control over Trustees or Masters, and does not even give him a discretionary choice in their selection.

Under these circumstances, His Excellency feels that he cannot extend his interference beyond a general and sincere expression of his regret, that an Institution which, properly conducted and managed, might be made so useful and valuable to the rising youth of the Island, should, from any cause, have been rendered so entirely inefficient.

The principal cause of this inefficiency appears to His Excellency to have arisen from the originally defective state of the constitution of the Academy; but he is also disposed to believe that had the Trustees evinced greater activity and energy, that had they been more frequent in their personal superintendence, taking it in turn occasionally to visit the Academy during the hours of study, they would have been enabled, in a great measure, to have remedied this defect by exercising a proper coercive power over the Masters, if necessary, and compelling them to adopt a better system of order, regularity and discipline than, (according to the statement of the Trustees, which His Excellency believes to be correct,) they have hitherto maintained.

Having made these remarks, His Excellency deems it his duty to add, that he concurs with the Trustees in their opinion, that the decrease in the number of pupils at the Academy must, in a considerable degree, be attributed to the want of confidence of Parents in the Masters, arising from the little progress made by some of the pupils—His Excellency himself having had occasion to notice, at the half-yearly examinations, the very superficial manner in which the pupils are grounded in all their studies.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obdt. humble Servant, T. H. HAVILAND, Secy.

His Excellency has desired me to furnish a copy of this Letter to the Trustees. T. H. H. The Rev. James Waddell, Master of the Central Academy.

Sir; I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 14th inst., and beg you will convey to the Lieut. Governor my best thanks for His Excellency's kind attention to the subject of my letter of the 5th ult., to which it is a reply.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obdt. servt. J. WADDELL.

Hon. T. H. Haviland. Charlottetown, 17th August, 1841.

[This communication was intended to accompany a resignation of my situation in the Academy.—J. W.]

Charlottetown, Novr. 26th, 1841.

Sir; When I acknowledged the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, containing the Lt. Governor's answer to my communication to him respecting the state of the Central Academy, I had not resolved what course I should pursue in reference to its contents. Some of the assumptions contained in it, and the letter of the Trustees which accompanied it, I knew to be mistaken, and some of the charges I felt to be unjust; but I knew it would be difficult, single-handed, to contend against a host, or to produce any favourable impression upon a tribunal that had written themselves parties in the matter, and to whom the consideration of it had been referred.

Having obtained an expression of the opinion of the Trustees upon the subject which I had submitted for consideration, and procured a release from the trammels of which I had complained, I thought it might perhaps be as well to submit quietly to their castigation, and endeavor to carry out my plans for reviving the Institution, and placing it upon a more popular basis than we had been enabled heretofore to do. And now, could I suppose that the correspondence, as far as it has gone, would be confined to those who know all the circumstances of the case, I might probably not be disposed to trouble you or the Lt. Governor, at present, with anything further upon the subject. But as I know that these may be considered public documents, and may possibly hereafter be made use of to my prejudice, should I leave the correspondence where it is, I feel that I would neither be doing justice to myself nor to the Academy were I to allow the onus to rest upon my shoulders, which it is the design of your communication to fix upon me. You will therefore please bear with me while, for the consideration of His Excellency, I reply briefly to a few of the statements which your communication contains.

The first thing to which I beg particularly to call your attention is the expression with which your letter concludes:—"His Excellency himself having had occasion to notice, at the half-yearly examinations, the very superficial manner in which the pupils are grounded in all their studies." Does it not seem rather strange, that His Excellency should have reserved this expression of his opinion till it was drawn from him by my own application, and that, too, after he had taken offence at me without cause; and is it not stranger still, that it should then come in direct contradiction to the tenor of a note, under his own hand, in which, addressing me, on the 12th Feby. last, he says:—

"My dear Sir, "In announcing my intention to withdraw my son George from the Central Academy, I beg to assure you, that I am not induced to take this step from any dissatisfaction at the progress he has made while under your charge, but from a wish to place him under the tuition of a person who can devote more time exclusively to him than you could possibly bestow upon any one scholar.

"Believe me to be, dear Sir, very faithfully yours, CHARLES A. FITZ-ROY.

(Signed.) Rev. James Waddell.

"P. S.—I beg to enclose the tuition-money for the current half-year."

This note, you will perceive, was written subsequently to all the half-yearly examinations—that in July last alone expected; and you may perhaps recollect, that the two which preceded that, were not attended by His Excellency. Nor is it to be overlooked, that the observation of His Excellency is now made to extend to all the studies of the pupils, when you are fully aware that, in one of the classes, at least (the Greek), His Excellency, as well as several of the Trustees, has uniformly avowed his inability to test the proficiency of the pupils; and will any person at all acquainted with the subject suppose, that a hasty review of some fourteen or sixteen classes, in a single forenoon, twice a-year, is sufficient to warrant the conclusion, that the pupils are "very superficially grounded in all their studies."

I grant that these exhibitions are, in general, superficial enough; and it is impossible it can be otherwise, when they are hurried over—as you know they have always been—in perhaps less than one-fourth of the time allotted to the same exercises on ordinary days.

If there is any meaning in the attendance of His Excellency the Patron, and the Trustees and Governors of the Institution, at the semi-annual examinations of the pupils, it surely is, that they may form and express opinions respecting their proficiency; and if His Excellency had formed the opinion you mention at the half-yearly examinations, it must have been upon his mind at least a year and a half, and it ought not to have been so long in coming to the light.

I shall next advert to the Trustees' communication, and

take notice of a few of the statements which it contains. While the Trustees acknowledge that I may have some just grounds for complaining of the want of an authorised systematic course of instruction, they assume that I commenced with a system, and that, too, an improved one, and can see no sufficient reason why I did not persevere in that course until an authorised course was pointed out to me. Now, I beg leave to say, that since I came into the Institution, I have never had any thing like a system of instruction, and the proceedings of the Trustees upon my letter to the Chief Justice render it plain that, at that time, they were quite satisfied of the fact, and felt the propriety of the representation which I had made. All that I could aim at, in the circumstances in which I was placed, was to endeavor to show the advantages which might be expected to accrue from the introduction of a regular series of those improved books of which, with no little difficulty, I had obtained specimens; and with reference even to those specimens themselves, I have said that when they were taken away by pupils who left the Institution, those who came after had them not, and could not get them, nor had I any guarantee that, could I have got them myself, they might not, at any time, be superseded by others ordered by the Trustees, and thus left on my hands. A consideration of these circumstances will, I think, be reckoned to afford "sufficient reason why I did not persevere in that course till an authorised course was pointed out to me."

If the Trustees for want of funds could not furnish the Institution with books which their own children needed to use, and which the law gives them power to order to be introduced and taught in the Academy, they surely could not expect the Masters to assume the responsibility of importing books which the parents of pupils might not only not feel disposed to purchase, but which might, at any moment, be superseded by an authorised course, pointed out by the Trustees; and yet this appears to be the only interpretation that can be put upon that part of their communication which says—"the same facilities in obtaining books, we apprehend, existed, and still continue to exist, as when Mr. Waddell first became one of the masters of the Academy; therefore, since Mr. Waddell has not shown that he was in any way coerced, or opposed by the Trustees in following out the course which he had thus adopted, we can see no sufficient reason why he did not persevere in that course, until an authorised course was pointed out to him."

The truth is, I knew that better books than any to which I had ever had access were employed in Schools in Britain, and I was anxious that, from the first, those that we adopted should be of a superior description; and encouraged, from time to time, to hope that some means would be employed to accomplish this object, I could not recommend the purchase of inferior books, even if they had been in the market, when they might, at any time, and I expected would be soon, authoritatively superseded. Mr. Haszard has often applied to me for a list of Books, that he might import and keep constantly on hand a supply for our use; but my reply has always been, "we have not yet got a list from the Trustees, and until that is obtained, I cannot recommend you to import any book, depending upon us for a market."

The want of discipline, of which the Trustees complain, I am willing, in some measure, to admit; but the responsibility, I contend, does not all rest with the masters. Want of uniform books prevented us from so classifying our pupils as to enable us to hear their exercises in regular rotation, or to render it of essential importance that all should be present when the lessons for the day began; and under these circumstances, we were induced, in some instances, to yield to the solicitation of parents, and to allow their children a little indulgence occasionally, should they be behind time, as it was not always convenient for them to be punctual to the hour, and it was felt to be irksome to be required always to furnish them with a note of excuse. Having consented to receive verbal messages, in compliance with special solicitations from their parents, from the sons of Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, Hon. J. S. Smith, and one or two others, (what we ought not to have done, but yet could not well refuse,) it was sometimes impossible to procure from others what we had given up to them. The fact of lessons not being prepared at home has as often been complained of by Masters to Trustees, as by Trustees to Masters, and it certainly cannot be contended that idleness at home should be laid at the Masters' door. When I have put the question to Trustees, "What is to be done with delinquents, in such cases?" and been told to confine them after hours, though it involved a tax upon my own time to which I had no right to submit, I have acted upon the suggestion, till, in more instances than one, as you may perhaps remember, I incurred displeasure in high places, and was compelled to yield to authority which I could not resist. Here, too, the radical evil is to be found, in the absence of a proper system of instruction, and the want of means to stimulate an emulation which would incite youthful minds to the pursuit of studies which, as we have been compelled to prosecute them, have in themselves no attraction.

In relation to the remark of the Trustees, that they believe no classical work recommended by me has been objected to, or refused to be procured, I beg leave to repeat the statement contained in my letter to His Honor the Chief Justice, that we have always had Grammars of different descriptions forced upon us, and never have had a sufficient number of Dictionaries and Lexicons. In proof of this last assertion, I may mention, that the only Greek Lexicon at present in use in the Academy is one belonging to myself, and that there are two classes reading Latin, composed of five boys, who have but one Dictionary among them; and I presume I need scarcely add, that it is not because the masters have not urged the necessity of more being procured.

The Trustees say, in reference to the notifications of the Masters by the Trustees of the contemplated alteration in the constitution of the Academy, that they "cannot admit that it was sufficient in itself to paralyse or even to weaken the efforts of a person in Mr. Waddell's situation," &c., and yet—strange to say—they afterwards admit, that they were only waiting for that alteration to have the authority of Legislative sanction for taking steps to displace the Masters, which, under existing circumstances, might be deemed by the Masters harsh and invidious. Whether this were not enough to paralyse the efforts of a person in Mr. Waddell's circumstances is, I think, now sufficiently apparent. But I cannot conceive what Legislative sanction the Trustees can need, more than the existing law gives them, for any such interposition as that to which they refer. They are fully authorised to displace the Masters, at pleasure, without even rendering a reason, and the only amendment necessary, in this department of the Act, appears to me to be, the authorising of an appointment of Trustees capable of performing the duties of their office, and who can venture to discharge faithfully the functions of a public trust, irrespective of the feelings of persons who, in the situation in which they represent the Masters to be, have forfeited all claim to leniency or indulgence.

If the mention by the Trustees of the necessity of five Trustees being present to form a quorum, and of the difficulty of obtaining efficient meetings, is to be understood, as intended to account for the long suspense in which the Masters were kept about the report concerning books, I would merely say, that were the difficulty of getting five persons in and near Charlottetown occasionally together much greater than it is, it would not be excuse sufficient for setting at naught the law which requires the Board to meet Quarterly, and for leaving public business in abeyance from April of one year till July of the next. And even if there had been here insuperable difficulties, the Trustees cannot surely forget, that a long Session of the Legislature intervened, when the attendance of the Trustees from the country could have been commanded on almost any day of the Session.

You may perhaps remember that a different reason was assigned to me by one of the Trustees, lately, when, in conversation on the subject, he said, that the delay of arrangements about the books was occasioned entirely by the indifference or negligence of the Trustees. * * * For these reasons, I have resolved to quit the Academy, and if it is asserted that I have left it worse than I found it, it is not because I did not see and appreciate the defects in its management.

* After further time was given in May 1840, to the Committee to report, no meeting was held till Feb. 1841!

nor is it because I did not use every legitimate means in my power to have these defects remedied or removed.

I regret that my arrangements did not enable me to transmit this communication to you previously to the departure from this Government of Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, with whom the correspondence was begun, and on whose sentiments it animadverted; but I trust it will receive a candid consideration from the present Patron and Visitor of this Institution.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. J. WADDELL.

Extracts from the Minutes of proceedings of the Board of Trustees and Governors of the Central Academy.

At a Meeting of the Trustees and Governors of the Central Academy, held the 22nd Dec., 1835, pursuant to last adjournment— Ordered, that the following Rules for the management and government of the Academy be received and adopted:

RULE 9. Of Meetings of Trustees. There shall be annually four general meetings of the Trustees, viz: on every first Monday in the months of January, April, August and October.

At a General Meeting of the Governors and Trustees of the Central Academy, held on Tuesday, the 8th day of Feb., 1842, pursuant to notice—

Read a letter from the Rev. Mr. Waddell, one of the Masters of the Academy, dated 5th July, 1841, to His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, representing the state of the Central Academy.

Read also a letter, dated 5th Aug., 1841, from four of the Trustees, viz: The Hon. R. Hodgson, A. Lane, T. H. Haviland and J. H. Peters, in reply to the observations made by Mr. Waddell, which letter, when read, was unanimously concurred in by the Board at this meeting.

Read also a letter dated Aug. 14th, 1841, from the Hon. T. H. Haviland, by order of the Lieutenant Governor, in reply to Mr. Waddell's letter of the 5th July, 1841.

Resolved, That the foregoing letters be laid before both Houses of the Legislature, and also the book containing the Minutes of the proceedings of the Board.

Resolved that this meeting do now adjourn until the 15th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon. [The next meeting of the Board held was on the 13th July, 1843.—J. W.]

PAPERS BY THE BRITANNIA.

RIOTS IN SCOTLAND.—PERSECUTION.—We noticed it, a few days ago, as a remarkable fact, and one highly honorable to our country, as showing the depth of Christian principle by which our people were actuated, that notwithstanding all the oppression and ill usage they had met with, both from the Government and the aristocracy, they had all along manifested such exemplary patience, and that not one breach of the peace, in any way connected with the Free Church, had taken place since the disruption. This, considering what human nature is, and considering all the circumstances of the case, we did regard as a fact as surprising as it was delightful. Let it be remembered, that the vast majority of the people of Scotland, formerly in connection with the Establishment, do in their consciences believe that their most dearly cherished rights, secured to them by the faith of a most solemn treaty, "unalterably for ever," have been rudely trampled upon by a tyrant majority of the British Legislature. Let it be remembered, that not only do they regard themselves as unjustly deprived of their patrimony, inherited from their ancestors, for supplying pure religious instruction to themselves and their children to all generations,—not only do they see their ministers, whom they love and revere, stripped of their worldly all, and driven for conscience sake from their manse, to make way for mere hirelings, gaping after filthy lucre, but that, over the whole country, they themselves are, in one shape or other, the subjects of a most cruel and harassing persecution, to prevent them from worshipping God according to their consciences, and to force them into a degraded Establishment which they cannot endure. Viewed in this light, it will be seen that it requires no ordinary amount of Christian grace to enable them to suppress those feelings of resentment which a deep sense of injury so naturally prompts, and to take patiently, the privations and cruelties they have had to submit to. But yet, uncongenial to corrupt human nature though it be, this is the very way in which they can bear the most powerful testimony for the truth, in which they will most effectually overcome, in the long run, the opposition they have at present to encounter. We therefore rejoice to see the subdued and tender tone which had peculiarly characterised both ministers and people of the Free Church ever since the disruption..... In last day's paper, we gave two extracts, which seemed to tell a different tale—which spoke of riots and tumultuous proceedings in Ross-shire, directed against the clergy and supporters of the Establishment, (as is alleged,) by the adherents of the Free Church. As our information on the subject comes chiefly from hostile parties, it is evident we cannot implicitly rely on their testimony..... But exaggerated though the account obviously is, and absurd though the comments are with which the intrusion press have accompanied it, it is plain that rioting of a mischievous kind there has been..... Whether any discovery as to the concocting of it may be made, analogous to that about the bell-man's son of Culsalmond, as yet we cannot positively say. This one thing is clear, that it is utterly inconsistent with the religious character of the members of the Free Church, and altogether alien to the spirit we have uniformly endeavored to inspire. If any deluded men, nominally professing our principles, either with good intent or evil intent, shall be found to have taken part in it, the sooner the evil leaven is purged out from us the better; and we trust the inquiry which has been instituted by the authorities will be prosecuted with vigour, and bring the truth fully to light. The time when this unfortunate affair occurred, was when Mr. Carment, the minister of the Free Church population of the parish, was absent, along with Mr. Gray, of Perth, on a mission to several of the districts of Strathland. Had he been on the spot, the weight of his character would doubtless have powerfully contributed to suppress the disturbance, whoever the rioters might be. As it was, the aspect of the assembled crowd, it seems, frightened the reverend Residuary, who straightway made off to Kincaig; and after inducting Mr. McKenzie to the benefice of Rosskeen, passed on to Dingwall, where they did the same good office for other three reverend stipend-takers appointed to different parishes within their bounds. Of course they gladly availed themselves of the excuse thus afforded them of setting all ecclesiastical law at defiance, and of reviving the very worst features of Moderatism in its very worst times. The new incumbents may be ever so obnoxious to their people, but no matter—the induction has fairly taken place before the critical 29th of September; a half-year's stipend, for doing nothing, is secured to them; and the people may be either satisfied, or the reverse, they cannot help it..... We trust that the alacrity with which the intrusion press has laid hold of this tumult, and endeavored to turn it against the Free Church, will only make our friends throughout the country the more jealous in watching over the slightest tendency that may be in any where manifested to excite riot or disturbance. Wherever a cause is popular, men may be found ready enough to mix themselves up with it, who, if not narrowly looked after, will bring discredit upon it by their mischievous and intemperate zeal. Thus, at the time of the Reformation, no slight odium was brought upon the Reformers by the hot-headed wilfulness of the "rascal multitude," as John Knox calls them, who, not content with the removal of the images from the churches, from the mere love of mischief, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, proceeded to the demolition of the churches themselves. In whomsoever a tendency to riot may be observed, it must be peremptorily put down. Our cause has nothing in common with that of the Chartist or the Rebeccaiter; and it will unspcakably degrade it if we should avail ourselves of their acts or their weapons. We have no need to employ the stones or bludgeons of a rabble any more than the persecuting force of the secular arm. Our cause carries conviction to the reason and consciences of men, and needs

only a fair field, and no favour, to secure its ultimate and speedy triumph. The calm and quiet dignity with which the disruption was consummated on the 18th May, excited the admiration of every noble mind throughout the world; and it were miserable if now the moral grandeur of that deed were tarnished by the folly of any of our adhering members. But we are persuaded such will not be the case. Religious Scotsmen have not so learned Christ. They will disappoint the malignant expectation of those who wait for their halting. They will be followers of those "who overcame through the blood of the Lamb and the word of their testimony."—Scottish Guardian.

MR. M-GREGOR AT MANCHESTER.—This gentleman has been recently in Scotland, where, as a distinguished advocate of a liberal commercial policy and of free-trade principles, he has received the most gratifying attention from the manufacturing and mercantile communities of that portion of the United Kingdom. At Dundee, a public-dinner was given to him, and in Glasgow, the merchants and others met him in their public-rooms, to testify their approbation of his enlightened views. On his return from the north, he arrived in Manchester, on Monday last, and he has been since the guest of Mr. H. Ashworth, of the Oaks, near Bolton. The merchants of Manchester have felt disposed publicly to manifest their respect for the services rendered to commercial freedom by Mr. M-Gregor; but his short visit has precluded the possibility of such manifestation. At our Chamber of Commerce, however, yesterday, Mr. M-Gregor was received by the directors, when he was addressed on their behalf by their vice-president, who briefly dwelt upon the necessity of sound commercial principles obtaining practical adoption, and, besides pointed allusions to our restrictive policy in corn, sugar, and other essential comforts of life, he claimed a total exemption from duty for cotton wool and other raw materials, whereon both our labour and capital are largely employed. Mr. M-Gregor very fully entered into the enlarged views which he entertains of our commercial policy and legislation. Protective duties he would for ever annihilate, and would only permit Customs' taxes for revenue purposes. He would greatly simplify our whole fiscal system, and from ten sources he would raise the entire revenue of the country. His reception at the chamber was most gratifying, and the directors were highly delighted with his exposition. After this meeting, Mr. M-Gregor dined at the Union Club, where he was entertained by a complete admixture of gentlemen of political parties, when every honour and respect for his opinions that this opportunity afforded seemed to be most cordially tendered to him. During the intercourse which Mr. M-Gregor has had with our commercial world, he has most studiously avoided any implication of his own views with the policy of minister; and the Board of Trade; and he has distinctly stated, that he is only responsible for his opinions in his private and not in his official capacity.—Manchester Guardian.

GUANO (MANURE) EXPEDITION TO AN ISLAND AT THE CAPE.—A correspondent of the Greenock Observer states that a secret expedition, consisting of vessels under sealed orders, has for a long time been fitting out at the port of Greenock by two merchant firms, who have chartered the vessels. It is reported to be upon a rich and promising speculation to an Island eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, which is said to abound in guano of a superior and more luxurious description than any hitherto known in England. Irishmen, implements, barrows, &c., have been plentifully supplied. Other ships, of large burden, are about to follow from London and Liverpool. Admitting the fact, an extraordinary gain may fairly be anticipated. Guano is now priced in the market at 14l. per ton, and these vessels will have the cargo for the taking.

WALES.—The reports, which have lately been filled with outrages, are now confined to notices of a few meetings which have been held by the farmers. At one of them, which took place at Treleach, about twelve miles from Carmarthen, some excellent suggestions were made for the removal of discontent and restoring quiet to the country. The farmers universally complain of the harassing charges to which they are at present subjected, and the summary executions to which they are exposed in the event of inability to meet them. To remedy this evil it is proposed that all charges to be defrayed from the land should rest on the land, that is to say, should be paid by the landlord instead of the tenant, with a proportionate increase of the rent to the latter, who would then know the exact amount of his liabilities. The suggestion seems at least worthy of notice. Captain Lloyd, Mr. Goring Thomas and others addressed the farmers present in very earnest terms, imploring them to discountenance nightly meetings, and to assist in putting down the outrages which had lately disgraced the district. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, as well as a petition praying for relief from the numerous and oppressive tolls; for an alteration in the poor-law; for the incorporation of all charges on land with the rent; and for the adoption of free-trade principles..... Mr. Maule, solicitor to the treasury, is at Swansea, engaged in getting up the prosecution against the Rebecca prisoners..... In stating that a calm has appeared to come over the riots of the Rebeccaites, it may in some degree be accounted for from the opinion of many intelligent persons that the shocking murder of the poor old woman at Hendy Bridge gate has produced a salutary effect upon the better disposed part of the population, and that the farmers, who would willingly run the risk of imprisonment for breaking a toll-gate, in order to get rid of what they consider an unbearable grievance, shrink with horror from being classed as murderers and giving possible employment to the hangman. This, it is certain, is a general feeling just now. This very shocking result of these disturbances has caused many to pause and reflect on the probable consequences of their lawless course. On the other hand, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Pontardulais fight a deep and brooding spirit of vengeance exists. A very great number of persons engaged in that fight were wounded and got off. It is known, on credible authority, that several farmers in the neighbourhood are dangerously ill of wounds received by them at this encounter. One young man, the other day, who received a ball in his leg, is lying at home with the wounded limb dreadfully swollen, but afraid to send for surgical assistance. Amongst the friends and acquaintances of these parties a rancorous spirit of revenge prevails..... It is said, too, that the better class of farmers are beginning to get sick of Rebecca's proceedings, and with some reason. It appears that a kind of black mail is levied on them. The parties who break gates, &c., are generally paid labourers, led on by some few farmers and the "Rebecca" of the district. These men are paid 2s. 6d. a night, out of which they provide their powder and shot; and the money to pay them with is raised by sending round notices, first to one farmer and then to another, to pay a sum at which he is assessed by a certain time, and bring it to some meeting of Rebeccaites. If he refuse it, he does it at the peril of having his stacks fired.

THE STODDART AND CONOLLY MISSIONS.—A special meeting of the committee, appointed to prosecute an inquiry into the fate of Col. Stoddart and Captain Conolly, reported to have been executed as spies by order of the Ameer of Bokhara, was held yesterday week, at the residence of Captain Grover, president of the committee, in Berners-street, Oxford-street. The Rev. Dr. Wolff, the Persian traveller, who has undertaken the mission, was present, having, together with his wife, Lady Georgiana, who accompanied her husband in several of his journeys in the East, arrived in London from Bruges on Monday week. The Doctor, who was an intimate friend of Captain Conolly, is impatient to set out. Captain Grover, as chairman of the committee, introduced Dr. Wolff to the members, by all of whom he was most cordially received. Dr. Wolff addressed the committee, and after some desultory conversation, it was arranged that Dr. Wolff should set out on his mission by the Iberia, one of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's packets, which sails from Southampton on Saturday, the 14th inst. The committee also decided upon calling a public meeting at the Hanover-square rooms, at which Dr. Wolff has promised to attend.

ELECTION FOR LORD MAYOR.—At the final close of the poll on Saturday afternoon, the numbers declared were—For Alderman Magnay, 853; for Alderman Humphrey, 149; and for Alderman Wood, 82.....Yesterday, the declaration was made in form, and the Court of Aldermen chose Mr. Alderman Magnay.