

and he had little doubt that if, during the last Administration, a proposition had been made to appoint a division of 25 soldiers, 14 Field-Marsbals, a proportionate number of Colonels and Subalterns, and grant a sum of nine millions sterling to keep them up, the House would have treated as it had been by the Right Hon. Gentleman. They would have had two or three folio reports, and the 25 men would have been declared a very proper army—(hear). He would, however, tell the Right Hon. Gentleman that he was the greatest enemy of the Protestant Church. *Had he began in time, he might have saved the Clergy from the ruin in which they were now involved.* He might have done last year what he could not do this, and he may do this year what he will not be able to do next.

*** "What he should propose would be to abolish tithes altogether, and at the same time to respect all vested interests—(hear, hear). He would not strike down one shilling of what the Clergy at present received. The Right Hon. Gentleman could make a bargain with the people of Ireland now, which, if delayed until next year, they would not listen to. *Let him give the Clergy their present incomes but let those incomes drop as they died off.* The Protestants were entitled to a PROPER supply of Clergymen, and he would suggest that such provision should be made for a competent number as would leave them no right to complain. He would propose the adoption of two other resolutions also—namely, the applicability of all property, funded as well as landed, to the purposes of religion and charity. By purposes of religion, he meant the support of the Clergy of all persuasions, including those of the Established Church, as well as those of the Presbyterian. He thought it would be well if some glebes were to be appropriated to each pastor who had a flock, by which means he would be rendered so far independent of his parishioners, that he would have no occasion to pander to their passions; while on the other hand he would be only so far wealthy as to be in the enjoyment of comfort and plenty. This would secure the stability of the Clergy, and keep up that natural connection which ought to subsist between them and their parishioners."

MICELLANEOUS EUROPEAN ITEMS.

Already are the practical benefits of the Reform Bill beginning to be apparent. On Wednesday night Mr. Hunt presented a petition from Manchester, signed by four thousand Radicals, praying for a Repeal of the Bill? Mr Tom Duncombe, declared on the same occasion, with tears in his eyes, that in consequence of its manifold defects not one single Elector had registered a vote in the parish of St. George, Hanover square.—Eve. Mail.

Colonel Butler has been invited to stand for the representation of the County Kilkenny, and Mr. W. Butler will offer himself for Clonmel. Mr. St. George, Mr James Daly, and Mr Bellew, are spoken of as candidates for the County Galway.

In the north, if the weather continue fine, there will, in a very few days, be full employment for the reaper. As regards our own immediate district, the refreshing rains that fell between Saturday night and Sunday morning, which continued for four hours, will give a new impetus to the filling process, and improve vastly the pastures, turnips, and indeed every species of green crop.—*Newcastle paper.*

The crops in the island of Lewis, as in the Hebrides in general, present a most promising appearance. A field of oats, belonging to Mrs. Fraser, Bridgend, Bealey, has been cut down in excellent condition.—*Inverness Courier.*

Several fields of barley have been cut down in the neighbourhood of Cupar Fife—Harvest has commenced in the neighbourhood of Glasgow.

We observe several patches of barley cut down in different parts of the county. The crops are every where assuming the mellow tints of Autumn, and are most luxuriant in quality.—*Stirling Journal.*

THE POLES.—An address to his Majesty praying that he will use his influence to secure for the gallant Poles juster and more humane treatment from their Muscovite oppressors than that which they have recently experienced, is at present in the course of signature in this town. The address deprecates war, but conjectures his Majesty to adopt every pacific means for effecting this most desirable object.

THE CHURCH—A commission has been appointed

by the Crown, to inquire into and report upon the sources and amount of the revenues of the church, throughout every department and grade of the establishment. Among the commissioners who for the most part are the same with those who were appointed to inquire into the Ecclesiastical Courts, are the Earl of Harrowby, and E. J. Littleton, Esq. one of the members for this County. The commission is now engaged in town in the prosecution of their inquiry.—*Stafford Advertiser.*

Four hundred and forty-six medical students have been examined by the Society of Apothecaries between the 1st of August, 1831, and 1st of August 1832; of which number three hundred and seventy-three have received certificates of qualification.

A numerous meeting of the electors of Westminster took place last evening at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, when a petition was unanimously agreed upon to be presented to the House of Commons, complaining of the clause limiting the time of payment of the rates and praying an extension of time. The subject of an illumination was taken into consideration, when it was agreed that no demonstration of public joy should take place at present, and that the Advertisements in the daily papers have not been authorised by the Westminster committee.—*Morning Herald.*

ATTACK UPON THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

We have been favored by a correspondent with the following particulars of the late outrage upon the Archbishop of Canterbury—the most recent of the exploits of that spirit of hatred of rank and station, first enlisted into their service by the King's ministers, and now, of course, working on its own account;—

On Monday evening his Grace arrived at Settingbourne, to visit his diocese, and on Tuesday held his primary visitation in that town—he was received with every mark of attention and respect by the inhabitants, and at six o'clock; after dining with his clergy, he set out, accompanied by the archdeacon and his chaplain, for Canterbury. It is customary for the dean and chapter to meet his Grace about two miles from the town, as also the sheriff, who requests him to stop at the Guildhall and partake of some refreshment. It appears the mayor and some of the corporation wished to dispense with this mark of attention and hospitality, in consequence of their political feeling; but, being outvoted by the rest of their body, the entertainment was prepared, and a very handsome display of fruit and wine awaited the Archbishop's arrival. A malicious paragraph had appeared in the Kent Herald (perhaps the most profligate journal circulated), inviting the mob to greet his Grace with hisses and groans; and, as we understand this paper is under the patronage of some of the corporation, it is supposed that the invitation issued from those who were outvoted in their proposal to discontinue the entertainment. Many of the respectable inhabitants feared that such a paragraph might instigate ill-disposed individuals to insult his Grace—but not so the mayor, who, therefore had only two or three constables, and who were desired upon no account to move from the Guildhall. When the carriage arrived, a few hisses and groans as his Grace got out assailed him, and the manner in which the mayor, Mr Brent [who, by the way, is a dissenter], received his Grace and the clergy, gave strong indications of an evil spirit lurking within him. When his Grace took his departure, a few hisses were resumed, and an attempt made to get hold of his person, as it was their intention to seize his wig, and carry it in triumph round the town; unfortunately his Grace's postillions, not knowing their way to the deanery, got into the wrong street and had to turn about, and then to meet an excited and deluded people, who immediately commenced their attack by throwing stones, and endeavouring to get open the doors of his carriage, which no doubt would have been effected, but for the bravery of Messrs. Cowton, Farley, and Austin, with one or two other individuals. The mayor, it is believed was fully aware of all this confusion, and as no constable was sent to defend his Grace, and as the Archbishop has received no apology, and no enquiry from the corporate body has been made, relative to the alarm—and Mr. Brent and others of the body have refused to sign an address which the more respectable part of the town have drawn up, it is pretty evident the insult had been arranged by the party—we suppose not so much as a mark of hostility against his Grace [for who could insult so

kind hearted an individual?] but as a mark of contempt against the established church. Perhaps a similar outrage at this time would not have occurred in any other town; but, as his Majesty George the Fourth and Lord Liverpool were both insulted some years ago in a similar manner, we may conclude that Canterbury possesses as many if not more, ill-disposed people than any other town in the kingdom—Standard Saturday.

[It appears from another account that his Grace was much alarmed by the outrageous conduct of the reform rabble, and well he might. An address, signed by hundreds of the most respectable inhabitants, has since been presented to his Grace, by a deputation of gentlemen.]

Col. Jones having presented himself as a candidate for Mary-la-bonne, was asked by some of his friends to explain certain passages in his life, which had been somewhat cavilled at by those who did not think writing for factious newspapers a discharge in full for all past transactions. He replied that he certainly had been calumniated, but he was prepared to explain. He therefore assured the company that

1. He had only ordered a man who was suffering under a green wound, to be flogged in the hot weather, but not to death.

2. He had only drawn his sword on an unarmed boatman, and wounded him, not mortally, however, at Tamworth, for not embarking disorderly soldiers as hastily as he (Col. J.) thought proper.

3. He only stigmatised, he having never seen any service himself, the whole of the officers of the British army as gluttons and slow bellies.

4. His order was only torn out of the order book for insolence and tyranny.

5. Of Berjenopzoom he said nothing.

Colonel Jones is precisely the representative for the ten pound householders of Mary-la-bonne, who cheered him accordingly. It is a pity, however, that Lord Althorpe has deprived them of their votes by insisting on their being allowed no more than six months to pay up their arrears of those poor rates, which will, in due course of time, be so advantageous to so many of them. Standard.

TITHES—Affray with the Police and Loss of Lives.—We have seen a private letter from Dungannon yesterday, which gave a melancholy account of an affray between the police and the people. The particulars, as they have reached us are as follows:—An arrear of tithes had been suffered to remain due to the late Dr Hall, rector of Arboe. The agent, Mr Willcox, having resolved upon collecting it, called upon Captain Duff, of the Dungannon constabulary, for assistance: He, accompanied by Col. Caulfield, of Stewartstown, and 28 of the constabulary, marched to the place, and on reaching Arboe they were met by a Roman Catholic priest, who told them not to advance farther as they would meet with opposition from a number of the peasantry. The Police marched on, and on coming to the place they found upwards of 500 persons, several of them armed and headed (as our informant goes) by a priest. The whole body attacked the police, who were obliged in self-defence, to fire upon them, and after discharging several rounds, the people fled, leaving ten of their party dead on the field—The police brought five prisoners into the town of Dungannon. None of the police were hurt. Capt. Duff received a severe blow of a stone, but he is not seriously injured. These are all the particulars we have been able to obtain relative to this unfortunate affair.—*Irish Paper.*

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC.—Comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage, and settlers, to the 17th September of the past and present year:—

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Settlers.
1831.	769	199,876	45,807
1832	779	208,912	47,968

Kingston Jam. August 31.—We are sorry to learn that the brig Agenoria, Darrell, which sailed from this port on Friday last, for Quebec, was, during the gale of Sunday night, dismasted, and became water-logged, in consequence, the Captain and crew abandoned her, and were picked up by the sloop I. O., and safely landed at Morant-Bay. The Captain is reported to be very sick. The Agenoria left this port with a cargo consisting of 183 puncheons and 38 lhd. rum, besides 36 lhd. and 1 tierce sugar.

[Captain Darrell died shortly after being landed. The brig had been towed into Kingston by H. M. ship