

COLONIAL SLAVERY.

On Mr. F. Buxton being called upon by the Speaker, Lord Althorpe said he had to request his hon. friend not to bring forward the motion which he had given notice, respecting Colonial Slavery, at the present moment.

Mr. Buxton said that no gentleman was more conscious than himself, that it would be far better that this great question should be taken up by Government than by any individual member of that House, and he was ready on the present motion to postpone his motion, on two conditions:—

1st, that the House should be prepared with a plan for the abolition of the trade in slaves; and 2d, that they would name the day that they would introduce the plan to the House. It was indisputable that the question should be taken up in the present session and by the House, and would be settled in another place in a far more satisfactory way. Therefore, however obstinate he might appear, and however painful it might be for him to resist the requests, both public and private, which had been made to postpone the question, he felt compelled to proceed at once with the plan which he had prepared to explain their plans with respect to colonial slavery.

Lord Althorpe said it was impossible for him to comply with one of the conditions mentioned by the hon. member; but he would fix a day on which they should bring forward their question—which certainly had no objection to state, that Government would be prepared on Tuesday, the 23d April, to state the views they took on the subject. Of course, he could not at the present time state what the plans were of his Majesty's Government in contemplation.

Mr. F. Buxton said, that in reference to the words "and immediate extinction of slavery," used by him, he perhaps had expressed himself rather unguardedly, because one of the great objects he had in view was the safe and satisfactory manner of the question. (Hear, hear.) With the promise given by the noble lord he was perfectly content, and should therefore withdraw his motion.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, March 22.—The Consol Market has declined a little, and the concluding price for the account was 87½ to 7-8. Exchequer Bills left off at 47s. to 48s. premium. Portuguese scrip is higher.

LONDON, March 19.—The march of the Bill through the Committee last night was very slow; five clauses only were despatched, and some of them, the 7th, will have to undergo some further discussion. Though the proceedings lasted till 3 o'clock this morning, there was no very important feature in the debate.

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present, at least, some of the gloomy apprehensions created by the former direct, though vague intelligence from that quarter.

ORONTO, March 14.—This morning, at day-light, after bombarding the town during the night, the troops of Don Miguel made a grand attack in the direction of Cordello and St. John da Voz. A division had been made in the vicinity of Agou Ardeute, but it soon became perceptible that the main object of attack was towards the Cordello line.

The troops of Don Miguel were completely repulsed, and it is supposed that they have sustained a considerable loss; upwards of 600 are said to have been killed, but credence cannot be given to all the reports in the town.

Don Pedro's troops have comparatively sustained little loss; but the Scottish corps, under Major Shaw, has suffered most; one officer in that corps has been killed, and almost every officer, with the exception of its commander, Shaw, has been wounded. A hundred, it is said, is the amount of killed and wounded, on the constitutional side. Supplies of provisions, ammunition, and troops, are daily expected.

PARIS, March 20.—We learn from good authority, that the convocation of the Cortes of Spain is to take place in the first fortnight of the month of April; but it appears that the two subjects which are to be first discussed, viz: the acknowledgment of the right of the King's daughter to the throne, and the recognition of the American republics, will be discussed with closed doors.

LONDON, March 22.—A Paris letter states that an express had arrived from Madrid, with intelligence of the promulgation of a decree by which Don Carlos and his family are to quit Spain within 24 days. The influence of the Minister, M. Zea Bermudez, is stated to be on the decline, and it is expected that he will shortly be compelled to retire from office. Everything at Madrid announced the ascendancy of liberal principles.

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utility; and the fund arising from the rents which are not commuted for, it is proposed to apply towards the support of the Civil Government. The Land Assessment imposed by the Bill passed this session, for the support of the Civil Establishment of the Colony, is a most objectionable measure, for although it stipulates that the Quit Rents are not to be extended in its operation, yet the object for which the fund is to be raised is precisely the same. The only difference is in the mode.—Royal Gaz.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

The Honorable Thomas Baillie, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Forests, and Surveyor General of the Province, has, it appears, published a Book for the purpose of impugning the character of the persons who gave evidence before the Committee of Grievances at the late Session of the Legislature.

In this Book, honourable mention is made of the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Simonds, with a view to cast a slur upon the character of public rights, as the Commissioner has, in the exercise of his duty of his office; an accusation which, even if true, would certainly not amount to a justification of the Commissioner.

The Commissioner says that Mr. Simonds is the most distinguished and distinguished personage (meaning such privileges as the Commissioner had intended to sell, and which gave rise to the Petitions to the House of Assembly from Gloucester and Northumberland.) "from which he derives a large income, to the injury of the poor people of Saint John and Portland."

Baillie ought to have informed himself of the truth in this respect, before he wrote his Book. Mr. Baillie has published in his Book, and which he, strange to say, thinks will answer his purpose, a list of names of early a mile in length, Mr. Simonds only owns and enjoys one single lot of 170 feet in breadth, and in depth, from high to low water mark, probably about 200 feet; how then could Mr. Baillie assert that Mr. Simonds "held the most extensive monopoly of public rights in the Colony?"

Of the whole extent of the shores of Portland, mentioned in the licence of occupation, which Mr. Baillie has published in his Book, and which he, strange to say, thinks will answer his purpose, a list of names of early a mile in length, Mr. Simonds only owns and enjoys one single lot of 170 feet in breadth, and in depth, from high to low water mark, probably about 200 feet; how then could Mr. Baillie assert that Mr. Simonds "held the most extensive monopoly of public rights in the Colony?"

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if you have borne hatred in your heart for so many years against your brethren, and are dealing your vengeful paper-bombs against the defenceless heads of Africa's sons.—But, Sir, you have not informed us what you were doing at the time of this atrocious assassination. It may be that you were engaged in the business of the first attack on them—their might have been only in the way of retaliation. For to speak plainly it appears to me, and to others, that the blood of the murdered man has not given an adequate motive for your conduct. You have attempted to murder your own people.

But there is Mr. HINTON, a Methodist Preacher, in Reading.—Well, what has he done? Why, according to the Berkshire Chronicle, he has dared to advocate the cause of anti-slavery. This is the charge brought against him; for, as regards the anti-slavery cause, he is a man who has made assertions which are a disgrace to the name of a Christian. He has dared to say that the West India proprietors, "provoke the negroes to win their freedom at the point of the bayonet, the whole English people would cheer them on"—I, with others, believe it to be nothing more than a rhetorical flourish, and a mere abuse of language. For, can any man of common sense, at all acquainted with Methodism, believe for a moment, that a Minister of the Gospel, would, from the pulpit, and before a Christian congregation, give utterance to an expression, identical with the one above stated, and which is so grossly untrue? And if you fall in doing so, you will stand charged with having written, and given publicity to, a palpable, shameful, and deliberate untruth.—Now, Sir, to your proof.

One word, before we part. Be assured that when you attacked the Methodists, you mistook your man. They are not such poor, shallow-headed idiots, as you, and others of your stamp, would fain make yourselves and the public believe. Among their ministers they have ranked, and can yet rank, he it spoken not in vain glory, but in thankfulness, men who, in their own minds, are learning, and usefulness, yield the palm to few; and yet, these are some of the men, who the miserably narrow-minded, bigoted, self-opinionated Editor of the Courant, would hold up to scorn and derision!—O thou enemy of all righteousness, wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?—Know also that there are men now in the Methodist connection, in different parts of the world, whom, if we compare to elephants in knowledge, you must make your appearance as a mouse—if we compare them to giants in literature, you must rank as a pig.—Sir, do not flatter yourself too much.—A few are not wiser than all other people, though you have been in the West-Indies. There are a few, even among the Methodists, that know a little as well as yourself, and as long as this is the case, you shall not lie them with impunity.

Your's, &c. JUSTITIA.

(To be continued.)

N. B.—If Mr. Campbell be not afraid of the truth, he will please copy the above into the Courant, that the base and antidote may go together.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1833.

The Brig Fenwick Keating arrived at this Port on Thursday last, in 31 days from Liverpool, but our files of papers having been put on board of a ship which sailed in company, and which has not yet arrived, we are indebted to the New-York and Halifax papers for London dates to the 23d March, and Glasgow the 25th.—The Irish Coerc