

(From the London Morning Chronicle.)  
FOREIGN POLICY OF ENGLAND.

The prudent, straight forward, frank, and manly policy pursued by our present government with reference to eastern affairs, has already, it cannot be doubted, produced a sensible effect upon the dangerous relations which were established between the Porte and Russia by the clandestine treaty of Unkar-Skelessi. At the time that compact was concluded, many short sighted persons held it up as a master stroke of diplomacy on the part of Count Orloff, and exclaimed that the independence of Turkey was lost beyond all hopes of chance of recovery. Lord Ponsbury looked at the treaty with a very different eye. He considered that it was the most egregious blunder ever perpetrated by a statesman, and that, instead of inflicting injury upon Turkey, on the contrary, it was destined to compensate her for all the losses she had sustained during the war that was terminated by the treaty of Adrianople. In fact, down to the close of 1829, when that treaty was signed, the western powers were blinded as the ultimate objects of Russia by manifestoes and communications, written under every form, couched in the most plausible language, and setting forth in the most solemn style of assertion, the Emperor's moderation and abstemiousness from views of an aggrandizing tendency. These papers were all implicitly believed. In answer to the suspicions expressed in Parliament, or conveyed through the press, of the designs of the autocrat, we heard of nothing but the emperor's high-mindedness and self-denial, of the guarantee which they afforded for the continuance of the balance of power in Europe. But the transaction of Unkar-Skelessi opened the eyes of all men to the real progress which Russia was making in the East, and of the plan of conquest which she was resolved, if practicable, to carry into effect. That agreement, and especially the secret articles, became of itself a disturbing element, which shook all the thrones of the West, and threatened to render them subservient to the dictatorship of Nicholas. From that moment the attention of France and England has been incessantly directed to the condition of the Sultan. Austria had been before us in her jealousy, provoked by the clearer insight which her proximity to the theatre of the war had given her as to the Russian purposes. Had France and England joined her in 1828, when she was disposed to resist the passage of the Danube by the Russian army, we should have unquestionably saved Turkey from an immense expenditure of blood and treasure. But the incorrigible stupidity of Lord Aberdeen, and the prostrating temper of the Duke of Wellington, added to the thickheaded obstinacy of Charles X., who preferred the personal friendship of the autocrat to the welfare of the world, threw the game entirely into the hands of the Russian ministers; they persevered through all obstacles, until they laid the ground for the entire subjugation of the Porte, and that grand object they probably would have achieved, had they not prematurely disclosed their projects by extorting from the Sultan the concessions of Unkar-Skelessi. The course to be pursued by our ministers, in order to restore the political balance to that degree of adjustment which our interest demanded, was at first by no means easy to be discerned. An impassioned view of the case, represented in the language which wounded feelings would naturally have suggested, could scarcely have failed to kindle a general war. We might have directed our fleets to proceed to the Black Sea and the Baltic, and to paralyze at once the whole of the naval resources of Russia. We might have let slip the "dogs of war" in Poland, roused the democratic spirit of Moscow, thrown the whole of the districts bordering on Sweden into disorder, and have menaced the huge empire with dismemberment. But the experience of war has taught us that greater and more enduring benefit may be attained by the agency of moral than of physical forces, more especially when it is apparent that if the former be likely to fall short of their aim, the latter are in reserve to supply every deficiency. Upon this principle our government has proceeded. It has taken active measures for re-establishing our ancient friendly intercourse with the Porte. Every proper opportunity has been seized for placing that intercourse upon an intimate footing; the Sultan has been taught to believe that he stands in no need of the protection of any foreign power, and that he has nothing to fear from any domestic enemy. Our presence is felt at Constantinople; the voice of our friendly councils is often heard in the Divan; our commercial

connections with the Turks are urged forward upon principles of reciprocal interest, and we give them every facility for deriving advantages from our advanced stage of civilization. It happens fortunately, that a spirit has lately risen amongst them, which renders them peculiarly susceptible to every great and useful impression. We have only to go on in the course we have begun of keeping that spirit alive, and of extending as widely as possible the sphere of activity; by such a course we avoid giving Russia any just cause of war. But if what we are doing, or shall yet do, for the civilization of Turkey, and the maintenance of her independence, give outrage to the autocrat, and he be foolish enough to attempt to establish his "Protectorial" claims by force, we are much mistaken if he do not soon find cause to repent his undertaking.

From the Bermudian.  
THE WEST INDIES.

The history of the West India Islands during the year 1835, is of more interest than that of any of the independent states on the great Continent in whose bordering seas they lie. The British portion of this important archipelago has in this year undergone its most extraordinary revolution; has, according to one set of reasoners, emerged from its moral nonage, and attained the maturity of reason in the exercise of freedom; according to philosophers of another cast, it has reached in this year its grand climacteric. Its strength in slavery has failed—its days of prosperity are numbered, and its British interest totters to annihilation, or is ready to fall into the arms of a rival.

The Carib, in the days of Columbus, drew equally solid apprehensions from the appearance of a ship: the buccaner saw tokens of direful change in the approach of civilization; and the dreadful example of St. Domingo (Hayti) afforded more rational alarm to those who loved liberty but hated license. The horrid sacrifices of savage men are offered no more; the buccaner has ceased to ply his dreadful trade; the degrading traffic of the slavers is illegal, and the letters have fallen from the hands of the emancipated negroes; reason smiles at the apprehensions of ignorance and the false alarm of fraud are dissipated or disproved.

Cuba and Porto Rico, still Spanish and still enslaved, though under a system much more liberal than that lately pursued in our own colonies, have experienced an increasing measure of prosperity, by a means, however, to which we will presently allude, as this year they have been made useful as illustrations of the political and agricultural necessities of our own colonies. The kingdom of Hayti, where philosophy draws knowledge and prejudice gains strength, appears to exist for little else. As a colony, it supplied to the mother country exports worth £5,000,000, a year, as an independent negro kingdom, it is as yet little more than an experiment, which has failed. The remaining French colonies on either side of Hayti—Martinique and Guadeloupe are slowly recovering from the effect of our occupation; and with Cayenne, these islands, the French Antilles, are now made the rendezvous of a considerable naval force, gathered in these seas, as it is supposed, to watch the motions of the American navy, of which a considerable squadron has lately been stationed near Cuba. The Dutch, Danish, and Swedish West Indies have undergone no change during the year, except the slight affection incident to the change of system in the British colonies, if we except a liberal law passed by the Crown of Denmark for St. Thomas's, and the tail of the tornado, which swept the same island in the summer of the year—an event unhappily too frequent to require especial notice.

The anomalous state of society which has so long existed in the British West India islands has, in this year, assumed a new aspect. Slavery is abolished. The planter is already in the receipt of the stipulated compensation for each of his slaves, who are manumitted by the act of the Imperial Parliament carried into force, according to local regulations, proceeding from the colonial legislatures, who all zealously conspired to carry into effect the intentions of the people of England. A new justiciary system, a new police system, new regulations between master and servant, have originated new modes of thought; a collision in more than one instance has occurred between the executive administration and the legislative bodies, arising chiefly out of the different views taken by each of the best means to carry out the Emancipation Act. The Earl of Mulgrave, now Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with that union and firmness and conciliation which has marked his conduct in the vice-royalty of Ireland, prepared the mind of the people of Jamaica for the coming change, and gave assurance at home of the successful issue of the experiment. He was succeeded by the Earl of Sligo, who, with an equal desire to do justice to the proprietors, and with a greater zeal to protect the negro, appears to have failed in conciliating the former. Within the year he has found it necessary abruptly to dissolve the House of Assembly, and we now daily expect the opening of the Chamber. The new elections appear in a great measure to have returned the old members. The effect produced on Jamaica by the abolition of slavery is not easily calculated. The first and most important result will probably be the settlement of Europeans in all domestic works and in the mechanical arts, and a change in the character of field cultivation may not improbably follow. It is true that sugar cannot be raised without coerced labour, sugar will probably cease to be a great staple production in this and other islands, and the soil will be devoted

to other kinds of culture. With regard to the negro population, the greatest misfortune appears to be that, in the first year of the six which is to be the term of apprenticeship, little has been done to prepare the mind of the negro for the condition into which he will pass from the present state of transition. To this end should be devoted all the energies of those who would in earnest abolish slavery. In free America, where the brand of ownership is removed, the stain of colour continues to convey an idea of degradation. The moral slavery of opinion oppresses and subdues after the shackles have been removed, and the only excuse is that the negro is not educated for his new condition. The American prejudice against a dark skin is as ineradicable as it is unjust, and it will be easier to raise the emancipated negro to a higher standard, in spite of the prejudice, than to subdue the feelings. The slave has been used to have his temporal wants cared for without his thought. Higher desires he knew none; the great evils of his life were labour and the lash. His freedom is unaccompanied by providence; he must sustain himself and family, provide for the sickness and the accidents of life; the wants of civilization press upon him before he knows that it is on himself he must depend for their supply. Should emancipation overtake the negro peasantry in their present state of preparation—or rather no preparation—it will be scarcely a boon. To fit them for the great change is, we repeat, the bounden duty of the benevolent individuals who have taught them to expect from freedom unqualified blessings, and have made immense sacrifices to procure for them those blessings. The want of education, the ignorance of moral obligation, the absence of all sense of the decencies of civilization prevail among the negro population of many of our colonies. When these evils are removed—when the emancipated slave is brought into the condition even of the Russian serf—the day of real emancipation will be at hand.

What is true of Jamaica, applies, with certain modifications, to the other British West Indies; if we except the Bahamas and the Bermudas, neither of which can from local positions, be fairly considered as coming under this head. In Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, more properly British Guiana, since the 1st August, 1835, the black population have been employed either according to a scale laid down in the Emancipation Act, or by agreement with their late masters, at wages of from six (at five shillings) to one gilder (or sixteen pence) a week, for seven hours and a half of extra labour. The apprentices have conducted themselves with considerable regularity, but the free negroes, have nearly all refused to work in sugar plantations, although in the coffee grounds, or in lighter soil, they appear as much inclined to labour as people of their condition in other countries. The yearly cost of a slave averaged from £16 to £17, and the compensation offered by Parliament averaged £50. From these elements may be calculated the possibility of employing European labourers in the colonies.

The Windward Islands, especially Barbados, have been distinguished for the success which has awaited the experiment of emancipation. Trinidad, which, with Tobago, slightly felt the effect of the whirlwind in autumn, invites British Capital, and courts the attention of the speculator, and indeed, all these islands have resources yet unattained. In St. Vincent the German settlers, and the content of the labourers, have enabled the planters to gather in the present year's crop with little loss. Grenada has had more to encounter, but the cane fly has wrought greater destruction than the freeing of the slaves has caused loss. In St. Lucia, the free labouring population work readily at all but sugar. In Antigua, the triumph of civilization is complete. The negroes were so far advanced in the knowledge necessary to secure good conduct, that they had attained the confidence of their masters, who, instead of waiting for the operation of the six years of apprenticeship permitted by law, took the bold and extraordinary step of direct and immediate emancipation. 30,000 persons went to bed slaves, and rose up free, and the state of Antigua is, we are happy to say, after the experience of 13 or 14 months, a monument of the wisdom and justice of that unparalleled measure. Of the other Leeward Isles, St. Christopher is remarkable for presenting the emancipation system under the best aspect, and Nevis for exhibiting it at the worst. Dominica is slowly recovering from the effects of the dreadful hurricane which in the autumn of 1834 wrought the most terrific ravages. In this bird's eye glance at the West India Colonies, as they are in 1835, we find many subjects of gratulation, some of alarm, and one of the severest reprobation. We refer to the disgraceful system practised under the flags of Spain and Portugal, especially, and also under those of Brazil and other powers, and which perpetuates the worst evils of the slave trade. In the port of Havannah, vessels are fitted up for the express purpose of slave conveyance, and, if not with the avowed approbation of the authorities of Cuba, yet without reprobation, and we fear with the accord of the Spanish inhabitants. The whole enormity of this nefarious traffic is not included even in the miseries it brings upon the wretched victims, nor in the outrage it works on the feelings of humanity; it is a direct injury done to the best interest of those colonies in which slavery has been abolished; and if any offence can justly prompt and decisive punishment, this gross insult to the declared will of the English people, this shameful breach of the most express and solemn treaties, calls for the severest visitation; and Great Britain, as the sovereign of the seas and guardian of her colonies, is called on to make any sacrifice which may be required to put an end to an atrocity, alike injurious to her interest and revolting to humanity.

The banners, standards, transparencies and insignia, which recently arrived in this city for the St. Andrew's Society, will not be publicly displayed, until a suitable apartment be obtained for the purpose.

The banners are two in number,—the first bearing the figure of Caledonia, painted after a design of Sir Benjamin West, in the possession of the Highland Society of Scotland—the other, an ancient Caledonian, of the earliest known history of the country, from a design of Watson Gordon, Esq. of Edinburgh. The banners are both on blue silk, with golden fringe.

The standards are also two in number. The first bears the rampant red lion of Scotland upon a golden shield, and on the other side, the silver cross of Saint Andrew. The second has the arms of Scotland, emblazoned on both sides in the true heraldic style. Both of these standards are of blue silk with white fringe.

The transparencies are five in number, and are, generally speaking, finely executed. "Sir William Wallace," clad in full armour and prepared for action, is excellent, and is from a design of Mr. Watson Gordon, who also drew the outline. "John Knox" is represented as preaching, and is copied from Allan's celebrated painting of the illustrious reformer; St. Giles's Cathedral of Edinburgh is introduced in the background. The "Highland Chief" is also very good painting. It is a copy of an engraving of the celebrated Alexander Robertson, of Strowan, dated as far back as 1715, and is considered as one of the best representations of the Highland Chief extant. "Sir Walter Scott" is a superior likeness, being copied from Mr. Watson Gordon's well known portrait of the bard, taken shortly before his death. The painter, Mr. Gordon, was a cousin of Sir Walter, and the resemblance in this portrait is generally considered as the best ever placed on canvas. On the present occasion, the face of the transparency was completed by Mr. Gordon himself, without charge, and the likeness is most happily maintained. The fifth transparency is that of "Robert Burns," painted by Mr. Andrew Morris, formerly of this city, but now pursuing his profession as an artist in Scotland. The Ayrshire ploughman is represented as engaged in his farming pursuits, and has "the two dogs" alongside of him, while the Brig of Doon, Alloway Kirk, his Highland Mary, &c. are happily introduced in the background. Two scenes from Tam o' Shanter are represented in the corners of the transparency, amidst the dark shading. The whole of the work of these paintings, when not otherwise expressed, was executed by Mr. Lawson, (the Herald painter to the Lord Lyon, King at Arms of Scotland,) in the rooms of the Register Office, which were kindly placed at his disposal by Thomas Thomson, Esq. the Lord Clerk Register Depute. The Society is much indebted to George Robertson, Esq. of the Register Office, for the zealous interest he took in forwarding the works under his own immediate superintendence, and to the Earl of Dalhousie, for the numerous valuable suggestions he afforded, during the progress of the painting, the designs of which were previously submitted to and approved by his Lordship.

The badges to be worn by the office-bearers, are of the most beautiful and costly description. That of the President is formed of seven solid silver thistles, connected together by silver chains. Dependant from it is a badge bearing the motto of the order of the Thistle, on a green enamelled ground, in the centre of which is Saint Andrew's Cross, in silver on a blue ground. The Vice Presidents have the same collar, but their badges are of plain silver without the enamelling. The other office-bearers will wear merely the plain badge, with collars of silk.—*Montreal Gazette.*

It is with pleasure that we learn that the President of the St. Andrew's Society has received a letter from the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, expressive of the high gratification which his being elected an honorary member of that Society afforded him, and conveying at the same time with his acknowledgments, a donation to the benevolent funds of the Institution, of £100, Sterling. Among the exasperated political enemies of the Nobleman, and he has a host of detractors whose malice is ever watchful for subjects of reproach, we shall look in vain for such an act of disinterested benevolence and pure generosity as the one he has furnished in this instance. The gift assumes a higher character when it is considered that it is to be dispensed in a land which is far beyond the sphere of the donor's inspection, and from which he cannot expect to have his ears greeted with the accents of thankfulness from those of his fellow countrymen, whose misfortunes may be alleviated by his bounty.—*Ibid.*

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JULY 6, 1836.

Central Bank  
OF  
NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.  
Director this week, W. J. BEDELL, Esq.  
Discount Days, . . . Tuesdays and Fridays  
Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

SAVING'S BANK.  
Trustees for { HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.  
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.  
next week. { M. A. PETER FISHER.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.  
Commissioner for { GEO. MINCHIN, Esq.  
next week.

KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON,  
July 4, 1836.

At an examination for the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, on Saturday, June 25th, the following Students received Certificates.

| In classical Literature. | In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. |
|--------------------------|--|
| S. J. Scovill,           | G. M. Odell,                           |
| G. Lee,                  | J. F. Berton,                          |
| W. Scovill,              | S. J. Scovill,                         |
| G. M. Odell,             | G. Lee,                                |
| J. S. Shore,             | W. Scovill,                            |
| J. F. Berton,            | J. S. Shore,                           |
| J. W. Disbrow,           | E. B. Peters,                          |
| E. B. Peters,            | J. W. Disbrow.                         |

On Sunday, June 26th, the Anniversary Sermon was preached before the University by the Rev. George M'Cauley, D. D.

On Monday, June 27th, the Scholarship proposed to General Competition was adjudged to Mr. W. H. Shore, a Student of the College, who had been educated in the Collegiate School under the instruction of the Rev. G. Cowell and Mr. Holbrook.

On Tuesday, June 28th, the Students, who had not been already examined for their Degree, underwent the usual Examination for the Term; which resulted in the following arrangement of their names.

| In classical Literature. | In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. |
|--------------------------|--|
| E. H. Wilmot.            | E. H. Wilmot.                          |

| CLASS I.        | CLASS II.        |
|-----------------|------------------|
| G. M. Robinson, | G. M. Robinson,  |
| W. H. Shore,    | W. H. Shore,     |
| J. Bedell,      | G. S. Flood,     |
| G. S. Flood,    | J. Bedell.       |
| C. J. Allan,    | W. M. Macdonald. |

| CLASS III.    | CLASS IV.        |
|---------------|------------------|
| J. H. Thorne, | C. J. Allan,     |
| J. M. Bliss,  | M. H. Peters,    |
| T. W. Bliss,  | H. Berton,       |
| M. H. Peters, | J. H. Thorne,    |
| H. Berton,    | W. M. Macdonald, |
|               | J. M. Bliss,     |
|               | T. W. Bliss.     |

On Wednesday, June 29th, the Collegiate School was examined, when the following Scholars were considered entitled to Rewards.

| In the classical and Mathematical Department. | In the English Department. |
|---|----------------------------|
| J. Odell,                                     | J. Wolhaupter, (for ex-    |
| H. Robinson,                                  | G. Fowler, collation in    |
| C. Coster,                                    | R. Staples, writing.)      |
| G. Bliss,                                     |                            |
| J. Wolhaupter.                                |                            |

On Thursday, June 30th, the Public Academic Act was held, the Rev. James Somerville, L.L.D. pronouncing the Oration in praise of the Founders and Benefactors of the University.

In full Convocation Messrs. J. W. Disbrow, J. F. Berton, J. S. Shore, S. J. Scovill, and G. Lee, were admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

A Subject was proposed for the Douglas Gold Medal of the ensuing year, viz. The Discovery and First Settlement of NEW BRUNSWICK.

In order to the maintenance of a more complete uniformity of procedure and discipline in the College, the Vice President has thought it necessary to adopt the following Rules:—

1. A certificate for Matriculation will not be given to any candidate under the full age of sixteen years, unless a strict Examination shall ascertain his extraordinary proficiency in learning, and he be furnished with satisfactory testimonials of a good disposition and steady habits.

2. The use of a private apartment will not be granted to any non-resident Student.

3. Every Student will be considered and treated as a delinquent, who shall absent himself from any College duty whatever, without express Permission; and in no case will such Permission be granted to a non-resident Student, without a previous application, personally or in writing, from his Parent or Guardian.

4. The Regulations of the College absolutely prohibiting all smoking, drinking of Spirituous Liquors, and keeping of Irregular Hours, as well as all resort to Inns or Taverns, Students persisting in any such practices after Admonition and Imposition will invariably incur a disallowance of the Term.

On Wednesday last, there was an examination of the Pupils in the Collegiate School, as usual before the Midsummer Vacation; and the result was such as to make it matter of regret that so few of those members of the community, who are bound to take an interest in the prosperity of that institution, and give it the encouragement which it on every account deserves, were present to witness the proceedings.

The boys now attending that School are all very young, the eldest of those brought