

**WEST INDIES.**—From this quarter the recent accounts are not very favorable. Fears seem to be entertained of the loss of the sugar and coffee crops, through the unwillingness of the free negroes to work, and their impatience of regular and steady application. But the ordinary newspaper accounts are to be taken, perhaps, with considerable abatements.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**—Great dissatisfaction has been expressed by the Legislature with certain despatches communicated by the Lieutenant Governor, respecting the civil list, post office, fisheries, &c. and delegates have been appointed to proceed to Great Britain, and lay their objections before the Imperial Government. Considerable sums have been subscribed by the Nova Scotians in aid of the sufferers in the Lower Canada troubles, and the Legislature has voted £1000 for the same object. In New Brunswick similar benevolent contributions have been made by the Legislature and the community. The Government of this colony has been placed in peculiar and unexpected difficulty by the unreasonable and violent proceedings of the Governor and Legislature of the state of Maine, in regard to the disputed territory. The selfish, vainglorious, and reckless spirit which manifestly prompts these proceedings, cannot be too strongly reprobated, designed, as they appear to be, to drive the two countries into war respecting a matter which both are desirous to settle in a peaceful and equitable manner. The New York Aibion asks "the people of Maine whether they suppose that Great Britain and the United States are silly enough to be brought into a cruel, unnecessary, and bloody war, for the sake of a few acres of pine timber land? What would be said if two nations which proclaim themselves to be the most enlightened and civilized on the face of the earth, should be guilty of so much folly and wickedness?"

**UNITED STATES.**—On the 25th ult., the President sent a special message to Congress respecting the north eastern boundary, in which, after defending Maine in claiming equal jurisdiction with Great Britain in the disputed territory, he proposes the submission of the matter to arbitration, or to a commission mutually appointed, with an umpire; and asks for amicable means and measures only for the settlement of the question. He proceeds, however, to say that if the authorities of New Brunswick persist in maintaining exclusive jurisdiction, and proceed to enforce this by military occupation, he will regard the contingency as having occurred in which Maine may demand the aid of the Federal Government to repel invasion. A memorandum has since been signed by the British Minister and the United States' Secretary, the object of which is to place both parties *in stato quo ante bellum*, and to hasten the adjustment of the matter in dispute. Congress has passed a bill authorising the President to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers, and to put all the ships of war into commission, if necessary; placing ten

millions of dollars at his disposal for these purposes. A special Minister is to be sent to Great Britain forthwith, with the view of bringing the boundary question to an immediate issue. The session of Congress was closed on Sabbath the 3d of March, after desecrating the Lord's day by continuing their deliberations throughout a great part of it. This circumstance is thus noticed by a correspondent of the New York Observer: "The third of March 1839, I consider one of the darkest days in our country's annals. It was then that, in the temple of liberty, among the high places of power and influence, a formal vote was taken to disregard both the claims of God, and the feelings of the entire Christian community. Hitherto, when Congressional business has pressed the members into the beginning of the Sabbath, there has been some seeming apology for the violation: but even then many a pious heart has bled for our country. But here is a deliberate resolve, by both houses, to trample upon the Sabbath, that great bulwark of our country's liberties. Can we hope for heaven's blessing in such a cause? or rather, must we not expect that God will make bare his arm, and vindicate his honor in some signal judgment poured out upon our land? It becomes ministers and Christians generally, to clothe themselves in sackcloth, and standing between the porch and the altar, to weep over their country's guilt and disgrace. It becomes them to labor more intensely than ever, to purify, under God, the sources of power and influence, for never, till we obtain Christian rulers, can we hope to preserve inviolate the institutions of religion. Let all denominations unite in expressing their disapprobation and deep sorrow at this open and high handed immorality by our rational legislature. They owe it to the cause of religion—to their country—and to God."

**MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.**—It is reported that the dispute between France and Mexico has been adjusted through the intervention of the British Admiral, Douglas, who has with him a squadron of eleven or twelve ships, and that a satisfactory provision has been made by the Mexicans for the payment of the British claims against them. Santa Anna is again President of Mexico, which is still distracted by intestine dissensions. Civil war is also raging in Guatemala, and the federation of central America is dissolved.

**EUROPEAN STATES.**—In France the Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved. A coalition had taken place among the several parties in opposition, by which the Ministers of the crown were left, if not in a minority, at least without a working majority. There seems to be an apprehension of scarcity in France, and in other parts of the continent, and the exportation of corn has been prohibited in France, Belgium and Naples. The Paris press bestows considerable attention on Canadian affairs. The protracted dispute between Holland and Belgium is at