

present, to speak to you specially about God's visible kingdom—the church. For though that kingdom be already come, in some degree, yet many nations are still without the gospel; and even in our own land there are thousands who know next to nothing of God and Christ, and who never set foot in a place of worship. We have, therefore, great reason to pray that God's kingdom may be extended and strengthened, and his blessing bestowed on the labours of all those who are endeavouring to spread the gospel, whether among the heathen, or among the ignorant of our own nation, by preaching and teaching, by building churches, supporting schools, and distributing the word of God. Now, if you really wish to see the day come, when "the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the whole earth," you will do something besides praying, to hasten on that happy day. To say these three words "thy kingdom come," night and morning, is hardly enough for the least among you to give toward bringing about that blessed object. You ought to give more, and for the best of reasons—because you can. I would, therefore, advise all of you who live by your own labour to lay by something—say one penny a month—as an offering to God, to show your sincerity in the good cause; and thus, at the year's end, you will have one shilling to give to one of the many societies established in this land for pious purposes. Let no one say, "what good will one shilling do?" If it could do no other good, it would show your readiness to make a sacrifice for the sake of Christ's kingdom. For, if a poor man lays by one shilling for godly purposes, he must stint himself in something or other before he can afford himself the pleasure of giving alms. This is why the charitable offerings of the poor are so much valued by good men: and with such alms, if given from love to God, and good will to their fellow-men, the Almighty is well pleased. But it is a great mistake, to fancy that the alms of the poor cannot tell; for, though they cannot give much, yet, if all were to give a little, their great numbers would more than make up for the smallness of their gifts. To show you what might be done by the poor in a good cause, let me tell you what is done daily in a bad one. You know it is not generally the rich who are the drinkers of ardent spirits; yet how much do you suppose is, on an average, spent daily throughout the kingdom for ardent spirits? £50,000. Fifty thousand pounds a day for gin! Such is the power of small sums when laid out for evil purposes. Now let us calculate what good purposes might be accomplished with small sums. There are at least a million of persons who might easily give a shilling a-piece every year. A million of shillings is fifty thousand pounds. What might not be done by such a sum if it were employed in building churches or schools, or in whatsoever manner, for the strengthening of Christ's kingdom? Fifty good-sized chapels might be built every year out of these shillings of the poor, and then in a few years there would not be a nook in all England in which God had not a house. From the old and infirm, who live on charity, I would only ask their prayers. From those whom God has blessed with greater plenty, his mercies surely deserve that they should give the more. But whether you are richer or poorer, I would press upon you the duty of setting by something every year for religious purposes, as a token of your thankfulness to your heavenly Father, for having brought you to a knowledge of his will, while so many others are in darkness and in ignorance.—*Hare's Sermons.*

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1841.

With the marked and peculiar reference borne, not by ceremonial institutions merely but by historical circumstances and events under the Mosaic Dispensation, to the truth as it is in Jesus, it is impossible that the attentive reader of the Holy Scriptures can fail to be impressed. Such of these as have allusion to the present solemn commemoration of the Church,—THE CRUCIFIXION OF OUR BLESSED LORD,—it would be impossible even to enumerate, without a trespass too great upon the space which we can here allot to that purpose. Upon one, however, as appropriate to the reflections naturally awakened in Christian minds at the present season, we propose to offer some remarks, viz. the Death of the first-born in Egypt.

Nine successive plagues had failed to touch the heart of Pharaoh, and to persuade him to let the people of Israel go; and a tenth, more fearful than all, is in store. God is about to reckon with that cruel king for the blood of the many helpless infants who were doomed, from their birth, to destruction by his sanguinary edict. His eye pitied not, nor spared the anguish of thousands of wretched mothers, bereaved of their tender offspring; and a righteous God spares not him in the day of visitation.

Upon all ranks, upon all conditions falls this dreadful woe: from every house the voice of misery is heard; throughout all the land rises the shriek of lamentation. Suddenly at the midnight hour, in every habitation, is heard the dying groan, and witnessed the convulsed features of the expiring; the avenging angel has smitten the first-born in every family: the alarmed inmates hasten to the relief of their departing offspring. But their aid is unavailing: the smitten victim sinks to rise no more; and, all their efforts hopeless, nought is heard but "lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning."

But to this universal cry of grief an exception is presented in the land of Goshen. No Israelitish child is struck by the hand of the destroyer,—the first-born of the burdened and the persecuted are spared. And here it is instructive for us to observe the means through which, by divine appointment, the avenging angel passed their doors and touched not an inhabitant within. A lamb was sacrificed; and with the blood of this victim the first-born of the Hebrews were anointed. They were commanded to sprinkle with this the lintels and the side-posts of their houses; and then would the destroyer, discerning this token of the covenant, pass harmless by. By every Hebrew family blood would have been already shed, and God was pleased to accept it as the expiation for their first-born children.

To them, doubtless, this was a mysterious, perhaps an unintelligible transaction; but from the eyes of Christians the veil of mystery has been removed. In the crucifixion of the Lord of life and glory we have an explanation of this wonder,—the unravelling of this mystery. In the "Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world," we have the antitype to that paschal lamb whose blood, sprinkled upon the door-posts, saved the first-born of the children of Israel in Egypt from the stroke of the destroying angel.

And well does it become us, at this solemn season, to mark the sufferings of our paschal Lamb, by the sprinkling of whose most precious blood ourselves are saved.—Without home or friends on earth, the subject of reproach and calumny, the object of jealousy, hatred and persecution, grievously did he "bear our griefs and carry our sorrows." After miracles repeated, and prayers reiterated on behalf of his unrelenting brethren in the flesh, during the three years of his unwearied ministry, he comes, for the last time, to spend the Passover in Jerusalem,—prepared to endure all the bitterness of suffering, and the excruciating death which his enemies would then inflict upon him. Preparatory to this most sad and final trial of his life of sorrow, he gathers round him his twelve disciples at the paschal board,—himself the sacrifice typified by that impressive feast. There he forewarns them, in language more explicit and direct than ever before he had ventured to disclose, the approaching consummation of all the agonies and the dreadful bitterness of death which he came into the world expressly to endure. And there at that festive yet melancholy board, he tells of the traitor's purposes, and that in a few hours "his own familiar friend in whom he trusted" would guide a band of murderers to seize

and drag him to a mockery of trial,—thence to undergo an undeserved and unprovoked death. This solemn passover concluded, attended by all his followers, except the wretched traitor whom the Pharisees' bribe allured from his side, he goes to the garden of Gethsemane, where he pours forth his soul in agonizing supplication to his God and Father. He prays that the bitterness of the approaching cup of suffering may pass; but checks the unfinished prayer and thus declares, "Not my will, but thine, O God, be done." But amidst the fierceness of this contention, between the love and mercy of his embassy to earth and the unendurable sufferings which the fulfillment of that embassy must cost him; whilst his drowsy disciples yielded to their slumbers and left him to his sorrows, then, amidst this unparalleled conflict,—the divine and human nature struggling, as it were, for mastery,—so intense was his agony, that he "sweated as it were great drops of blood." But now the traitor comes, with his rude and hostile company; betrayed by the kiss of his former friend and follower, Jesus is seized by the attendant band, borne rudely away, and given up, after scarcely the show of trial, to the mad shout of the populace, "Crucify him, crucify him." And now the scoff and the jeer, the taunt and the blasphemy are heaped wantonly and thoughtlessly upon him. He wears, without a murmur, the insulting robe of royalty; he accepts, without resistance, the proffered sceptre; he wears, without complaint, the crown of thorns; he bears, without a cry, the smartings of the scourge. And thus afflicted, reviled, abused,—his body bleeding from the Roman lashes, his temples torn by the diadem of thorns, himself sustaining the burden of that cross on which he was doomed to die,—he proceeds along, with maddened and insulting thousands in his train; ascends the hill of Calvary; and is nailed, amidst those thousands' jeers and execrations, to the accursed tree. We may form some faint conception of the tortures which he then endured by the cry which they wrung from him, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" But those sufferings pass,—the air is darkened,—the earth trembles,—the temple's screen is parted,—the rocks are rent,—the graves are opened, when this last exclamation breaks from the Saviour's dying lips, "Father, into thy hand I commend my spirit." Some time elapses; and when the period arrives at which the sufferers are to be removed from their crosses, the legs of the malefactors who were crucified with him are broken, but Jesus being dead already, "not a bone of him was broken": a Roman soldier, however, thrusts a spear into his side, "and forthwith came there out blood and water."

That was the precious blood by which a perishing world was ransomed; that was it which the blood sprinkled upon the door-posts of the Israelites in Egypt typified; with that blood our habits and our hearts must be sprinkled, if we would escape the anger of God, and if the messenger of his wrath, inflicting not merely a temporal but eternal death, would pass harmless by our doors. "Without shedding of blood, there is no remission of sins": our guilt can be atoned for, our transgressions pardoned, God can be reconciled, hell averted and heaven secured, only by one way,—by JESUS CHRIST AND HIM CRUCIFIED. His is the only sacrifice, his the only Name by which we can be saved. With his blood our hearts must be sprinkled, else will the angel of destruction smite, and death eternal follow.

While we write, the Province will have begun to breathe again from the hurry and bustle of the Election contests, lately brought to a conclusion,—contests which, apart from their political effects, have been attended with too many of those personal, social and moral calamities which we anticipated would be their certain result. These, no doubt it will be contended, are extraneous evils, having no direct connexion with the representative system itself, but growing rather out of the depraved tempers and uncorrected passions of mankind; yet they furnish not a little strength to the argument frequently adduced by us, that it is a system which demands the most careful and vigilant supervision, and the exercise of which should be restricted to a state of society qualified, from religious education and its concomitant of moral integrity, to exercise it aright.

But we need not prosecute the discussion of this point: the contest is now over, and for the quiet and good of the country, we rejoice that it is concluded. And while we lament many cases of individual disappointment,—the displacing of many men of sound constitutional principles, and of unimpeachable personal integrity, and the substitution in their room, in many cases, of individuals of at least uncertain politics, and upon great public grounds of very doubtful qualifications, we are not disposed to regard the complexion of the new Legislature as altogether unpromising. It is very certain that a vast and unlooked-for improvement has taken place in the representation of that part of the Province which was formerly Lower Canada; although we must confess that the many constitutional triumphs which, against all hope, have been there achieved, are, in our judgment, not slightly alloyed by the abrupt, and extraordinary, and as yet unexplained terminations of many of their Election contests. But granting that every thing connected with these is defensible on every high ground of generous British feeling and unrestricted British freedom, it appears almost certain that the constitutional representatives from that portion of the Province added to those of the same political feeling which this Upper division has furnished, will constitute a majority with which His Excellency the Governor General may very tolerably work his way through the Legislative toils and difficulties that are before him. We are, at the same time, very far from regretting that so many prominent members of the Executive will be in the House of Assembly: this will greatly conduce to unity of action, as well as to facilitate business, while it will help more successfully to defeat such measures from the ultra-opposition,—of which in the Parliament just elected there will be a goodly "tail,"—as may tend to the subversion of those fundamental principles and that defined policy according to which the Colonial Government is to be conducted.

In the absence of full returns, it is impossible of course to speak with absolute certainty of the tone and temper of the newly elected House of Assembly; but from what has thus far been made public, we can gather enough to leave us little doubt that Lord Sydenham will not be materially thwarted by them in giving to the new order of things a "fair trial." We cannot, indeed, foresee upon what great question, involving leading principles, any serious difficulty is likely immediately to arise. It is possible, to be sure, that some attempt may be made by certain members from Lower Canada to effect a "Repeal of the Union"; but it will prove a mad and hopeless undertaking, and will not, that we are aware of, meet with one solitary instance of support from this upper portion of the Province. And then there may be a show of opposition, perhaps, a little more formidable, to certain details of the Civil List as regulated in the Union Bill; but this will not, for the present at least, meet with sufficient sympathy to render it a very troublesome question. We venture, however, to predict that it will be a growing subject for cavil,—a theme for "patriots" to exert their strength upon, as fruitful of political agitation perhaps as was, in times not long gone by, even the question of the Clergy Reserves; and we shall not, we fear, be found erroneous

in our apprehension that the first serious collision between the Executive and the Assembly will arise from that source.

It must to every well-constituted mind and every truly loyal heart be a cause for unfeigned regret that in the newly chosen House of Assembly, there will be so few Conservative members, who stand on independent ground,—removed from Executive influence on the one hand, and most heartily and conscientiously repudiating all radical opinions, on the other. In the almost prostration of this body, we see much more to lament on public grounds than from any personal bias or feeling of individual attachment. The absence of what would thus constitute a sound and healthful middle party, the Government itself will soon, we apprehend, have the sincerest cause to lament. And yet we no more wonder at their temporary prostration now, than we shall wonder hereafter at their complete resuscitation to a purer and more healthful political existence. When the Reform Bill in England became a Cabinet measure, and the Elections in 1831 turned upon that question, the mania for the prostration of the "Tories," and the uprooting of the "Boroughmongers," even amongst many of their recent warm adherents, was fierce and wide-spread; and the result of the contest, with all the influence of Conservative wealth and station, scarcely left to the opponents of that measure one-third of the House of Commons. The national fervour upon this topic, however, cooled gradually away; and Sir Robert Peel who could, in 1833, lead scarcely 100 followers to a division, was able, in 1835, to confront his opponents in Parliament with 300 Conservatives at least, and at the present moment he heads a phalanx constituting all but a majority of the House of Commons!

A similar infatuation has prevailed here. For some undefined cause,—for reasons, at least, which the sober-minded and the right-hearted are at a loss to comprehend,—a body of men is to be crushed and trampled under foot, to whom the greatest fault ever imputed, that we can learn, is their fervent and unchangeable loyalty; and upon the ruins of this body is to be raised up a political army who shall battle valiantly under the standard of "Responsible Government," or some such theory, whose precise meaning or exact bearing upon our civil amelioration, none have more difficulty than its own most clamorous advocates in defining!

We say we lament the result of this infatuation as far as the temporary destruction of a sound and constitutional middle party is concerned; but we must defer some further reasons, which we are prepared to advance, for the present change in the political complexion of the House of Assembly, until we shall have a more accurate acquaintance with its real character from the possession of complete returns.

We have already alluded to the very distorted version of the riots which have grown out of the Election in this city, given by some of the journals upon the spot; and we should be glad if, in dealing with this subject, they would take a lesson from the candid, and Christian manner in which it has been discussed by our contemporary of the *Patriot*. We observe that the blame of the whole melancholy transaction is now attempted to be thrown upon the Orangemen of this city; a body of men whom of late it has become very fashionable, even in high quarters, to malign, but on whose behalf, as the thews and sinews of our loyal population,—as the upholders of every thing venerable in the State and sacred in the Church,—it would be ungenerous if a journal professing Protestant should refuse to offer a word of exculpation or defence. Freely then do we say that with all their admitted imperfections as men, it is no fault of their system if Orangemen are found engaged in acts that involve disturbance of the peace. For the edification of many of our readers, we shall quote a few words in elucidation of their principles from a late work by the pious and patriotic Charlotte Elizabeth:

"The Orange Institution took its rise, not from the noble, the wealthy, the powerful, the ambitious of the land, who might calculate on the value of such an instrument in pursuing their own projects; but among the humbler classes, who, finding each his little property, his children and his life, at the mercy of surrounding enemies, the poor blind tools of persecuting Rome, banded in a purely defensive league to uphold the Protestant church and government, and to rally round their menaced firesides, with united purpose of heart, and combined strength of hand. By degrees, as the fatal spirit of Protestant concession fed the inflated hopes, and nerve the destroying hand of Popery, the spreading danger occasioned an extension of the system; and loyal men of all ranks repaired to it, as to a common centre of union. The ancient badge of Nassau, to this day cherished as the national emblem in the kingdom of Holland, was chosen an appropriate remembrance of the Protestant prince who instrumentally delivered us all from the yoke of spiritual and temporal despotism. This society extended itself on all sides; and at this hour, the term Orangeman is synonymous with that of Protestant, throughout the length and breadth of the Romish population. Rebellion could not prosper, dismemberment was hopeless, the integrity of the British Constitution withstood all shocks, and the blame of this was freely, I will not say undeservedly, cast upon the obstinate Orange faction."

We unhesitatingly believe that this is the head and front of their offending, here: their great crime is their loyalty; and they are traduced, and discountenanced, and sought to be put down, mainly because they constitute an irresistible obstacle to the subversion of our happy Constitution in Church and State,—the great breast-work against the tide of republicanism and infidelity. They may be wrong in the outward display of some of their distinctive peculiarities, and many of them may be rash and ill-judged and even violent in their conduct; but the system by which they profess to be actuated,—and we speak disinterestedly, as having no direct connexion whatever with their body,—is a system which, if adhered to conscientiously and consistently, cannot but add many a long year to the reign of British supremacy on this continent, and fright away into congenial privacy and darkness many a traitorous combination for the overthrow of our Church and Queen.

We have ascertained that the *Church*, of the 20th instant, contained an error in the account of the MIDDLESEX ELECTION. Col. Burwell was not a candidate; it was Mr. John Burwell for whom the four votes were polled. We are extremely gratified that we have it in our power to correct this mistake; as we are, thereby, enabled to remove the impression which might have obtained, that the valuable services and estimable principles of Col. Burwell are not appreciated as extensively and generally as they deserve to be. We can assure our readers that this gentleman, had he offered himself as a candidate, would unquestionably have been more successful than either of the conservatives who have experienced defeat. But, we understand, he declined acceding to the request of many; on the ground, that no exertions he could make, would atone for that fatal delusion, which has occasioned division in the conservative constituency of Middlesex, and given to the radical candidate an easy victory.

We understand that information of considerable importance to the welfare of Canada, has just been received from Dr. Rolph.

We learn from our exchange papers and other sources that, since the date of our last publication, the following members have been returned in this Upper division of the Province:—

COUNTY OF GLENGARRRY.—Friday, March 19. At the close of the poll:—	
J. S. McDonald,.....	443
D. McDonald,.....	48
James Grant,.....	125
J. S. McDonald returned.—Majority.....	318
COUNTY OF STORMONT.—Saturday, March 20. At the close of the poll:—	
M'Lean,.....	364
M'Donnell,.....	312
M'Lean returned.—Majority.....	52
COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.—At the close of the poll:—	
D. McDonald,.....	224
J. M'Intosh,.....	206
D. McDonald returned.—Majority.....	18
TOWN OF CORNWALL.—Tuesday, March 23. At the close of the poll:—	
Cheesley,.....	46
M'Donnell,.....	23
Cheesley returned.—Majority.....	23
LEEDS.—We learn that James Morris, Esq., has defeated Mr. Gowen in this county, by a majority of 292.	
COUNTY OF CARLETON.—This election terminated in favour of Mr. James Johnston.	
TOWN OF KINGSTON.—Thursday, March 25. At the close of the poll:—	
Manahan,.....	180
Forsyth,.....	160
Manahan returned.—Majority.....	20
COUNTY OF HASTINGS.—The Hon. Robert Baldwin has been returned in opposition to Mr. Murray. We have not seen the final state of the poll.	
NORTHERMBERLAND.—SOUTH RIDING.—G. M. Boswell, Esq., has been elected.	
NORTHERMBERLAND.—NORTH RIDING.—Friday, March 19. At the close of the poll:—	
Gilchrist,.....	286
M'Donnell,.....	152
Ferguson,.....	146
Gilchrist returned.—Majority.....	134
DURHAM.—We hear, much to our surprise and regret, that Mr. G. Boulton has been defeated by Mr. J. T. Williams.	
COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.—Mr. D. Thompson has been victorious over Mr. Fitch.	
HEURON.—At the close of the poll:—	
Captain Strachan,.....	159
Dr. Dunlop,.....	149
Captain Strachan returned.—Majority, 10	
COUNTY OF OXFORD.—Mr. Hincks.	
TOWN OF LONDON.—Mr. Killaly.	
COUNTY OF ESSEX.—Col. Prince.	
COUNTY OF KENT.—Mr. Harrison.	

Owing to the destruction of several bridges by the late floods the mails, both East and West of this city, have reached us very irregularly, and precluded us from furnishing the particulars we had expected of many of the Elections.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday the 25th of April. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and they will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner. The Examination will commence on Wednesday the 21st April, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Civil Intelligence.

From the *New York Sun*.  
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP CALEDONIA AT BOSTON.

Twenty-two days later from Europe.  
The Caledonia steam ship arrived at her moorings in Boston harbour on Saturday, at half past eleven o'clock, A. M. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst., and consequently she has had a passage of 15 days.

The Caledonia left Halifax half past 11 P. M. Thursday, and ran to Boston, 396 miles, in 35 hours, making the passage from Liverpool to Boston in 15 days.  
By the arrival of the Caledonia, we are in possession of all our usual files of London, Liverpool, and Provincial papers, together with the *Magazines* and *Periodicals* Works for March, and letters from our correspondents at London and Paris.  
The most startling and awful intelligence which the steamer has brought us, is that of the total loss of the American packet ship Governor Fenner, bound for New York, with 124 souls on board, all of whom perished, with the exception of the captain and mate.

By means of a special Express from London to Liverpool, our attentive agent at the former place forwarded to us the *London Times* of the 4th inst., the day the Caledonia sailed. It announced the arrival of the George Washington, packet ship, from New York, with the news of the third suspension of the United States Bank, and also the proceedings of the populace at Lockport, in reference to the attempt to bail McLeod. All the news in reference to these matters was published at much length, and caused considerable sensation, but sufficient time had not elapsed to learn their full effect upon the market or in the political circles. The British Queen will therefore be looked for with anxiety.  
The McLeod affair and the Boundary Question had caused much talk in England, the former, at one time, being the all-engrossing topic.

Parliament has been occupied principally with subjects of little interest to the American reader. The trial of the Earl of Cardigan in the House of Lords is the principal topic of conversation. The trial occupied the whole of Tuesday, the 16th ult. The Court returned an unanimous verdict of "not guilty," the Duke of Cleveland answering "not guilty, legally, upon my honour." The evidence failed to prove the identity of Captain Tucket, as described in the indictment.

A good deal of discussion took place in the House of Commons on the 1st instant, the most important point of which was a declaration by Lord Palmerston, that he saw nothing likely to lead to an interruption of friendly and pacific relations between France and England.

The European intelligence that the Caledonia carries out you will find of little importance; in fact, there has been no political news of consequence during the last two or three weeks.  
The excitement here was intense when the news respecting the arrest and imprisonment of McLeod was promulgated, and the funds slightly declined in consequence.

That excitement is now over, and the funds have recovered—the public being under the impression that the next advances from the United States, both as regards the case of McLeod and the boundary question, will place these difficulties between the two governments in a more favourable position.

The Levant mail arrived this morning, bringing advices from Turkey, Egypt, and Syria, but the news is not important. The overland mail from India is anxiously looked for, but it is supposed that it will not arrive in town till the 9th or 10th instant.

The Thames Tunnel is now 1138 feet 8 inches in length, and the excavation of the shaft has been made to the depth of 28 feet, leaving only about 30 feet more to be completed.

It was rumoured in Paris on Thursday afternoon, that the French Cabinet was disposed to offer its mediation to arrange the McLeod dispute with the United States.

The continental news is not of any moment.  
Sir James Graham, in the House of Commons, enquired, by what authority and for what services Captain McCormack, of Niagara, received a pension? To which Lord John Russell replied, that he was for services rendered by him to the colonial government, as superior in command in the attack and capture of the steamer *Caroline*.

The christening of the Princess Royal took place on the evening of the 10th ult., with every state and solemnity befitting the occasion.

The report that Charles Keen and Ellen Tree had been privately married, is contradicted in the *Court Journal*.

An extensive failure was announced on Monday, at Liverpool. The liabilities of the house, which was engaged in the dry salting and turpentine distilling business, are variously stated at £70,000 and 80,000. Upwards of £40,000 are owing to different houses in Liverpool.

COLLISION AT SEA.—DEADLY LOSS OF LIFE.

From the *Liverpool Albion*.  
It is our painful task to have to record one of the most melancholy disasters which, of late years, have taken place in the Channel, and which has been accompanied by the loss of not less than 122 men, women, and children.

The American ship Governor Fenner, Captain Andrews, which sailed hence on Friday, at noon, for New York, came in contact on the following morning at two o'clock, off Holyhead, with the Nottingham steamer, from Dublin, for this port. The ship struck the steamer amidships. So great was the force of the collision that the ship's bows were stove in, and in a few minutes from the time of the vessels coming in contact she sank, the captain and mate being the only persons out of one hundred and twenty-four souls on board who saved their lives. The Nottingham was dreadfully shattered, but having been struck in her strongest part, the collision was not fatal to her.

From Captain Andrews, whom we saw on his landing from the Nottingham yesterday afternoon, we received a verbal account of the disaster; it was, in substance, as follows:—

"We sailed from Liverpool on Friday last at noon with the wind at S. S. W. The crew consisted of 17, and the passengers in the steerage amounted to 106. We had a full cargo of manufactured goods. On Saturday morning at two o'clock, the wind blowing fresh from the S. S. W., and when the ship was under double-reefed topsails, the jib, spanker, and mainsail in, we saw a steamer to windward on the larboard bow. The ship's helm was instantly put hard a-port. The steamer crossed our bow, and we struck her right amidships. From the force of the collision it was evident that either the ship or the steamer would sink, or perhaps both. Instantly I felt that the ship, the bows of which were stove in, was sinking. I cried out to the crew (all the passengers being below) to endeavour to save their lives. They, instead of running forward, through fear, ran aft. My first object was to endeavour to save the crew and passengers; but, so rapid was the sinking of the ship, I found it impossible to do anything to accomplish that object. I and the mate then ran forward, and, finding the ship fast sinking, I tried to jump on to the steamer. Falling in my first attempt, through a momentary faintness, I made a second, and just as the ship was at the water's edge, succeeded in grasping a rope which was hanging over the steamer's side. The mate saved his life by jumping from the fore-yard arm on to the steamer's deck. In one minute the ship sank, with sixteen of her crew and all the passengers, amounting together to one hundred and twenty-two souls. The steamer's boat was instantly lowered for the purpose of making an attempt to save such of the crew and passengers as might be floating, but it unfortunately swamped alongside."

We afterwards heard the account of the catastrophe given by the persons who were on the deck of the Nottingham when the collision occurred. In substance it was as follows:—

"About a quarter past two o'clock on Saturday morning, when about fifteen miles to the westward of Holyhead, the weather calm, but rather thick, one of the men on the watch saw a ship bearing down upon the Nottingham. She had no light at her mast, while the steamer had three. He reported the fact to the second mate, who was then at the wheel. The second mate hailed the ship, and was answered,—He desired her to starboard the helm. This, they thought, was not done. A voice from the ship, which was supposed to have been that of the captain, requested the steamer to starboard her helm, as he could not bring the ship over, she not answering her helm. At this instant the Governor Fenner struck the Nottingham amidships. In less than five minutes she was filled with water and disappeared, becoming quite motionless after the shock, and the people on board of her could not make the least attempt to succour those on board the ship, which sank bow foremost. The cries of the people on the wreck were heart-rending, but they soon ceased, and all was still. The steamer's starboard side was completely stove in; the paddle shaft and wheel were shivered in pieces; the starboard engine was broken, and the funnel carried away. Seventeen cows were killed, seven beasts and seventy-eight sheep were thrown overboard, and eleven died before the vessel reached port. On Saturday evening the wreck of the Nottingham was fallen in with by another steamer, and towed into the Mersey."

The passengers were all below in their berths when the collision between the ship and steamer took place. The shock caused by it would, of course, rouse even those who might then have been asleep. No doubt they would make a rush towards the deck; the interval which elapsed, however, between the shock and the sinking, was so short, scarcely five minutes, that very few, if any, could have succeeded in reaching it. So that, in all probability, they perished in the steerage. The mate had been married only a few days before the ship's sailing, the captain had given his wife a berth with her husband in the cabin. When the fate of the ship became inevitable, he attempted to run aft to rescue her. Time failed him, the instinct of self preservation became strong, he sprang up the shrouds, and reached the steamer, as we have already stated, by jumping from the yard-arm."

The Nottingham, from the damage she received in the collision, was unable to make head, and from the time of the calamity until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was constantly plying the pumps, she was kept from sinking, when a steamer from Drogheda, here in sight, took her in tow, and she arrived here 24th February. She had on board a large quantity of cattle, and in order to keep her afloat, 200 head were obliged to be thrown into the sea. Had the weather been at all boisterous, the steamer would unquestionably have shared the fate of the Governor Fenner.

Yesterday, at three o'clock, a diplomatic conference took place in reference to the negotiations now in progress with a view to effect an amicable arrangement of the differences that have lately subsisted between the French Government and the other great European powers.—*Morning Post, March 3.*

FRANCE.

Correspondence of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*.  
Paris, March 1, 1841.

Our peace ministry has now been installed four months without any abatement of the confidence of the Chambers, as to the question at least of peace and war. Its majorities have remained unimpaired on every occasion. On Friday last, the money bill, granting a million for secret service, was passed by a majority of 90, and the debates on that question clearly evinced a continued determination on the part of the deputies to place the government in a situation to ferret out the dark designs of the anarchists and regicides, and to bring conspirators from their lurking holes.—Constituted as is the present Chamber, the hopes of the revolutionists are at an end.  
Count Molé, it is expected, will be at the head of the ministry in case of any change; but whatever be the result, the future cabinet would be conservative, and would carefully avoid all occasion of war if possible.

The Paris fortification bill has not yet passed the Chamber of Peers, and much speculation is afloat as to the possibility of amendment by the suppression of the continuous wall or rampart, which adds prodigiously to the expense.

I remember the time, in 1833, when the people were so furious at the proposal to fortify Paris that the Chambers thought it prudent to comply with the public feeling. Yet the very same people now support the measure. The great outcry on the former occasion was, that the fortresses would have the power of bombarding Paris. Louis Philippe, to get rid of that difficulty, placed them at a distance of four thousand metres. He cannot, therefore, bombard Paris until the practice of gunnery be improved, which, however, there is every reason to believe will be the case; but he can starve the insurgents, for not an ounce of food can find its way into Paris in presence of the forts without his good pleasure—nor will the revolutionists be able to supply themselves with gunpowder or artillery. The revolutionary battle must therefore be fought beyond the reach of these fortresses, or not at all.

The bastilles or detached forts are in active progress. Five hundred labourers have already traced the fortifications at Afort, so as to show that the citadel there to be erected will be on a considerable scale. The ramparts will form a pentagon occupying an area of 1000 square metres, to get rid of that difficulty, place them at a distance of four thousand metres. He cannot, therefore, bombard Paris until the practice of gunnery be improved, which, however, there is every reason to believe will be the case; but he can starve the insurgents, for not an ounce of food can find its way into Paris in presence of the forts without his good pleasure—nor will the revolutionists be able to supply themselves with gunpowder or artillery. The revolutionary battle must therefore be fought beyond the reach of these fortresses, or not at all.

An attempt has been made to renew the annual motion for depriving public functionaries of a seat in the Chamber, but it was immediately scouted.

There is something in the shape of disarming going on *sub rosa*. Marshal Soult proposes to diminish the number of men intended to form the standing army, by sending into the reserve, or in other words, granting unlimited furloughs to 60,000, who have already served five years. The war minister, therefore, curtails 23 millions from his budget. The standing army of 1842 will be only 433,741, and it is expected will be further reduced in the following year to 370,000 actually under arms, with from 120 to 130,000 on furlough or reserve, who will be reemployed in case of need.

One fact is quite incontestible, that the finances of France are at so low an ebb that the minister of that department is at his wit's end to obtain money, and retrenchment is absolutely necessary to enable the government to meet the expenses of the fortifications.

The real secret of this measure is, that Count d'Appony, the Austrian ambassador, had an interview with M. Guizot, and urged that the execution of his repeated promises to disarm. He urged that as the French government was no longer in fear of domestic embarrassment, he was instructed by his sovereign to demand a positive act of disarming, and to represent that if M. Guizot did not comply, Austria would be obliged, together with the Germanic Confederation and Prussia, to form a camp of observation on the Rhine.

In consequence of this colloquy Marshal Soult determined on the reduction of 60,000 men, and promised that as soon as the