From the New York Commercial Advertiser, January 13th.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

London papers of the 17th, and Liverpool of the 18th, have been received by the ship Constitution, from Liverpool, which vessel sailed on the evening

of the 18th of December. The Official Gazette confirms the appointment of Cabinet Ministers, as published in last evening's Commercial. The following additional appoint-

ments were announced on the 17th :-Joint Secretaries of the Treasury-Sir George

Clark and Sir T. Fremantle. Secretary to the Admiralty-Right Hon. G. R.

Dawson. Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lord Mahon. The Colonial Department and the Duchy of Lancaster remain vacant, and no Under Secretary has yet been appointed for the Home Department.

Lord Lowther is expected to be the Chief Commisioner of Woods and forests. The additional Irish appointments are-

Mr Serjeant Pennefather-Attorney General.

Mr. Devensher Jackson--Solicitor General. Sir William Gosset is like to continue Under Se-

The appointments are all from the ranks of the Conservators. The Queen has also recalled to her household Earl Howe and the Earl of Denbigh, the former of whom was dismissed at the express instigation of Earl Grey, in consequence of his vote against the reform bill.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It was believed that Parliament would be dissolved by proclamation on the 26th of December. The accounts from all parts of the country were favorable to the new Minister's A letter from London says "The defeated party of the destructives are most anxious to report that differences exist between the high tories and the moderate conservative party .-This, however, is merely 'the wish' that 'is farther to the thought' The former are perfectly aware that the government must be carried on with a species of liberalism consonant to public opinion, and that the reform of abuses had better be entrusted to the true friends of the constitution, than to those who would make them a pretex to level the altar and the Throne. It is generally understood that the introduction of an important measure for the relief of the agricultural interests, while the large towns will, in the first session of the new Parliament, receive the boon of a relief from the window tax; certain substitutes will be found for a portion of the revenue thus given up, and the remainder will be made good by that system of retrenchment and economy, upon which the new government will be based."

It is understood that Sir Robert Peel and the Duke have differed on the subject of a dissolution. Sir Robert being strongly opposed to it; but the composition of this genuine Cabinet of Tories necessiates resource to the measure. Such an alien Government would assuredly meet with an untimely end at the first meeting of the present House of Commons. What expectations of existence it can have in any new Parliament, we are at a loss to imagine. The most sanguine of the Tories do not calculate on one-third of the forthcoming Representatives of the People. A more insan : or reckless scizure of Executive authority was never hazarded by any desperate party in the history of nations. never recollect a greater burst of amazement than when this despicable combination of publicance was announced. All reflecting Tories have for days unreservedly declared their conviction that it would be impossible to obtain a Ministry capable of resisting for a quarter of a year the assault of an Opposition in the Commons consequent on the reform of the representative system.

If the new Ministers have adopted the principles of their predecessors, what occasion is there for their own services? Should they not pursue the same policiy, Lady-day will be the termination of their tenure of office. If they be Conformers, what confidence will be be hereafter placed in the integrity of public men? But the very nature of the men -their political ignorance and recorded insults of public opinion-their votes against Parliamentary Reform-their horror of the measure, and opposition to its certain consequences-their utter blindness to the "signs of the times"-their hatred and contempt of the "spirit of the age," leave no doubt as to their policy, and the announcement will occasion but one general expression of disgust throughout the kingdom. The days of the Tories are at last numbered, Self-destruction is the usual end or such a barefaced faction Sir Robert Peel will rue the hour when he departed from his propriety, and surrendered his own cool judgment to the attraction of the Court. The "thing" is too odious and contemptible for serious discussion.

Scotland and Ireland, to fly to their posts. The Electors have the will and the power to cast out the unclean thing. Let them give ear to no smooth tongued professions, however crafty. Old enemics with new faces are the most dangerous foes. The Liberal Electors must cast aside all minor and local differences. One more struggle and the Toriesfor ever extinguished as a Faction.

The people of Ireland, when they see themselves delivered over to Mr. Goulhurn, will surely have no difficulty in anticipating their destiny. Only think of placing the most bigotted man in the empire, one whose opinions are a subject of wonderthe insult.

The following scrap of English news, is from a French paper :-

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS VICTORIA. -- Our arrivals from Germany mention that a marriage has been determined on between her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, presumptive heiress of the throne of Great Britain, and his Royal Highness Prince William Alexander Constantine, the second son of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange .-This alliance would be the presage of the most intimate and friendly relations between the Nether lands and England. It would enhance, if possible the splendor of the House of Brandenburg and the family of Russia.

The first meeting of the new Anti-Tory association met at the Corn Exchange in Dublin on the 11th of December when Ebenezer Jacob, Esq. M. P. for Dungaryon, was in the Chair, Mr. O'Connel attended the meeting, and proposed several new members among them Mr. Lynch, of Galway, and some other membars of Parliament

Tithes .- The following is contained in a letter dated Drodgheda, Dec, 3 .- "You will see by the enclosed Auction Bills, that a crusade for ministers money has compounded here. A great number of the respectable inhabite, and this can have allowed their goods to be distramen tames than compay with the demand of the vicer, the Rev. John Magee,"

nor had received a letter from the D ke of Wel- stitutions by which it is upheld, and the best mode of averting the same, "The High Sheriff refused to comply, and the relington again ordering him into exile, ander penalty quisitionists intend to hold the meeting without his sanction. of being prosecuted for high treason Gen. O'C. The following is the High Sheriff's reply to the requisition, has published a statement denying is having re-dated Lurgan. Nov. 1. "Gentlemen, -- Not entertaining the ceived any such letter. He says he is a his native slightest doubt that the practical result of the proposition you country on private business; and, a obedience to a pledge asked and freely given, ie wishes to of the fatal dissensions which mark the history of such proceedabstain from interfering in politics for he few days he has to remain in it.

THE Ex-ROYAL FAMILY. - A letter from Paris says the entire household of the Ex-King, at Prague have been greatly excited and encouraged by the return of the Tories to power in England.

"The party of the Duchess of Berry see in the arrival of the Duk of Wellington to power in England the certain overthrow of the revolutionary sovereignty of Louis Philipe, and is anxious to require immediate assistance to establish Hem. V. on the throne of his ancestors. They were opposed by the moderate party-of which the Duc de Blacas is the chief. He advised caution and del beration, but has been overruled and there were dispatched to London, and have probably reached by this time the well known Count Mesnard, and a M. Boutiliat to solicit of your Government, generally speaking. and of the Dake of Wellington in part cular, immediate aid-and the full adoption of the ause of King Henry V. (the Duc de Bordeaux.)

We opine, however, that neither the little Cour o. Charles X, nor the other absolutists on the conti nent, have much to expect from the nev English administration, even should they be able to hold their places for six months, which is somewhat doubt-

Meantime the Ex-King is stated by a German paper to be engaged in a negotiation to purchase the grand domain of Nachod situated on the frontier of the county of Glatz, encirching the magnificent Castle of Ratiborschutz, with all its treasures of the fine arts of Italy. This domain belonged to Wallenstien, and latterly to the Prince of Piccalommini. The exiled Monarch is in a state of great activity, and his countenance is screne. The arrival of several strangers of distinction has restore1 some hope to him and his attendants, who imagne that the Ministerial crists in two great States may exercise an influence advantageous for his cause, and bring about, if not immediately and ostensibly, at least indirectly, a desirable amelioration. The Duke of one of the first acts of the new government will be Bordeaux, a favorite of the intimate circle of Radschin, consoles the exiles by his graceful and amiable manners. The Prince seems like a star, the harbinger of happier days.

> Russia and France. - People have long considered as a joke the announcement of a chim made by the Emperor of Russia, as invested with the rights of Poland, to a considerable indemnity which he pretends to be due by France to that unhappy ation in consequence of the wars of the empire.-It is stated that the indemnity claimed is one hundred and fifty millions, and that Prince commissioned to demand the payment of it. It is affirmed to-day that the claim is serious, that all the documents in support of it have been received by the Russsian Legation, and that it is believed that every thing may be hoped from the usual complaisance of the Doctrinaire Cabinet.

> London, Dec. 15 .- Leters from General mina. one dated the 6th instant and the other the 7th, from Alday, have been received in the City. It is said that Zumalacarreguy having found that some to his officers were in correspondence with Mina, sho-15 of them. General Mina adds, "To morrow I returned to Pampeluna. During my persuit I have not been able to meet with the enemy not withstanding we have been very near him, but I shall find some means of meeting him very soon,

> Gen. Mina is said to be at the head of 11,000 men, all old troops, and is resolved he says, to put an end to the business, and take exemplary vengeance for the assassination of his wounded men, whom the Carlist Chief caused to be shot at Villa Franca, when he ought to have admired their heroic courage.

BAYONNE, Dec. 9 .- We are again authorised, and General Mina, we are certainle will not be ie us, to declare that he has applied to no foreign power for an armed intervention in the affairs of Spain. We again repeat that the General is determined on opposing, with all his might, any such messure, and that he would even join the Carlists and fight at their head to repel the invaders.

The Carlist forces, since Mina has assumed the command, are said to have scattered more into guerillas than during Rodil's command. They thus intercept all communications round Pampeluna, except they be conveyed by a strong force.

The Wellington ministry is said to entertain and very friendly feelings towards the Queen of Spain. It is reported, and generally believed in naval circles says a London paper, that orders have been already sent out to our vessels cruizing off the coast of Spain, directing them not to interfere with the We now call on the reformers of England, Wales, entry of any vessels into the parts of that country and, consequently, as there are no Spanish vessels on the Biscayan coast, the whole of the Provinces within it will be accessible to the partizians of Don Carlos who are said to have two or three small vessels laden with arms, which they wish to get landed near Birbon. What can the Queen's Givernment be about? One or two steamers would the Enemies of the People-will be put down, and effectually defend the whole line of coast, and every abundance of arms and ammunition within the reach of General Mina.

The Sun newspaper says, great preparations are making to oppose the new ministry at Liverpool, Oxford, Manchester, Salford, Hull, Stamford, Leeds, Leicester, Huddersfield, Brisiol, Devouport. ment to the most decided Tories! The people of Newcastle, Truro, Aberdeen, Birmingham, Glas-Ireland and the English Dissenters will understand gow, and other places. In town, meetings were red. Excepting during Apphoon, (a term usually held yesterday and last night in the parishes of applied to the storms which occur in the Indian Marylebone, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St Paul. Covent Garden, Finsbury, St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, etc. at all of which but one spirit was manifest-No Tory Ministry.

Last evening the Baker's Company dined at their hall in Harp-lane, Towerstreet, when 300 persons sat down to dinner. Mr Larkins, the chairman prop sed the health of the King. The proposition was received with the most tremendous hissing and fall. We were out on a tire open country, like a hooring. Mr. Larkins endeavored to enforce the toast, but he was met by cries of No, no; and groans from three-fourths of the assembly. The chairman in vain tried to restore order, and after a scene of great uproar the toast was withdrawn amidst loud applause. The Queen was to be given from the chair, but the meeting received the proposition in the same manner, and they were almost unanimous in rejecting it. The professional gentlemen then commenced the national anthem of "God save the King,"but the company refused to listen to it, with marks of the most decided disapprobation. The singers were compelled to desist, and Rule Bricannia" was substituted which was well received .-

IRELAND.

ARNAGH. -- REFUSAL OF THE HIGH SHERIFF TO CONVENE A PROTESTANT MEETING .--- A requisition signed by 50 Protes-· t reathernen of the County of Armagh, many of those magistrates, was presented on the 31st ult. to the High Sheriff, re-

It having been asserted that Gen. A hur O'Con- dangers which threaten the Protestant religion, and those inhave made to the Sheriff, to convene the county of Armagh, would be an exclusive religious party meeting, with all the risk ings, I cannot for a moment give to your requisition the countenance of the high and important office which I have the honor to fill; and called on as I am for an opinion, I wish to state respectfully, but not less truly than I feel it, that I think it very wrong, when the people are in the cultivation of industrions and friendly inter-ourse, to check their growing union, and to endanger the peace of a mixed population, by the excitement of crowded meetings, assembling, if not required to be convened, are ading to the latter part of your own requisition, under religious distinctions. This heavy responsibility I cannot incur, and as Sheriff, I decline to appear as a partisan in my official capacity, or to depart from the just spirit and intention of the laws. I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, your obe-C. BROWSLOW.

MISCELLANY.

THE SILVER SNUFF BOX. _____, Sept. 16, 1834.

My DEAR SIR :--- Finding myself, a little over a month since in the stage from Providence to Worcester, with a person who had still in appearance the remains of a gentleman, and remarking that at every public house he drank brandy, or some other hquid fire, as often as our stage-horses orank pure water,--at length asked him if he found the liquor on that route so re markable for its superior quality, as to induce him to have

"As to its quality, sir," said he, "I am not aware that it i better than what I find in other sections of our country; but I am sure what little I drink, does me good---and my health is excellent; that is to say, with some few exceptions. On rising in the morning, for example it is true I feel somewhat ug ly and depressed, but a good glass of sling sets me to rights and by occasionally taking a glass through the day, I feel in good spirits until bed time; and it as it sometimes happens. have little or no appetite for my meals, a moderate glass of brandy and water, will generally create an appetite and ena ble me to relish my food, though I am sometimes troubled with indigestion; but I never make a practice of drinking to my in

"Well, sir," said I, "I have the satisfaction to assure you hat my health is excellent also, without experiencing any o the ills of which you complain, having confined myself principally to pure water, for several years past; and for the las thirty years, I am not aware of having drank half a pint of ardent spirits.

"On saying this, I had the misfortune (or as it eventuated, may say the good fortune) of taking a pinch of snuff. "Pray, sir," said the gentleman, "do you think that snuff

(of which to say the least, you seem to take a pinch as often as I take grog) does you any good?

"Sir," I replied, "I exceedingly regret the necessity which obliges me to have recourse to this vile practice, but in conse of feeble eyes, my physician recommended snuff as the best remedy, and in accordance with his prescription, I have been compelled to take it since several years."

"Well, sir," said gentleman, "your case is precisely mine; I have a teeble stomach, and have long been compelled to take

an occasional drop of spirit for its relief and restoration."

"Is it is possible," said I to myself, "that my taking snuff, should serve as a pretext for drunkards to ruin, perhaps, both their soul and body?"---and I silently resolved, that eyes or no eyes, by the grace of God assisting, I would desist from [taking a purch for one month, and if at the expirition of that period, my eyes suffered no inconvenience, I would forever renounce that pernicious practice.

In order to enable me the better to test the strength of my resolution to resist temptation. I merely transferred my box from my waistcoat to my pantaloons pocket, where it has re mained for one month, without my having taken a single pinch of the poisonous drug, and my eyes praised be God having suffered thus far, no inconvenience. I herewith have the pleasure and satisfaction of sending you my snuff-box, which please to receive as a trophy of a victory gained (by the aid of divine grace.) over one who was once an inveterate snelf-taker; but who now considers himself emancipated from this sinful and disgusting habit, and who recommends to all smilf-takers, chewers, or smokers of tobato, to "go and do likewise." --Mercontile Journal.

Intemperance is a disease of the stomach! This, its feverish heat naturally points out, and cold water is of course, the remedy; of cold consteracts (cures heat. 'Tis the remedy of Nature her self. 'Tis a law of God, which is superior and goes before that of man. For the laws of man are not strong enough to save a fellow creature when given to strong drink. No, they are not; there must be help, and that help is water; therefore, whenever you feel an inclination to drink spirituous liquor, (grog,) drink cool, fresh

Fill the stomach - yea, fail not to fill the stomach with cool, fresh water; and in a very intemperate

Tis effectual, and on the following principles the system brings about a cure.

Principles of Cure.

1st. Cold water, taken into the stomach, is a substitute for and counteracts the desire for spirituous

2d. Cold water quenches the artificial heat caused by drinking spirituous liquor.

3rd Cold water produces a disgust for spirituous liquor' and this very disgust is the object, the secret

And now my friends and brethern, taking the counsel thus put forth, we'll find,

That a sober life is a good life.

'Tis a saving of our health. 'Tis a saving of our time.

'Tis a saving of our credit.

And what is more than all, 'tis a saving of our Sorr, which is more precious than all the precious things in the whole world. And in conclusion, kint reader, let us offer up

prayer to the Giver of all things, for having given to us. A CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE, IN THE VERY CAUSE

OF TEMPERANCE ITSELF. Yea, And who'd'tave thought it!

That in the very clust if Temperance, we have given to us, a cure for Interperance .- Dr. Green.

SAND STORM .- The winds horizon on the edge of the Lybian desert was obsured by a dense cloud of a black and lurid colour, tushed with a deep blood-Ocean but equally applicade to those which vex the narrow and dangerous see 6. Greece,) in the Mcssennian Gulf, near Cape Matapan, I have never witnessed so awful an atmopheric phenomen. The wind as yet blew but faintl : still no one could doubt, from the whole aspect a nature, that a horricane was at hand; and in a ferminutes, those big heavy drops which usually precide be a tempest, began to heath; but at the distanc of about a half a league towards the south, there ws a small wood of minosa trees, towards which we receded in all baste for shelter; and had not adonced many paces before the rain descended with grat violence; so that, ere we could have reached : wood, we should have been drenched to the skir. In this dilemma (boats ings. being far behind,)nothing was left as but to crouch down beneath the low selving sand-bank which marked the last rise of the immdation. When we had remained a few more nts in this position, on lifting up my head I behild a spectacle of terrific grandeur; thick driving 1 at obscured the landscape. towards the north east and south : but in the west the whirlwind having torrup a prodigious quantity of sand in the Libyan d. ett, was harling it aloft into the air, in surging ve unes, like the smoke of brook, and part of the township of Saltfleet, in the Gore Disa capital city on fire; desening the whole face of tiet. Province of Upper Canada. questing him to call a meeting "to take into consideration that plain, about to exceeding, and seeming, as a came driving along the ary, in the Midland District, Province of Upper Canada, or questing him to call a meeting "to take into consideration that plain, about to exceeding, and swallow up at once details appointment of the so term for contenting and civilizing

the whole of the cultivated country and river. In another moment, the sand-storm, mingled with rain, had reached us. The river, the earth, the sky,every thing was hidden from our sight. My heart balditated violently, my lungs seemed as if they would burst, I could scarcely breathe. Lest, therefore, we should be suffocated (as many have been by this desert blast,)we wrapped our heads in our cloaks and, bending down our faces towards the earth, allowed the storm to exquad the first blast of its fury before we again dared to look up. Neither of us uttered a word. But when the low.

fearful rustling, which accompanied the passing of the sand, had partly abated, I ventured to address my companion, who, like myself, had experienced a sufficating feeling during the storm, or rather, during the whriling along of the sand-for the tempests still continued in all its fury. We now, however, began to think of our boats. Hastening, therefore, down along the bank, in the midst of torrents of rain, I discovered my kandjia at a distance drawn close to the shore, and Saleiman, with the reis, and all the crew arduously engaged in preventing it from being driven out into the river and sunk; for the Nile, vexed by the whirlwind, resembled a tempestuous sea, black with mud, tearing up its banks, and tossing hither and thither our frail back like a nutshell. Five strong ropes, made fast to different parts of the vessel, and held by every hand we could muster, were barely sufficient to prevent it from su h frequent recourse to it, or if he really thought it did him being lost, for, though the heavy rain had beaten down the clouds of sand, the wind appeared to increase in vehemence every moment. St. John,s Egypt and Mohammed Ali.

Cheese at Tea .- Pinguis et ingratis premeretur Cascus Anglis. - Before the English throw ridirule upon any transatlantic custom that suits not their taste, they should consider, that many usages, at present prevalent on this side of the atlantic, were originally imported from the mother country. One of the pecultarities of American meals, most disgusting to the refinement and olfactory nerves of English travellers, is the introduction of cheese at the tea table—Two passages, however, with which I have lately met, in the course of my desultory reading, fully shew, that this was originally an European custom, and existed not only among the rude inhabitants of the Western Isles of Scotland. but even among their more polished neighbors and old allies, the European French.

The Poet Gray in a letter to his mother, written at Rheims in 1779 thus describes the fashionable mode of spending an evening in that city: "as soon as you enter, the lady of the house presents each of you a card, and offers you a party at Quadrille; you sit down, and play forty deals without intermission, excepting one quarter of an hour, when every body rises to eat of what they call the gouter, which sup; I'es the place of our tea, and is a service of wine, truits, etc; m, sweat meats, crawfish, and chevse. Dr. Johnson visited the Hebrides in 1773 and

speaking of the mode of living in those Islands, observes, "they do what I found it not very easy to endure. They poliate the tea-table by plates filled with large slices of Cheshire cheese, which mingles its less greatful oders with the fragrance of the tea." The worthy doctor he very properly resents the i .. dignity offered to his favorite beverage, which he had previously defended against the rediculous attacks of Jonas Hanway. It is well known, that when the Landlords of the Western Isles advanced their rents, the Hebrideans emigrated in large combers to North America. Supposing, therefore, this custom to have been previously unknown to the new world, the exiles doubtless carried along with them; a fact which would entitle it to a British orgin. But a moment's consideration of this highly interesting and important subject, will convince the learned antiquary, that the custom must be dated from a still more ancient period, that the arrival of the Hebrideans in the United Provinces. Those who call cheese an intruder upon tea, abuse it wrongfully; for cheese was in use as an evening meal, long before 1666, when a small quantity of tea was for the first brought over from Hollard into England by the Lords Arlington and Ossory. The modern English have substituted tea for these viands which their accesters supped on before the introduction of the chinese leaf; whereas their transatlantic breathren have retained the old dishes that graced the old supper table of the Pilgrim Fathers, adding to their vesper meal the beverage of the Mandarins, as a grateful and fragrant auxillary.

In laughing, therefore, at this pollution of the American tea-table, we laugh at the sons of the new world for folling the customs of the fathers in theold. -Toronto Courier.

Rather a longh Storg .- A correspondent in one of the Cincinnati papers, states that a coloured woman aged 161 years, is now exhibiting at one of their museums. She is said to have belonged to the father of Washington, and appears to have all her faculties except sight, which she has been deprived of 60 years: before which time, however, she frequently had the pleasure of seeing our beloved Washington. Her memory seems to be acute. She recollects having joined the Church about 140 years since, and says she has received great happiness from having done so. It seems that she has had several very interesting visions the relations of which are extremely interesting.

PROVINCIAL.

MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Lord, President of the Conference, and Mr. Stinson, Superintendent of Missions, will hold Missionary Meetings at the following places. Monday, January 19, Dundas, Missionary Meeting, 7, P. M. 20, Bowman's Charel, do. Tuesday, 6, P. M. 6, P. M.

7, P.M.

6, P.M.

6, P.M.

6, P.M.

10, A.M.

Wednesday, " 21, Salt Springs, Thursday, 22, Forenoon. Brantford, Mission. Meeting, 6, P. M. Same day, Friday, Jan. 23, Ingersol's Village, Oxford, do. 6, P. M. Sunday, " 25. London, Mr. Lord, 10, A.M. Same day, Muncy Town, Mr. Stinson. 10, A.M.

Same day, Mr. Lord. Monday, " 26, Tuesday," 27, London, Missionary Meeting, North Street, Westminster, North Street, Westminster, 101, A.M. Burdick's, Malahide, Mis. Meeting, 7, P.M. Wednesday, 28, Woodhouse, Thursday, 29 Friday, 30, Mount Pleasant, Glanford, Sunday, Feb.1, Hamilton.

6, P.M. Monday, " 2, Missionary Meeting. Tuesday, " 3, Oakvilile, 6. P:M. il J'Collections will be made at the above places. The

Preachers will be kind enough to give notice on the previous Sabbath, and make every necessary arrangement for the meetings. It is expected Mr. Case will attend several of the meet WM. LORD. [Christian Guardian.

ORDINATION .- The following gentlemen were ordained or Sanday, January 11th, in St. James' Church, Toronto, by the Lord Bishop of Quebec Priest-The Reverend Thomas Brock Fuller, Assistant Minister of the Parish of Christ's Church, Montreal, and Preach-

er at Lachine in the Province of Lower Canada. Dewans .- Mr. James Campbell Ushor, and Mr. William Prederick Smart Harper.

Mr. Usher is licensed to the care of souls in the newly formed Mission, comprising the townships of Glouford and Bin-