

ECUADOR.

By the late arrival from the Pacific, we have received files of *El Nacional*, the official paper of the Government of Ecuador, from which we learn that a fruitless attempt at revolution was made at Guayaquil on the 20th of December last. When the news of this outbreak reached Quito, it produced the greatest consternation among the inhabitants, many of whom sought protection at the residence of the various foreign legators.

The object of the movement appears to have been the recall of Gen. Flores from Costa Rica, where he is now in exile, and his elevation to the Presidency. The revolutionists commenced operations by proclaiming Gen. Elizaldi, one of the unsuccessful candidates at the last Presidential election President of the Republic. Ex-President Roca is implicated in the revolutionary movement; from which it would seem that the conspirators were formidable in position if not in numbers.

The papers contain the Circular of the Government, addressed to the Diplomatic Corps, and their replies. Our Charge, Mr. Van Allen, availed himself of the opportunity to recommend a merciful policy toward the Insurgents, and received the assurance of the Government that such policy would be adopted.—*Wash. Republic.*

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

We are happy to hear that preparations are being made, on a large and energetic scale, for a general petitioning, by the Wesleyan body, on behalf of the sanctification of the Lord's day, in connection with the postal arrangement, throughout the kingdom. In a few days, important communications will be in the hands of our Ministers, recommending immediate measures for the promoting of public meetings and congregational efforts in order to present a universal prayer to the Legislature of the country to do away for ever the now totally needless desecration of the Sabbath by the delivery of letters and newspapers on that sacred day all over the land. This is as it should be. Our Wesleyan friends will not be behind their fellow-Christians in zeal for the honor of the Lord's day. We are glad to know, that all the London Ministers have signed the City Petition, promoted by the clergy, merchants, and bankers of London; and that, in addition to the noble exertions of the Lord's day Society, two or three Committees are sitting in London, engaged in the same blessed work: one headed by Lord Ashley. In Scotland, the Sabbath Alliance is making gigantic efforts to the same end; and we cannot but hope that this general expression of the mind of the country will elicit from the Legislature a favorable response.—*Lon. Watch.*

To the Editor of the Provincialist.

BURLINGTON LADIES ACADEMY.

Sir,—Please permit me, through your Journal, to correct a report which has obtained public currency—that the institution under my charge, is to be discontinued. A change of location has indeed been contemplated, which, however, would not take place within a year from next Autumn.

My life, Sir, has been devoted to the enterprise in which I am engaged, and unless my course should be changed by a clear providential indication, the work must be continued.

A new Term will commence on Thursday the 21st day of March, which will be a favorable time for pupils to enter, as there will still be fifteen weeks till the close of our Session.

D. C. VANNORMAN.

Editors will confer a great favor by copying the above.

Hamilton, Feb. 22nd, 1850.

THE LOTTERY RAILROAD—We find from the *New York Herald*, that the following proceedings occurred in the New York Legislature, on Thursday last:—

Mr. Green reported a bill authorizing the Directors of the Toronto, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company, to dispose of their shares in this State by lottery.

Mr. Townsend, one of the committee to which the petition of this company was referred, said that he had not been able to come to the same conclusion as the majority, and would, in a short time, submit a minority report, on the ground, first, that the proposed law is against the letter and the spirit of the constitution; second, that sound policy forbids the suspension of the existing prohibition of lotteries for the object proposed.

DALHOUSIE DISTRICT—To day we publish the return of Convictions within the District of Dalhousie for the quarter ending 1st January, 1850. In looking over the returns for the various Districts, we do not remember having seen any that showed so small an amount of crime for a similar period. It will be remembered, too, that at the last Quarter Sessions there was not a single criminal case for trial. We might point to the returns of some of the neighbouring Districts, which show several times this amount of convictions, and ask them what caused all their boasting a short time ago, and such invidious comparisons as were made? We do not like to be too severe, but we cannot help thinking that either they are less—or we are more—righteous than was reported.—*Bytown Packet.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER—The provisional character of the University of Rochester, says the *Democrat* has been received from the Regents. It is as liberal as any which could be obtained. "To comply with its requisitions, \$130,000, must be subscribed within two years \$30,000 to be expended in a site and buildings, and \$100,000, to be invested as a permanent endowment. The subscription has been commenced in a spirit which promises speedy and complete success. A large and talented senior class, an able faculty, and many attached friends who expect to make Rochester their future home, are looking for a favourable result with the utmost anxiety. Should the subscription list warrant it, the first commencement of the University of Rochester, will be held in Rochester next October."

ROCHESTER—INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY—Yesterday, Jan. 7, was the thirty-third anniversary since our fellow-citizen, Ebenezer Watts, crossed the Genesee River, on Buffalo-st, having emigrated from New-Hampshire in 1817, with two sleighs. The day was very cold but pleasant, and the sleighing good. At that time there was a foreign demand for bread-stuffs, and on the day mentioned wheat sold at \$2 75 per bushel in Rochester.—The same consequences to speculators we have since witnessed, followed high prices, and caused the downfall of many. The population of the village of Rochester was at that time 500. It is now from 35,000 to 40,000, and possesses all the elements of future growth and greatness.—*Rochester Democrat 8th.*

A convention of Delegates from the Hudson River Railway Co., the Companies owning the Railways from Albany to Buffalo, and from the People's Line of Steamboats, assembled in this city yesterday to devise means to prevent a diversion of travel from this route to the New York and Erie Railway. Messrs. Drew and Newton, on the part of the People's line agree to run two boats daily between Albany and Poughkeepsic, to connect with the trains over the Hudson River Railway and the trains from Albany to Buffalo. A reduction in the fare from Albany to Buffalo to two cents per mile, is also contemplated on all but the express train. This reduction is imperatively necessary to secure the travel to the central route. By the new arrangement on the river, passengers who leave Albany at 7 A. M., will reach New York at 1 P. M., or from three to four hours earlier than they now do by the day boats.—*Albany Atlas.*

Mr. Henry Grinnell, the *N. Y. Herald* says, has put down fifteen thousand dollars, which amount has been increased, from other sources, to thirty thousand dollars, for an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. Two small vessels will be purchased, to proceed with all judicious despatch to the arctic regions. The government has not been dilatory in the matter, Commodore Morris having communicated on Monday last to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, the intention of the administration to furnish those vessels with officers and men from the public service. So much for woman's influence.

QUEEN'S BENCH—The Judges of the Queen's Bench have been sitting the last ten days, for the purpose of delivering judgment in cases argued, and judgments have been recorded in upwards of seventy cases: an abstract of which we will lay before our readers. Three cases that excited much interest, particularly among the members of the profession, but which, we think of immense importance to the public generally, arose out of applications that had been made against Chas. Durand, Esq., and Edward H. Hawke, Esq., both Attorneys for unprofessional conduct; and the Court, in giving judgment, have ordered that these two gentlemen shall, on the first day of next term, show cause why they should not be struck off the rolls.—*Globe.*

A Temperance Soiree was held on Tuesday evening in the Mechanics' Institute, by the London Temperance Society, John Fraser, Esq., occupied the chair. After the usual fixtures had been handed round, the Rev. Messrs. Carroll, Clark, Crofts and Boyd delivered short and appropriate addresses. Instrumental music was performed very creditably between the different addresses. The soiree went off to the evident satisfaction of those present, and closed about 11 o'clock with the performance of the Queen's Anthem.—*Lon. Free Press.*

It will be seen by the Town Council proceedings that a committee was appointed by the Mayor and Town Council on Monday the 18th inst., for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for opening the streets and parts of the streets which are now closed up. This is as it should be. Why should any man, or number of men be permitted to close up and retain the public streets? which are intended for the use of her Majesty's subjects.

The public have too long been deprived of their lawful rights by the "five kings." The thanks of the public are due to those councilmen who voted for the opening of these streets. They will also bear in remembrance those who have opposed it.—*London Free Press.*

THE AMERICAN PRESS.

The enterprise and liberality of the New York press are, we apprehend unequalled in any other city in the world, except, perhaps, the city of London. Among the late enterprises of the press for procuring early foreign news was the establishment of a weekly express between this city and St. John, New Brunswick, a distance by land of nearly 300 miles, which was run from February to November at a rate of speed over most of the route, of nearly 20 miles per hour. From St. John the news has been regularly telegraphed to New York, some 600 miles further, at an additional expense of 100l, making the total weekly expenses for a single despatch of 3,000 words nearly 200l. The completion of the telegraph to this city renders the continuance of the horse express unnecessary, but the telegraph tools are still to be paid and they amount for 3000 words, which the press contract to receive, to a very heavy sum, say 5,000l. to 6,000l. per year. A good deal has been said, and not a little opposition exists, in this community, against granting the exclusive use of the wires for the transmission of the foreign news despatch to the New York press, and as the merits of the case do not appear to be fully comprehended by the public, we propose to give what we believe to be a correct statement of the matter. The *New York Associated Press* embraces all the leading papers in that city, and the committee appointed by the different publishers also represent, in this foreign news business, the morning papers of Boston, the principal papers of Philadelphia, and all intermediate cities to New Orleans. The leading object, the committee of the press profess to have in view, is to place the principal commercial news before the whole public, in advance of its receipt for speculative purposes; and their arrangements for giving the public the benefit of their enterprise are the most perfect that can be devised.—*Hullfax Sun.*

FRANCE.

As the effluxion of time gradually brings us day by day towards the termination of the period of the sovereignty of Louis Napoleon, it is not to be wondered that the modification of the Constitution, whereby his authority may be prolonged, is once more agitated amongst the political parties of the Republic. Hitherto the Conservatives have interposed the most serious obstacles to this measure, but it is now put forth that this powerful party have recently changed their views on the subject, and finding themselves but equivocally supported by public opinion in the provinces, they are now more disposed to favour any scheme which may promise to give a still further breathing time to the regular and settled Government. The forms required by the Constitution, for any modification of its articles, are of such a strict character, involving great delay in the prescribed deliberations, with the sanction of three-fourths of at least 500 suffrages in the Chamber, that the difficulties in procuring the necessary legal alteration are very great indeed. It is accordingly suggested that a Constituent Assembly should be called to hold its sittings simultaneously with the present Legislative Assembly, and by this means procure the necessary revision of the Constitution. In the meantime France is tranquil and increasing in material prosperity. The custom duties alone will exceed the estimate by about two millions sterling, thereby diminishing the financial labours of M. Achille Fould very considerably. The funds have accordingly felt the effect and have steadily advanced in value.

M. Emile de Giardin has been acquitted by a jury for the alleged libel for which the *Reforme* was suppressed, and this triumph has greatly annoyed the too sensitive French rulers. Prosecutions of the press, both in the capital and in the provinces, for attempts to bring the Government into contempt are tenfold more numerous than during the Orleans dynasty, before and after the September laws. After a fierce and protracted debate the bill for the deportation of the June insurgents to Algeria has been carried by a majority of 416 to 203, and the bill relating to the Garde Mobile has been decided upon by a still larger majority.

The old system of passports, which were in force for one year, has been changed, and passes, in force for one month, are issued to travellers at the usual fee of five shillings. The alteration in some degree facilitates the passage of travellers to and from the continent, as no permits of embarkation are now necessary, but the improvement, if any, is very slight.

New troubles have broken out in Paris. The removal of the trees of liberty planted, as M. Lagrange calls it, after "the honourable" revolution of February, has excited the indignation of the populace, and has been made the pretext for fresh tumults. In the Boulevards and the neighbourhood of Porte St. Martin crowds have nightly assembled, and a collision has taken place with the troops who were called out, in which an officer and some of his men were hurt. General Lamoriciere, who was by chance on the spot, or sent there by General Cavaignac to see what was going on, was recognised by the mob, hooted and assaulted. It is plain that he was very roughly treated, and only escaped from his assailants by taking refuge in a house, whence he made an ignominious exit through the skylight in the roof, and thus probably saved his life.

The Swiss minister in France denies that the number of refugees in Switzerland exceeds 1500, including 150 Poles; and ridicules the idea that Austria need maintain an army of observation of 600,000 men, and Prussia of 400,000 merely to overawe Switzerland. He says that the Federal Government will be strong enough to expel the remaining refugees. Opinions, however, are entertained in many quarters, that Bern and Geneva will be strong enough to oppose this; and Louis Napoleon having himself been a refugee in Switzerland, finds it a difficult matter to quarrel with Austria and Prussia in expelling these men from their last refuge on the continent. It is said that the Socialists of the Saone and Loire have elected M. M. Armand Marrast, Dupont de Bussac, Madier de Montion, and Eugene Sue to replace the representatives convicted of treason by the Court of Versailles.

ROME.

It is stated that the French Government has received by telegraph a despatch, dated Rome, the 20th ult., to the

effect that Dr. Achilli, who has so long been confined in prison by the Papal authorities, is on his way to Paris.

GREECE.

Advices from Athens of the 16th ult. inform us of a serious rupture between the English and Greek Governments, and that relations were totally suspended between the two powers. The British envoy and the admiral had made several demands upon the Greek Government respecting indemnity to certain British subjects, and the surrender of two islands. The Government positively refused to admit the claim. The English admiral granted a delay of 24 hours, but nothing was done, and the English envoy meantime declined the mediation of any foreign representatives, and persisted in his demands but allowed a further delay of 24 hours before resorting to extreme measures.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies met, protested against the British Government's demand, and agreed to support the King. Sir Wm. Parker then declared the whole coast in a state of blockade, as far as regards Greek ships only, and all ships of war under the Greek flag were ordered to be captured. It is said that several had been taken. Accounts had reached Malta that Mr. Wise was proceeding to embark on board the flag-ship with all his staff, leaving the consul to represent commercial interests, also that his house had been attacked and burnt. Latest reports wanted confirmation. Enforcement of the blockade, will, doubtless, bring the Greek Government to reason; such is the general opinion in Paris and London.

RUSSIA.

In Berlin, the Government, in spite of all that we have heard to the contrary, has proved to be completely triumphant. The special articles of the Royal Message have all been carried by decisive majorities—the opposition, instead of totally rejecting, having almost completely sanctioned them. The question of an hereditary peerage has been compromised by an amendment proposed by Count Arnim, to which the Government has signified its adhesion, and this modification limits the number of hereditary peers. The Upper House will not be allowed to interfere with money bills, except by a general vote. The subject of emigration is also modified. With these main exceptional modifications the Royal Message has been sanctioned.—The Government will of course maintain its position; and M. Manteuffel announced in his speech that the King would make no hesitation to swear to the Constitution with the modifications made by the Chamber. All accounts concur in stating that the most profound indifference prevails throughout Germany respecting the election for the Parliament at Erfurt. A very small body of the electors record their votes, and the Germans seem themselves to doubt the practicability of forming an united empire as much as those who are most sceptical upon the subject.

PROSPECTUS OF "THE WATCHMAN."

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

This Journal will vindicate the great principles of Protestantism; but especially that form of Protestantism termed *dissent* or *non-conformity*. The equal civil rights of the several sections of the Christian Church, the support of the Gospel Ministry by voluntary contributions, the introduction of lay agency into all the Councils of the Church, are some of the positions which will be advocated in the *Watchman*. Error and sin, wherever existent, or however high the earthly authority by which they may be sanctioned, will be fearlessly exposed; but party politics will never be admitted in the columns of the above Journal.

The *Watchman* will not be the official organ of any religious community; yet the undersigned will feel great pleasure in inserting brief notices (if furnished) of the progress of evangelical denominations. Especially is it expected that in the absence of a connexional organ, the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, will consider this Journal their medium of acquainting the public with their operations and progress.

Great care will be taken to render the *Watchman* not only unobjectionable, but interesting and instructive as a family newspaper. It is intended that this periodical shall maintain a position equally distant from the airy region of romance and the spiritless monotony of an uninteresting compilation. The following plan of *Departments* has, after much consideration, been adopted.

1. **THE MISCELLANY**—containing original and selected articles—religious, moral, literary, scientific, &c.

2. **THE FAMILY CIRCLE**—in which the duties, responsibilities, advantages, &c., &c., of this most ancient compact will be discussed.

3. **THE GEOGRAPHIC AND HISTORIC**—which will furnish notices of the position, history, habits and customs, &c., of the various nations of the earth.

4. **THE PRESS AND GENERAL REVIEW**—Here the sentiments of the leading periodicals on the great topics affecting the interests of the Church and the world, will be inserted; also occasional reviews of late works.

5. **ECCLESIASTICAL**—or an index of the progress or decline of evangelical Christianity in the world.

6. **THE WATCHMAN** or principal editorial department—containing a faithful testimony for the truth, a solemn protest against the prevailing errors in the doctrines, practice, polity, &c., of professedly Christian Churches; also a review of news.

7. **GENERAL INTELLIGENCE**—containing Provincial, American, British and Foreign news. Special attention will be paid to the proceedings of the Canadian parliament.

8. **THE AGRICULTURAL** department will contain general selections, notices of the latest improvements, &c., in this most important branch of Canadian industry.

By engaging in this enterprise, the undersigned places himself under heavy responsibilities—moral, literary and financial; and he is fully aware that without divine assistance and the hearty co-operation of brethren in Christ and personal friends, those responsibilities will be extremely burdensome.

The *Watchman* will be published every Monday evening, by and for the undersigned.