

gidity itself. In Swedenborg's "Heaven and Hell" there is a curious and by no means uninteresting disquisition concerning the nature of the heat which is commonly received to pervade the latter. Here are a few words in which a sharp sighted man may discover matter bearing significantly upon the present topic:--It is to be observed that the above fire, or infernal heat, is turned into intense cold when heat from heaven flows in, and in this case the infernal inhabitants shiver like those who are seized with a cold fever, and they are likewise inwardly tormented; and the reason of this is, because they are in opposition to the Divine principle; and the heat of heaven, which is Divine love, extinguishes the heat of hell, which is the love of self, and with it the fire of their life, whence comes such cold and consequent shivering, and likewise torment."

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, August 5, 1850.

The Sabbath Desecrated

OR
MAN'S CONVENIENCE VS. THE LAW OF GOD.

With a unity of consent, which very nearly approaches the voice of acclamation, the world admits the peculiarity of the present age. Its immense progress in demolishing the superstructures of other ages and erecting substitutes utterly diverse in character, cannot be questioned, even by those who least favor such movements. That many of these changes promote the real interests of mankind no reasonable doubt can be entertained. Nor should it be deemed anomalous that amid a considerable portion of wheat, some chaff should be found--an ingredient which may remain till other storms arise and hurl it from its usurped position. The introduction or perpetuation of injurious elements into the codes of Legislatures might, however, be expected principally in countries where the clouds of ignorance dim the popular vision, involving the body politic in the grossest errors and absurdities. Of course nothing but "well ascertained facts" could induce us to indulge the idea that the Legislators of enlightened, nay, professedly christian countries, would disgrace themselves by avowing sentiments at variance with the highest authority in the Universe. If, in Legislative Halls we would hear sentiments at variance with the real interests of morals and religion, let us resort to the Capital of some "godless nation" where infidelity is rampant, and the truth of God utterly disregarded. And if from such a position our ears are saluted by the impious sentiments of men of the world, who neither regard, nor profess to regard the real interests of man as an immortal and accountable being, and who glory in trampling under foot the authority of the Christian's Bible and the Christian's God,--we shall feel prepared for such conduct in such a place. But who, we ask, is prepared to hear the dictates of revelation and the interests of religion, and the institutions of heaven, brought down to the level of the world's morality, or treated as mere subservients to the secular interests of a community--and all this too, in the legislature of a professedly Christian Country and by professedly religious men? Such, however, are the sentiments of many who at the present occupy the high and onerous position of legislators in our fair Province; and although we have no desire to mar the usefulness of the "Watchman" by giving offence to political men, as such, yet we cannot in faithfulness to our position on the Walls of Zion, refrain from comment and remonstrance when the paramount interests of man are disregarded.

Our readers need not now be informed that for some months past public attention has been directed to the subject of SABBATH OBSERVANCE, and to secure this most desirable object public meetings have been convened, and numerous signed petitions forwarded to the several branches of the Legislature. At one point these meetings and memorials specially aimed--the abolition of Sabbath desecration in the Post Office Department. The Legislature has discussed the subject, and coolly decided that the demand of the public shall not be granted; but ere arriving at that conclusion, and while the subject was under discussion, Members of both Houses gave utterance to sentiments which, to say the least, deserve severe animadversion from every member of the press in Canada. The position thus assumed for the setting aside of the divine authority deserves some attention.

The reader may enquire at the outset was this position sustained by argument? and if so, on what principle? Unhesitatingly we reply, the position was not established by reasons which in the estimation of any well-regulated mind could possess real weight. The Ministry, we are informed, arrived at the conclusion that Sabbath labor in the Post Office department could not be abolished "without doing injury to the exigencies of the public service." The Hon. Speaker of the Legislative Council contended that it would be "injurious and unjust to the people" to close the Post Office on the Sabbath day; and so far over-stepped his proper limit as to justify Sabbath desecration by a garbled quotation from Archbishop Fenelon's sayings, wherein his Lordship justified the act of dancing, in

modern times. Another member denounced the popular demand for the observance of the Sabbath as "fanaticism," evidently forgetting that nothing was demanded but what God's Word enjoins as man's duty. Another attacked great importance to the convenience of obtaining letters when parties came from the country to Church on the Sabbath day--thus connecting a religious duty and a secular interest, in a manner which God has said shall not be done. "Six days shalt thou labor and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord, in it thou shalt do no manner of work."

The above are fair specimens of the sayings of those members who vindicate Sabbath desecration; and while referring to this subject we may not forget to state that other members nobly contended that God's Word and His Holy Day should be regarded, but unfortunately the majority preferred man's convenience to the mandate of heaven--thus placing themselves under the dread responsibility of legalizing Sabbath desecration!!

So destitute are these assumptions, of the quality of an argument that were it not for the "high places" whence they emanate, we should consider them utterly undeserving even a passing notice. But aware that these sentiments have gone forth to the world and aware too, that many will attach a degree of importance to them which their own merits could not command, we deem it necessary to warn the public against the evil tendency and unsound character of such assumptions. The true question at issue, is--*Shall God's law be regarded and its mandates obeyed irrespective of consequences, or merely when that obedience involves no inconvenience?* Says the majority of our Canadian Legislators, "When obedience can be rendered without injury or inconvenience to the public." Starting announcement! If an association of infidels had indulged in the avowal of such sentiments, we should not feel astonished; but that men who boast of enlightenment by the blessed gospel of the Son of God, should express or entertain such latitudinarian, such unscriptural sentiments, is to us a matter of astonishment and regret. Admit the principle for which they contend and the revealed will of God becomes merely a secondary consideration, depending for its authority on the convenience or temporal interest of men; admit it universally, and morality and christianity will be banished from our world: admit it, and the Sabbath, which for near three-score centuries has been acknowledged one of the Creator's best arrangements, and adapted alike to every age of the world, will cease to be observed as a day of rest. In seed-time and harvest and at sundry other times, the mechanic, the agriculturist, the merchant, it will be found "inconvenient" to "keep holy the Sabbath-day;" and this principle of convenience admitted as a supreme law in one case, will soon in every respect assume the place of "the law of God, revealed from heaven." Is this then, we enquire, a time for those who regard the commands of God on account of their own intrinsic worth, and the claims their author has to obedience,--to relax their efforts to secure the due observance of the Lord's day? Or will any who have zealously sought this object be discouraged by the conduct of our Legislators? We hope not. The greater the difficulties which beset our path, the greater our responsibility and reward, and the more zealous should we be for our divine master. That public sentiment in Canada will discountenance the conduct of our legislators in this matter, we have no doubt; and if the lovers of truth will act with decision, the day is not distant when a decision will be arrived at by our legislators which will secure the observance of the Sabbath, and efface from the escutcheon of our country the foul blot which legalized Sabbath breaking, has produced on our national character. "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a disgrace to any people."

Review of News.

The intelligence per the British Steamer *Canada* is of little importance, the appearance of Cholera in London being the principal item of interest.

The United States present that transition state which naturally attends a change in the Chief Magistracy of a nation or Republic. The New Cabinet is formed--all Legal gentlemen. A movement in the direction of protection and high duties is anticipated.

The Canadian Parliament is to be prorogued on the 9th: so says the *Globe*--pretty good authority.--On the 8th and 9th inst., when the Buffalo corporation and sundry other gent. from that City to the number of 200 or more, are expected to visit our City, and for the reception of whom great preparations are being made--Toronto will doubtless be the scene of a good deal of stir.

Reports from the country are on the whole favorable with regard to the crops; although in some localities the frequent showers which have recently fallen, have done considerable harm. The Wheat crop is abundant on both sides the Atlantic--What a mercy!

Just published and for sale at the Watchman office, "A Charge to Five Ministers, who were set

apart to the work of the Ministry, delivered at the Whitworth Conference, June 9th, 1850, by Rev. W. McClure." 18 p. 12 mo., price 3d each. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

Comparatively few at the present day suppose it wise to leave property uninsured, which is exposed to danger from the devouring flame or the billowy flood. And to parties obtaining policies of insurance it is a matter of great importance to know that should their property be destroyed, their claims will be punctually discharged. To such therefore as desire to obtain a policy from a reliable company we would recommend "The New York Protection Insurance Company," of which Messrs. Manning & Sevell are the Agents for this City. This Company is established on the Banking system now in operation in New York State; its charter requiring a paid and standing Capital of \$200,000, in order to warrant the issue of policies. Parties patronizing this company will find the Agents for this City both punctual and accommodating. See Advertisement.

To increase the facilities of those who desire to provide for the future a great variety of Benefit Associations have been instituted, diverse from one another in many respects, but all securing to members pecuniary advantages against "the day of adversity." To one of this character we wish to direct the attention of our readers, viz--the "Berkshire Health Association." Possessing rare advantages as a Benefit Society, it is entirely free from every other appendage. Its conditions are simple: a party from fifteen to fifty years of age, by paying a premium of from two to six dollars per annum secures as many dollars for each full week during which he may be ill, as he pays for his year's subscription. The benefits accruing to parties beyond this age will, of course, be somewhat less, in proportion to their yearly subscription. As an institute conferring benefit in time of sickness, we consider the Berkshire Association free from all objection. For further particulars, see advertisement in to-day's impression, or call on Messrs Sevell & Manning, General Agents, Mammoth House, King Street.

New Advertisements.

Fresh Arrivals of Paper Hangings. N. R. Leonard, Seltug Off. Shaw, Turnbull & Co. Boots and Shoes. Brown & Childs. University of Toronto. Grocery and Hardware Merchants. Hayes Brothers.

Sons of Temperance.

The following Schedule is published that all interested may be duly apprized of each appointment, that friends may know where to find us on each day, and when to expect answers to their several communications; as all must be aware that letters reaching Toronto during our absence must remain unanswered till the day of return, of which the schedule gives in each case, due information. The want of which, has, heretofore, been the cause of frequent annoyance.

SCHEDULE OF APPOINTMENTS.

August,	Division.	Location,
Thursday 8,	Hamilton,	City of Hamilton.
Friday 9,	-----	Belm.
Monday 12,	-----	Toronto.
Tuesday 13,	Richmond Hill,	Richmond Hill.
Thursday 15,	Whitchurch,	Whitchurch.
Friday 16,	Newmarket,	Newmarket.
Saturday 17,	Holland Landing,	Holland Landing.
Monday 19,	King,	King.
Tuesday 20,	Concord,	Brownville.
Wednesday 21,	Smithfield,	Smithfield.
Thursday 22,	Weston,	Weston.
Friday 25,	Memo,	Memo.
Saturday 21,	Yorkville,	Yorkville.
Sunday 23,	-----	Toronto.
Monday 26,	Brampton,	Brampton.
Tuesday 27,	Olive Branch,	Sizers.
Wednesday 28,	Caledon,	Caledon.
Thursday 29,	{ Churchville & {	{ Churchville, and {
Friday 30,	{ Meadowvale, {	{ Meadowvale. {
	Streetsville,	Streetsville.
September.		
Monday 2,	Springfield,	Springfield.
Tuesday 3,	-----	Cooksville.
Wednesday 4,	Port Credit,	Port Credit.
Thursday 5,	Oakville,	Oakville.
Saturday 7,	Lambton,	Lambton.
Sunday 8,	-----	Toronto.
Monday 9,	Thornhill,	Thornhill.
Tuesday 10,	Yonge Street,	Yong Mills.
Wednesday 11,	-----	Toronto.
Thursday 12,	Ontario,	Toronto.
Friday 13,	Markham,	Village of Mark.
Saturday 14,	Sparta,	Village of Sparta.
Tuesday 17,	Uxbridge,	Village of Uxb'ge
Wednesday 18,	Prince Albert,	Prince Albert.
Thursday 19,	Brooklin,	Brooklin.
Friday 20,	Columbis,	Columbis.
Monday 23,	Whitby,	Whitby.
Tuesday 24,	Chant,	Duffin's Creek.
Wednesday 25,	Salem,	Pickering.
Thursday 26,	Brougham,	"
Friday 27,	-----	Toronto.
Monday 30,	Adhesive,	Niagara.

At the place of each appointment, our friends are requested to make their arrangements, in view of our spending the whole of afternoon and evening of the day named for their respective localities--this will allow time for the delivery of a public lecture illustrative of our principles and mode of action; and also for a meeting of the Division in order to promote the still more rapid, and safe advancement of our honored Institution.

For the public lecture, take notice the afternoon

or evening, as the one or the other, shall be deemed the most suitable. When considered advisable the public meeting may be made a Demonstration, or Festival, and the regalia worn. Let the time not occupied by the public meeting, Demonstration of Festival, be spent in a meeting of the Division, in considering the important questions now on the table of the Grand Division, and to be decided in October next. Other matters of local and general interest also require attention.

Wherever we have occasion to spend a Sabbath, the friends may, as aetotore, make two or three appointments for the public worship of God, that we may proclaim the Gospel, for the establishment of peace on earth, and good will to man.

ROBERT DICK, D. G. W. P.

Toronto, 4th August, 1850.

N. B. Eight or more suitable applicants from any village or neighborhood, will be formed into a Division of our Order, presenting themselves, for that purpose, at any of our Meetings. R. D.

Arrival of the Canada.

New York, July 31st--1 1/2 P. M.

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock this morning. She sailed for New York with 175 passengers.

Cotton has advanced. Flour easier to buy; prices nominal. Corn is dull; 2s lower. Provisions--Beef is exceedingly dull. Mess Pork, more enquiry; Prime attracts no attention. Bacon, some qualities in fair demand for Ireland; better descriptions looking up--Hams dull. Shoulders lively called for.

The *Pacific* arrived at Liverpool at half-past 5 on Wednesday morning, 10 1/2 days from New York.--The *Combra* arrived at Liverpool the day previous at half-past 5, 13 days from New York.

At the latest dates, the American fleet was off Lisbon, but the papers furnish no news with regard to the differences between Portugal and the United States. No doubt exists that hostilities ere this have actually occurred between Denmark and the Duchies. If so, important results are likely to ensue, as a large Russian fleet is off the coast for the avowed purpose of rendering the Danes all the assistance they may require.

The overland mail brings two weeks later advices from China. The commercial treaty between China and the United States has been concluded.

The Cunard Company have determined to commence a line of Screw Steamers, of great size and power, for the conveyance of goods and passengers between Liverpool and New York. The new line will be wholly independent of their present line.

The Queen of Spain has been delivered of a son, who lived only a few minutes.

A difficulty has occurred between Spain and Portugal, in consequence of the marriage of the Queen's sister with Conde Montemolain, the son of Don Carlos. The Spanish minister has protested against this alliance, as a great breach of the Quadruple Treaty.

The loss of the *Vicroy* caused no despondency among the friends of the Galway line--*Patriot*.

ENGLAND.

The proceedings of Parliament are of no general interest. Sir Thomas Wilde has been promoted to the "wool sack." The present Sir Robert Peel has been elected for Tamworth without opposition.

The cholera has broken out in London. Weather and crops are very satisfactory.

Boston Yankee Professors of Biology are exercising their art in Great Britain, but ineffectually.

FRANCE.

The law against the press has been passed by a large majority. It increases the caution money enormously, and stamps are imposed. Every article must be signed by the author.

The financial improvement has been great, and exports greatly increased.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail reached London on Friday.--The dates are Calcutta 1st, Madras, June 8th, China 23rd May.

The political intelligence is of no importance. India was tranquil.

A serious epidemic had broken out at Canton which resembled the yellow fever in the West Indies. It is said to be invariably fatal, and in most cases in about 12 hours.

The cholera was raging frightfully at Cambodia. Disturbances continue at Bakan Island.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The butcher *Jaynau* has been dismissed in disgrace from the Government of Hungary.

By Telegraph, Friday, August 2.

ENGLAND.

The House of Commons have voted £2000 per annum, to the family of the late Duke of Cambridge.

The British Government are about to purchase for £10,000 the Danish forts on the coast of Africa, making the line of their communication and defence complete.

The *London Times* says a letter from Marseilles states that the American Corvette *Erie*, which was anchored there, had on board the Turkish Minister, who was proceeding to Washington.