

tion becomes so faint and the necessity of recruiting their strength for the profits and pleasures of the coming week is so urgent, that they sink into a debilitating lassitude, and say to that gracious Being who calls them to his sacred worship—'Go thy way for this time'—we are indisposed—we will attend to thee at a more convenient season. This disorder attacks many teachers in Sabbath schools. During the time for attendance at the schools, they struggle with the complaint and attend with apparent liveliness; but when called in the evening of the Lord's-day, and on those Sabbaths in which they are entirely at liberty from school engagements, instead of going to the house of God, to set a holy example to their scholars, and to perform one of the first of all religious duties, they remain passively at home, so benumbed and exhausted, as to discover no sign of spiritual feeling.—Among the hearers, there are intermissions in the paroxysms for various periods. Some are seized about every fortnight, or every month, and some either regularly in the forenoon or afternoon, of the sacred day.—The Sabbath palsy, (for I cannot but think this mysterious disease is a species of paralysis) is much stronger when the weather is unfavorable or during the visit of any casual friend. At other times they can, at least outwardly, come up and wait before the God of life and salvation. A cure for this dreadful malady is imperatively called. It is a sure sign of spiritual, and a terrible harbinger of eternal death. As its nature does not yet appear to be fully understood, I would recommend an immediate application to the Great Physician to whom no case is perplexing or desperate. When He cleanses and renews the soul, this malady is entirely removed.—From that hour, the recovered patient cries out, "When shall I come and appear before God?—Before God my exceeding joy. One day in thy courts is better than a thousand: I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

CHINA.

Extract from a letter from the Rev. H. Lockwood, Protestant Episcopal Missionary, dated

Canton, October 27th, 1835.

Though we have not been disappointed ourselves in the views we had formed before leaving America, it is possible that many of the zealous friends of the cause would be, were they to come here. But there is nothing to discourage which has not existed before, and which has not been understood. On the contrary, there is much which ought to encourage us. Many of the representations which have gone from this country, were doubtless penned in too hasty and unguarded a manner. They were the overflowings of an ardent and enthusiastic mind: general conclusions were formed and expressed, perhaps, upon too slight foundations, and may have given rise to erroneous impressions. It is certainly of great importance, that every thing which has such a tendency, should be carefully avoided. No permanent advantage will be gained by having expectations excited which may be disappointed; while, on the contrary, much serious injury to the cause may result from such misunderstanding. While we believe there is little to be apprehended from this cause as yet, we trust we are fully impressed with the importance of being strictly guarded in all our communications on this subject, and of endeavouring, as far as possible, to convey a true and accurate idea of whatever may come within the reach of our observation. The Chinese Repository, published at this place, under the direction of the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, we consider an invaluable publication to all those abroad, who are desirous of obtaining much interesting as well as impartial and faithful information respecting China.

There is at this moment but little doing by the missionaries here in the way of direct effort among the Chinese in the empire. It was the expression of Mr. Gutzlaff, whom we visited at Macao, that we had arrived at rather a dark period. He had been obliged to suspend his operations in printing, on account of the desertion of his Chinese assistants. A deputation of some Mandarins, with an hundred men, had even been sent down from Canton, to search for the traitorous publishers of Christian books. They did not succeed, however, in effecting any thing; and on their return, were overtaken on the river by a

storm of wind, and all except two, were drowned.—Some boys, who were being instructed by Mr. Bridgman, have also left him; and no foreign books in the Chinese language are kept here, except in close secrecy. This unfavorable turn of things has been caused by the appearance of an edict from the Emperor, issued in July last. It appears that some of Mr. Gutzlaff's books had been sent, by certain provincial governors, to his imperial majesty, by which his suspicions became excited. Though he says nothing in the edict about the contents of the books, which, by the way, were a direct attack upon the injustice and folly of the Chinese system of exclusion, he commands a strict search to be made, and a vigilant watch to be kept up, in order to detect and punish as traitors, all who are concerned in making them. It is impossible, he thinks, that any but subjects of the 'Celestial Empire' could have made these books; some of them must be in league with the 'outside barbarians' and such must be carefully sought for and rigorously punished.—*Epis. Rec.*

THE COLONIAL CHURCHMAN.

LUNENBURG, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1836.

KING'S COLLEGE.—Since our last we have perused the debates on the College question in the House of Assembly, as reported in the Novascotian of the 31st ult. and have been much pleased by the tone of liberality which, with one exception, pervades them, and by the just disposition which seemed to prevail in the House not to meddle with what does not belong to them. No one with a candid and unprejudiced mind can rise from the perusal of the 'Memoranda' from which we give further extracts to day, without being convinced that the college at Windsor in its rise and progress, and in every effort that has been made for its advancement, and in all that pertains to it, is the rightful property of the church. While at the same time it is equally clear that all its advantages and all its honours (with the single exception of degrees in Divinity) are free to the youth of every denomination. Perhaps in no one place have the benefits of this institution been more manifest than on the very floor, where the question of its destruction, (for such as respects the design of its founders and the terms of its charter would the union prove) has been lately discussed. Some of the soundest reasoning, the most genuine eloquence, and the most enlightened views, that have ever been displayed in that Assembly from time to time, have been from alumni of King's College. We have pleasure in transferring to our columns the concluding part of the speech of one of these who has well sustained on this occasion, the character of his Alma Mater, and his own. We mean Mr. Wilkins, the member for Windsor.—"To conclude Sir," says Mr. W. "you ought not to force a union if you respect law and vested rights. You ought not to force it if you regard, as I confidently trust you do, the natural feelings and partialities of a large and respectable portion of His Majesty's subjects in this Province. Sir, to the memory of the alumni of King's College every spot is rendered sacred by some recollection of business or of pleasure—there, when life was in its spring, ere cares and disquietudes came over them, they pursued in sweet fellowship the paths of science, or enjoyed friendly communion of soul with each other. They love—they revere their *Alma Mater*, the nursing mother of their minds—they desire to place their children on her bosom—the very tree in her grounds that bears inscribed upon its trunk the names of more than one generation of them, has delightful associations in their minds. And shall it wave over the ruins of the ancient edifice! No Sir—fobid it all that is generous—fobid it all that is just! Ah! well Sir, in that sad event, should it ever happen—may the lines of the poet of the deathless bays be in the heart and on the lips of the sorrowing *alumnus*, whilst his tearful eyes behold that tree, which blooming lives amidst the desolation around it:

"How do thy branches moaning to the blast,
Invite the bosom to recal the past—
And seem to whisper, whilst they gently swell,
Take, while thou canst, a lingering last farewell!"

We subjoin promised extracts from the 'Memoranda respecting King's College' which need no comment.

'As the Institution at Windsor rose in importance, its connection with the Church, to which it was intended to be an handmaid, became more important also;

and accordingly increased attention was given to this connection. Mr. Grenville seemed fully alive to this object; and in a very important letter to the Bishop of Nova Scotia, dated the 5th of June, 1790, acquainted him, that His Majesty was pleased to express his entire approbation of the design; that as a Mark of the attention of Parliament towards the encouragement of Religion and Learning within the Colonies, a sum of £1000 was included in that year's Estimate, and voted by the House of Commons, towards the erection of a College in Nova Scotia. I have also received His Majesty's commands, to consider of further steps to be taken for the promotion of those salutary objects, to which this Establishment is directed. With this view His Majesty has been pleased to declare His intention of granting to this College a Royal Charter. Grants of Land were promised for a permanent endowment, and the Bishop's opinion was desired as to such lands, as might be proper for that purpose. 'And as His Majesty conceives that it will be of the utmost benefit, both for the education of youth and for the maintenance of Religion, within the several Provinces of His Dominions in North America, that the *Ecclesiastical Benefices there*, should be filled by persons properly instructed in the *Principles of the Church of England*, His Majesty has directed me to prepare, and submit to His consideration, a plan for establishing, within the two Universities of this Kingdom, foundations for the maintenance of a certain number of young men, being Natives of His North American Dominions. These persons are to be elected from the College in Nova Scotia, or from any similar Establishment which His Majesty may be pleased to found by His Charter, in any other British Colony in America. They are to be sent to England, to finish their studies at an English University, and are to be entitled to the benefit of such foundations, as I have mentioned, for a certain number of years, at the expiration of which, they will, if properly qualified, be admitted into Holy Orders, that they may supply such vacancies as may occasionally arise in the Ecclesiastical Establishment in British America.'

'The exhibitions proposed by Lord Grenville, were afterwards abandoned, from an apprehension that the most promising youth, whom they would remove to England, might form new connections there, and never return to Nova Scotia.'

'Further grants of money were solicited and obtained, through the same Channels, upon the same grounds, and with the same intentions, until £4000 were allotted by Parliament, in several separate grants to the Building. The Warrant for the Charter was ordered about the year 1792, when the Chief Baron Mc Donald, was Attorney General; but it appears to have been neglected upon his quitting that Office: The attention of Government was then absorbed by the overwhelming events in Europe; and the war with France, in the following year, prevented further attention from Ministers, to the distant object of a College in Nova-Scotia. The Building was however erected and the Institution pursued an humble, but useful course, for the nine following years; closely connected with the Established Church; well known to be so connected; and without any doubt, or disapprobation of such connection. In the latter end of the year 1800; the compiler of these Memoranda, who had been educated chiefly at Windsor, sailed for England. He was entrusted by the Governors of the College, with the contributions of themselves, and a few other friends of the Institution, to the amount of £250, for the purchase of Books, as a foundation for a Library for the College—and he was honoured with a Commission to take any measures, which might be approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury. (Dr. Moore) the Bishops of London and Rochester, (Drs. Porteus and Horsley,) and Scrope Bernard, Esq., the Provincial Agent, to promote the interest of the King's College. Much exertion was made to promote these interests, in various ways, under the very honorable patronage, which was readily afforded. But this exertion was made under the fullest conviction, that the Church and the College were indissolubly connected. The station and offices of the Patrons, under whom that exertion was made, were a guarantee for such connection. That connection was the plea under which assistance was solicited and obtained. Books to the amount of more than five times the sum originally subscribed, were collected and forwarded to Nova Scotia; and a permanent feeling of