

VACCINATION.

MR. EDITOR.—A short time ago I observed a notice given in the public respecting vaccination through the medium of your Star, and I beg to make one or two remarks about the subject, by inserting which in your paper, you will oblige your subscriber.

Many speak against vaccination, because they find that those who were vaccinated are subjected to small pox. It is true that such may have been the case with some, but not with all who were vaccinated; the fact is, if genuine cow pox is employed and proper signs are visible, persons will never be attacked with the small pox.

An experienced doctor assured me that if a person renew his vaccination every ten years, he will never be subjected to small pox, and further he stated that there are different kinds of small pox, one of which is mild and without danger. The matter of this kind may be employed for inoculation, and there will be no danger in employing it.

There is an observation to be made to those who object to vaccination, namely: Some fifty or sixty years ago small pox prevailed extensively, as cholera does at present; but now it is much abated. Therefore I would ask, what is the cause of its abatement? If it is not owing to vaccination, then to what other cause may it be attributed? Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE HAND THAT SAVES US.—Two painters were employed to fresco the walls of a magnificent cathedral; both stood on a rude scaffolding constructed for the purpose, some forty feet from the floor. One of them was so intent upon his work, that he became wholly absorbed, and in admiration stood off from the picture, gazing at it with intense delight. Forgetting where he was, he moved back slowly, surveying critically the work of his pencil, until he had neared the edge of the plank upon which he stood. At this crucial moment his companion turned suddenly, and, almost frozen with horror, beheld his imminent peril; another instant, and the enthusiast would be precipitated upon the pavement beneath. If he spoke to him, it was certain death; if he held his peace, death was equally sure. Suddenly he regained his presence of mind, and seizing a wet brush, flung it against the wall, splattering the beautiful picture with unsightly blotches of coloring. The painter flew forward, and turned upon his friend with fierce upbraidings; but, started at his ghastly face, he listened to his recital of danger, looked shuddering over the dread space below, and with tears of gratitude blessed the hand that saved him. Just so, we sometimes get absorbed upon the pictures of the world, and, in contemplating them, step backwards, unconscious of our peril; when the Almighty, in mercy, dashes out the beautiful images, and draws us at the time we are complaining of his dealings, into his outstretched arms of compassion and love.

PRESIDENT PIERCE.—A correspondent of the New York Observer thus writes of the American President, under date of Feb. 11, 1851: "Invited by Rev. Mr. Noble to preach on the Sabbath, I had taken my place in the pulpit for the night service to deliver my message to a plain and unpretending people, when who should enter but the President of the United States, and with a retinue, not even a friend in attendance, but alone and in the most quiet manner possible, taking a seat in the midst of the people, and listening with respectful attention to the discourse. After service he lingered and conversed with us a short time before retracing his long walk across the plains and up the avenue to that mansion which is the object of ambition to so many of the politicians of America. I mention this circumstance as indicative of the unostentatious habits of the President, who seems to take great pleasure in throwing off occasionally the cares of State, eluding privately into the regular of a friend, and spending a few minutes in unofficial and untrammelled conversation. Or if it be the Sabbath, he ceases as it were to be President, and unites with the people at large in the worship of God. He had twice attended church that day. Nor was there any extraordinary movement or sensation in the congregation to call attention from serious objects. His example in Washington is on the side of religious institutions."

ON GOING TO CHURCH.

- Some go to church just for a walk;
- And some go there to laugh and talk;
- Some go there for speculation;
- Some go there for observation;
- Some go there to meet a lover;
- Some the impulse of a lover;
- Some go there to hear their sins to show;
- Some a stranger's name to know;
- Some go there to meet a friend;
- Some go there their time to spend;
- Some go to learn the preacher's name;
- Some go there to wound his nose;
- Many go there to sleep and nod;
- A few go there to worship God.

Selected by E. M. A.

MASSAGE.—We learn that two Moormen were struck by the electric fluid at the above place during a storm in March and one of them killed on the spot. In April also, during a very violent storm, a Moorman crossing an open plain met with the same fate. Another Moorman was bitten by a venomous snake, a few days since and died in less than twenty-four hours. Anthony Sosny convicted of murder at the last Jaffna Sessions, and Mr. Justice Temple paid the penalty of his guilt on the 13th April. The crop of paddy would have sufficed for the wants of the place but the people foolishly sold a portion of it to some Jaffna speculators, and a scarcity is now feared.—*Examiner*, May 3.

SEWING MACHINE.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, writing from Jubbulpore, states that the American sewing machine has been introduced into the Thug School of Industry. It is perfectly successful. It is used for sewing tent canvass, does the work of twenty tailors, and turns out the stitching fifty per cent. more perfect than human beings could do. We perceive among the news brought by the mail, that a Dane has invented a machine for setting up type, which works to perfection. Thus are two branches of human labor endangered in one year.—*Friend of India*.

DESPOTISM EXPENSIVE.—Austria has increased her indebtedness since 1845 about £34,000,000, mainly in suppressing liberty in Hungary and Italy.

THE INQUISITION.—Father Gavazzi, a reformed Italian priest, has been in America for several months, and is engaged in lecturing in many places upon the abuses and corruptions of Romanism. In a recent course of lectures delivered in Boston, he spoke of the Inquisition and is thus reported: "He argued that the Inquisition not only destroys freedom in religious opinion, but it turns the ministers of Christ from being mild, gentle, pious,—from being 'sheep sent forth among wolves' into 'wolves.' Speaking of the tortures devised by the Inquisition he described one—the water torture—as follows: "In the ceiling of the prison is a large tunnel filled with water. There are the inquisitors, there the executioners—two monks—there the victim, with his hands bound behind him, and cast over a rough bench in the middle of the room; a piece of white linen covers his face and extends to below his neck; he is beneath the tunnel. At the command of the inquisitors the executioner lets on the water; it comes down drop by drop, drop by drop. Soon the linen becomes saturated, making respiration from the mouth and nose difficult. After ten minutes the first question is asked, 'Are you guilty?' and the poor victim, struggling for breath, answers 'I am not.' Another ten minutes the water descends drop by drop, the agony of the victim is increased, and the second question, 'Are you guilty?' The victim grasping and struggling, whispers, 'No I am not.' Again the falling water, drop by drop, for ten minutes more, and the third question, 'Are you guilty?' and the victim suffocated, in his anguish tries to say no; but no sound comes forth because the man has no more life. And this is the Church of Christ. Charity was prescribed by Christ for his clergy, and are you Roman Catholic priests his clergy? No, you are not."

He proved that the Inquisition is in use now in Italy, and closed with an earnest appeal to American Protestants lest it be introduced unawares among them.

BRITISH INDIA.—In 1767, England besides being mistress of a few factories on the coast of Malabar and Coromandel, exercised sovereignty over 4,482 square miles of territory which she had acquired from the nabobs of Bengal. In 1793, more than 30,000 miles of territory, and with a population of nearly 40,000,000 acknowledged her supremacy. In 1813, when the charter was renewed, there were 320,000 sq. miles, with 60,000,000 population, which were increased in 1833 to 460,000 sq. miles, peopled by at least 100,000,000 of natives. At this time about 600,000 sq. miles contribute to the Indian treasury and are managed by the servants of the Company, with a population of about 120,000,000. But this is not all, between Cape Corinor and the Himalaya mountains, and from Bombay to Africa, there is not a principality, state, or province, but is more or less connected with the British empire by treaties, admissions, or her supremacy. These contain about 630,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 92,000,000.—*American Messenger*.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Dr. O'Shaughnessy has achieved another triumph. The Ganges Canal was opened at Bankeo, on the morning of the 5th ult. at half past six o'clock. At a quarter past seven o'clock, a despatch announcing the fact, was forwarded to Meerut. It arrived there at twelve, and at a quarter past one it was in Calcutta. The difference of time is nearly half an hour, and news has therefore been transmitted from Meerut to Calcutta, nine hundred miles, in fifty-five minutes. We take the dates from the *Hurkaru*, and the facts are highly creditable to all concerned. We hope soon to report that the communication with Meerut is instantaneous.—*Friend of India*.

SEAMANSHIP.—The *Madras Spectator* states, that the *Ignis Fatuus*, a vessel of 140 tons burthen, recently arrived in Madras. She was navigated all the way from Australia by her master Captain Rossiter, one mate, and a boy who had never been at sea. Captain Rossiter, judicious, with the exception of his sailors at Adelaide, made the attempt to dispense with their assistance, and effected the passage in forty-five days. The attempt is one of those in which success makes the difference between courage and foolhardiness. Nevertheless, Capt. Rossiter is one of those men of whom England is proud, who holds his life cheap in comparison with the execution of their duty.—*Ibid*.

HE PREFERRED TO DIE RATHER THAN STEAL.—A company of boys in Chicago recently endeavored to force King's person, a little New-England boy, ten years old, to go into a garden and steal fruit for them. On his persisting to refuse to do so, they ducked him in the river, till becoming frightened, they left him to drown. This noble little martyr, though so young, had given such clear evidences of piety, and was so intelligent and consistent, that he had been admitted as a member of the church under the care of Rev. Paul Anderson. At the suggestion of a benevolent New York gentleman, a monument is to be erected to his memory.

GOOD ADVICE.—An American paper gives the following good advice: "Always have a book within your reach, which you may catch up at your odd minutes. Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, if it is but a single sentence. If you can give fifteen minutes a day, it will be felt at the end of the year. Thoughts take up no room. When they are right, they afford a portable pleasure which one may travel or labor without any trouble or encumbrance."—*Selected by Ginnia*.

WHAT A CHILD NEEDS.—A child, with all its senses perfect, requires education and sympathy to complete its education. But what a fitness of meaning lies in the word education; the leading out of an immortal being to the fulfillment of its proper desires; the directing, by moral government, all the faculties, affections, and propensities to right objects, including of course, the due exercise of the organization subservient to them.—*Dr. Moore*; selected by Ginnia.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

Our London dates are slow to March 21st. The news of the war is not of so great interest as it was supposed it might be. We extract from the *Observer*:

"Secret and confidential" despatches laid before parliament put aside all doubt of the Czar's having long cherished the idea of appropriating Turkey. The correspondence shows that he desired the co-operation of the English Government and that it was refused. His plan was to divide Turkey between Austria, Prussia, England and himself, excluding France from any share whatever. He rejects the ultimatum of the western powers, and we only wait the declaration of war. England and France have resolved to trouble no more about their sentiments but to hasten on the embarkation of troops. After being reviewed by the Queen on the 14th of March, the first division of the Baltic fleet—consisting of 23 ships which mount 1326 guns, contain 13,326 men and are of 8340 horse-power—sailed, and intelligence has been since received of its arrival at Copenhagen.

In Parliament, Earl Shaftesbury moved for papers on the state of religious liberty enjoyed by Christians in Turkey. He proved that it was enjoyed to a greater extent in that country than in Russia. The Scriptures were allowed to be circulated there while in Russia every thing was done to prevent the progress of Christianity. Moreover Turkey was constantly making concessions to the Christians and in twenty years had done more to ameliorate their condition than Russia in centuries; and he believed this was the secret of the Czar's animosity. He approved of the policy of our government. Lord Clarendon agreed and said the papers should be obtained. A concession granting further privileges to the Christians had just arrived from Constantinople. On and after May 1st the postage between the United Kingdom and Ceylon, Hong Kong, St. Helena and the Gold Coast will be reduced to 6d. on letters weighing less than 1-2 an ounce; if not exceeding 1 ounce 1s. and so on. The same tariff will apply to Canada, Prince Edward's Island, Bermuda, British West Indies, British Guiana, Bahamas, Belize, Malra and Gibraltar on and after the 23rd instant.

FRANCE.—The loan has been put into the shape of Rentes, and has already been subscribed for by the public. It is proposed to suppress all newspapers but one in each department. Genl. Canroli and the first division of troops for the East left March 19th.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Russians are withdrawing from before Kalafut and marching towards the Schyby. All religious places in the principality except the Greek Church are closed. Passants are harassed to the baggage waggon on account of the secrecy of cattle. The "Vulcan" when at Salsawalp saw 10,000 men at work on the fortifications. Russia is declared in a state of siege. The Russian Baltic fleet is trying to get out of the Gulf of Finland and for that purpose men are employed "blowing up" the ice.

APPLICATION OF A CUREDS PHYSIOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—M. Roulin has lately speculated on what might be the consequence of administering colored articles of food to silk worms just before spinning their cocoons. His first experiments were conducted with indigo, which he mixed in certain proportions with the silkworm leaves serving the worms for food. The result of this treatment was successful; he obtained blue cocoons. Prosecuting still further his experiments, he sought a red coloring matter, capable of being eaten by the silk worms without injury resulting. He had some difficulty in finding such a coloring matter at first, but eventually alighted on *Bignonia chica*.

Small portions of this plant having been added to the mulberry leaves, the silk worms consumed the mixture, and produced red colored silk.

In this manner the experimenter, who is still prosecuting his researches, hopes to obtain silk as serected by the worm of many other colors.—*Med. Times and Gazette*.

RECIPE FOR A LADY'S DRESS.—Let your earnings be attention, encircled by the pearls of refinement; the diamonds of your intellect and truth, and the chain Christianity, your breast-pin charity, ornamented with the pearls of gentleness, your finger rings affection, set round with diamonds of industry, and made simplicity, with the tassels of good humor; let your thicker garb be virtue, and your drapery politeness, let your shoes be wisdom, secured by the straps of perseverance.—*Selected by E. M. A.*

A CHRISTIAN'S FEAR.—In the last instruction that Mary Lyon gave her scholars at Mount Holyoke Seminary she said: "There is nothing in the universe that I fear, but that I shall not know all my duty, or shall fear to do it."

SHIPPING NEWS.

KAYES' ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—April 23—Arrived Brig Letehim, Savimulu, from Colombo and Pamban 20th and 24th April, cargo sundries, passengers Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Anderson, children and servants, Mrs. Hallaway, Mr. J. Toussaint and 6 natives.

Arrived the same day Brig. Ennis Rayman, M. Yanam, from Colombo and Pamban, April 21 and 22, cargo sundries, passengers A. Murray, Esq., and 5 natives.

April 27.—Sailed Schooner Prohanta Maria, Savimulu for Colombo, cargo rice and sundries, passengers 9 native prisoners and 6 penans.

£1 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM Passeyor Bungalow, on the night of 20th April, a Gentleman's SADDLE and Ladies' BRIDLE, nearly new. Saddle of American manufacture and new style.

The above reward will be given to any one delivering them at the Maney Printing Office. May 10, 1854. 2p0

FOR SALE,

A GOOD BULLOCK CARRIAGE AT PANDITERIPO. May 8, 1854. 2p0

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