

numerous, none presented themselves who had been vaccinated under inspection, or at the Canton institution. Of the second, the number was few, but too many to allow of any doubt as to the occurrence. In such cases, with from 50 to 200 eruptions, the fever was slight,—it went off when the eruption appeared, and that desiccated about the 5th day, leaving no marks, answering closely to the real phenomena of the chicken-pox, with which the Chinese are familiar, as occurring after small-pox, or variolous inoculation practiced in their mode. And their general reliance on the security from the practice, has not been shaken by this knowledge, more than it was by our statements.

Written queries were furnished to the Chinese vaccinators, to be put, and answers obtained, in case of reported failure; and inspection was to be observed and enjoyed wherever that was possible, as well as strict attention paid to the rule of inoculating with at least four insertions, leaving two pustules to dry untouched wherever it was possible to do so.

It had then extended to the adjoining province of Keang-se, but again dropped there,—having been met by the hostility of the priesthood, who in that province had a double interest in the preservation of the small-pox, by being much employed in the inoculation after the Chinese method, and in ministrations with their deities, to avert or mitigate the scourge. The breaking out of the scarlet fever, afforded plausible ground of crimination against a practice, which was said to retain the poison in the system, to appear at a future time, in still worse shapes.

In the autumn of 1820, Monsr. Despiaua, French surgeon in the service of the king of CochinChina arrived, bringing a letter from Monsr. Vannier then acting as minister to that sovereign, requesting furtherance to his mission, which was, to convey the vaccine to CochinChina; for which place he departed in February 1821, and succeeded in his object.

Two reports have been made since that of March 19th 1821, copies of which have not been preserved. It may be stated, as a summary of their purport, that the practice has, in the interval, acquired great stability and extension among the Chinese of Canton province of every condition; that it is known to have been conveyed again to Keang-se, as well as to Keang-nan, and Fuhkeen provinces; that it reached Peking, but unfortunately was again lost there; that its anti-variolous efficacy is universally known and confided in; and that its preservation during the period specified has greatly and almost exclusively, resulted from the well adapted system pursued at the institution, and the agency of the Chinese vaccinators; the principal of whom, A-he-quu, (who has been engaged in the practice since 1805,) is a man remarkably qualified for the

business by his cast of judgment, method, and perseverance. He has been encouraged in his laudable exertions by the favorable opinion of his countrymen, and by marks of distinction or consideration which have been conferred upon him by the higher functionaries of the local government. The reports in question also contained a summary of what evidence had presented itself, that the practice of vaccination fails occasionally, however unfrequently, in affording a perfect security against the occurrence of variolous disease, though still modified and mitigated in character by the previous experiment.

December 26th 1832.

A. P.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MALACCA.—The population of the district of Malacca, including town and country, is computed to be above 25,000; of whom two thirds live in the town of Malacca and its vicinity; and it consists of Chinese, Malays, Arabs, Klings or (Malabars), Portuguese, Dutch, and English. But the Chinese constitute considerably more than one third of the aggregate population of the district.

The acting Principal of the Anglo-Chinese college, the Rev. Mr. Tomlin, has very obligingly furnished us with accounts of the *Chinese and Malay schools* at Malacca, down to the 11th of March 1833; and of the *Iudo-Portuguese schools*, to October of the preceding year. These schools are supported by charity, and contain between six and seven hundred children. The accounts of the Malay and Portuguese schools must

be deferred till the publication of our next number; concerning the Chinese schools, Mr. T. thus writes:—

In giving a report of our labors here during the present year, we are still unable to communicate any very cheering intelligence of much apparent fruit of them, or to speak of any remarkable change going on around us. However, we are thankful that we can say the same means are in operation, and the same labors are carried on as heretofore, which if steadily persevered in with faith and prayer, will at last, through the Lord's blessing, change the surrounding wilderness into a fruitful field. The good seed is daily scattered around us, and though some of it may fall amongst thorns or on stony ground, yet not a little falls upon what may reasonably be thought a genial soil—the hearts