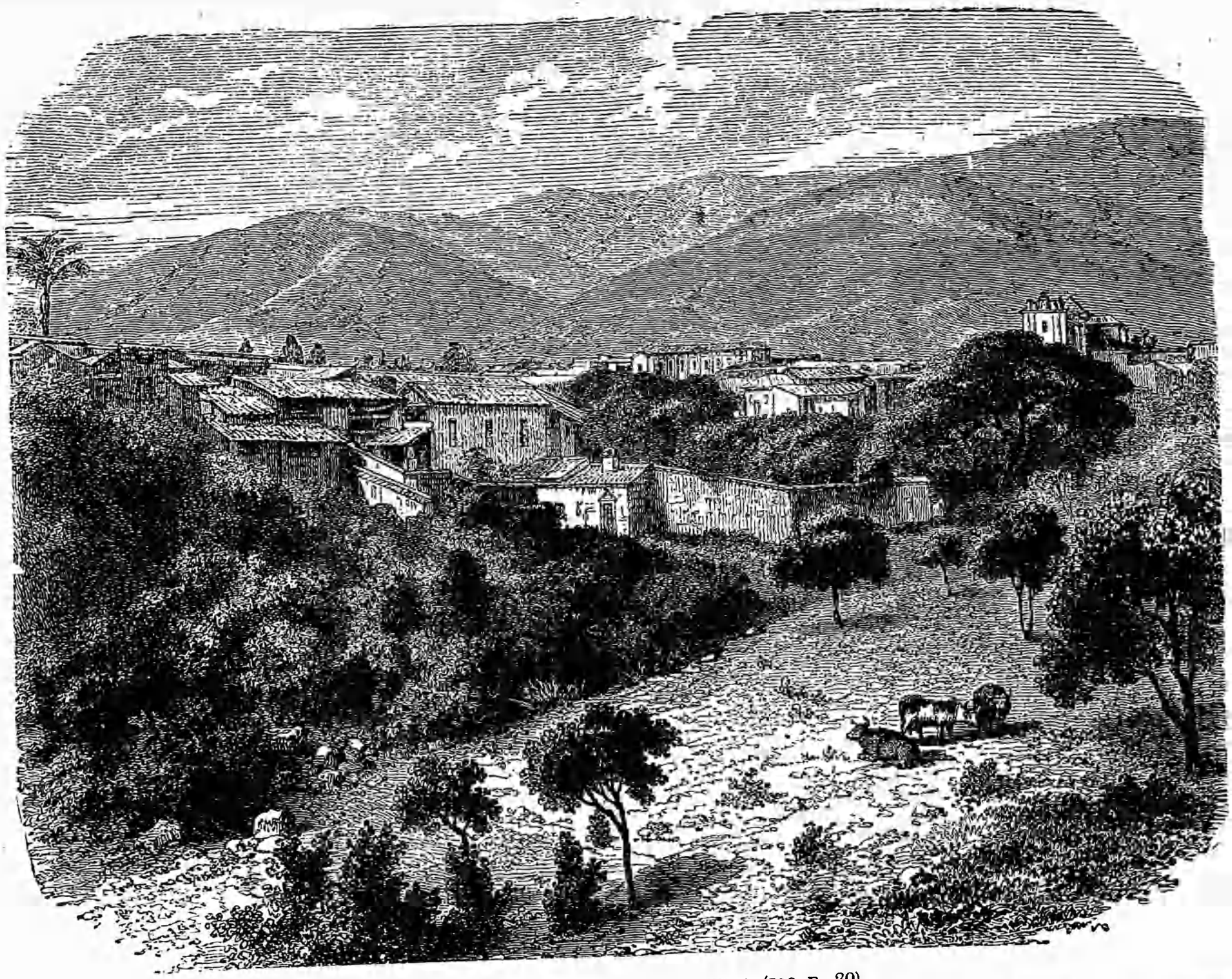


CARACAS, THE CAPITAL OF VENEZUELA (see P. 20).

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JANUARY 1, 1879.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

"Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain: that whatsoever ye shall ask of the Father in my name, he may give it you."

JOHN XV. 16.

THE above words, spoken by our Lord to His disciples, and through them to all His servants since, will derive additional force if we remember the circumstances under which they were spoken. They form part of that wonderful address which our Lord delivered to His sorrowing friends after the institution of His Supper, after the departure of Judas from the table, and on the evening preceding his apprehension and deliverance into "the hands of the chief priests and the scribes and the elders, to be killed." Doubtless many things to which their ears listened were dark and mysterious at the time they were uttered. But with all these things was given the sure promise of the Spirit, who was to bring all things to their remembrance, whatsoever He had said unto them. And there can be no doubt that their power to endure unto the end those trials and persecutions which afterwards befell them in the work of preaching the Gospel, would be largely sustained by the

Spirit's remembrance in their hearts, of those precious things to which they were now listening. The passage is true for all Christ's servants to the end of time, and whether our lot is cast as His people, and as workers together with Him in the Mission field, away from home and country and friends; or among the teeming populations of our own large towns in England; or in the work, it may be, of organizing and directing our noble Societies; or, again, in the more difficult task of bearing some life-long sorrow; or still more difficult even than this, to be called upon to bear both the burden and to do the work, our consideration of these words will, I trust, be found not unprofitable to all who read these lines. May we all remember that it is only as His message is spoken home to our hearts by the masters of assemblies and from one shepherd that we can say of them, "they are spirit and they are life."

There is precious truth in these words for workers for Christ; there is precious truth also about their work.

"Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit." In Luke x. we read that when the Seventy returned and told their Lord of the success which had been vouchsafed to their mission, and when He promised them further power, and "nothing shall by any means hurt you," He added, "Notwithstanding in this rejoice not, that the spirits are subject unto you, but rather rejoice because your names are written in heaven." Experience teaches that this mode of addressing them was wise as well as "very full of comfort." When a man faces the world with a message which stirs up all the "enmity of the seed of the serpent," with a message of truth about itself, its character and destiny, with the whole truth about God and His salvation—and when that world rises up in arms against the messenger, or when personal sorrows, unknown, perhaps, to our nearest friends, threaten to overwhelm, proving a kind of laboratory in which we test and try to the uttermost the word of truth, then our personal interest in Christ, then our real relationship by faith, is a matter of the highest moment, and forms the strongest support under trying circumstances, and against all the power of the enemy. Often when the great Apostle writes of his sufferings and his

joys, he gives unmistakable evidence that the Spirit dwelt within him, and was bearing witness with his spirit that he was a child of God. In his last epistle to Timothy, when, like a sacrifice, he was ready to be offered—when, like a vessel waiting for the tide, the time of his departure was come—when, like a soldier, he had fought the fight—like an athlete, he had run his course, and—like a steward, he had kept the faith—he could look forward with unwavering faith to the crown of righteousness laid up for him in heaven. The conclusion of the matter, then, is this: that if we would fight, and, fighting, conquer, our best security is "knowing, brethren beloved," our "election of God."

Another truth about the workers is, that they are ordained to bring forth fruit. How much there is in this chapter said about fruit bearing! The fruit of which our Lord speaks here is that fruit of the Gospel which would undoubtedly follow its faithful declaration. Thc three thousand on the day of Pentecost; the "great company of the priests who were obedient to the faith;" the eunuch from Ethiopia; Cornelius the centurian; the Gentiles, who were fellow-heirs with the Jew; the Churches, which soon multiplied in Judea, Asia Minor, Macedonia, and Achaia, Rome, and Alexandria; all the sheep who have heard the voice of the Good Shepherd, and have obtained eternal life, in every age of the world since, and in every clime; the results of Missions to our own land; the results of the Missions that have gone out into other lands during this century; all gathered from east and west, north and south; from the snows of North-west America, the plains of Africa, the wilds of South America, India, China, and Japan; in sbort, all who should believe in Christ through their word. This is the fruit to which our Lord referred; this is the fruit which they were ordained to bring forth. What a position, then, is ours! Had not Christ chosen us we should never have chosen Him. Had He not been beforehand with us we should never have known Him, "His purpose and grace," especially connected with our testimony, (see 2 Tim. i. 8, 9), "which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began."

But I proceed to notice, in the second place, what is said about

our works, "and that your fruit shouldremain." We remember the story of the painter, who, in reply to some inquiry respecting his devotion to his art, said, "I paint for eternity!" Alas! he did not understand the matter, because a day is coming when all the works of man shall be burnt up; but if we are made instrumental in the conversion of souls, this is work that shall abide. "If any man's work abide which he hath built thereupon," *i.e.*, on the one foundation, "he shall receive a reward" (1 Cor. iii. 11—14). "And they that be wise" (margin, *teachers*) "shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever." (Dan. xii. 3.)

And here, perhaps, it may not be out of place to remind ourselves of the necssity of watchfulness, that this fruit which we are the means of bringing forth should be that of the Spirit wrought through us. How much disappointment many earnest men might be saved, if they would think of this! How much wood—hay—stubble!—do good men often build *upon*, not into, the one foundation! And this is only "fuel for burning," and the builders suffer loss!

Try at the present day many popular preachers by the test of the word Grace—the everlasting covenant, the Suretyship of the Lord Jesus Christ; try their views of man, his character, ability; the world, its condition—one of condemnation—first of killing, and ever since of rejecting the Lord of Glory: its destiny, destruction by fire, as truly as the Old World was destroyed by a flood! Look at the general departure from revealed truth at this day in all sections of the professing Church, and more and more should workers be led to ask whether their success (so called) is such that it will "remain."

But I must briefly notice the very striking words which form the last clause of the verse: "that whatsoever ye shall ask of the Father in my name, he may give it you." At first sight we may hardly see the connection, and yet there is a very close one. "He who prays best labours best," is a well-known proverb. Prayer and work are beautifully interwoven in the service of Christ's disciples. If St. Paul "bowed his

knees to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ," on behalf of his Ephesian converts, he could also say, that he was "pure from the blood of all men," that he had kept back nothing that was profitable, and "had not shunned to declare all the counsel of God." What a mystery we find prayer to be sometimes! Perhaps we learn as much from unanswered prayer as from prayer that is answered. Those who pray as workers for Christ will seek more and more to know what they ought to pray for. We pray not as mere enthusiasts, or philanthropists, but as those who have the mind of Christ, to whom the secret of the Lord is revealed, and who are made to know His covenant; who go upon the old Puritan lines of purpose, covenant, and promise. Thus we shall not "fight as uncertainly," nor as "one that beateth the air," but we shall know when as instruments we are laid aside, God will have fulfilled His promise not to leave us till He hath done all that He had spoken to us of.

To conclude, in an address which I wrote a few years ago for the readers of this Magazine, I made a remark in reference to the unusual tide of prosperity which was then flowing over our land. All is changed now. Commercial disaster, the ruin of many houses of business, poverty in its worst forms filling the homes of our working-classes with hunger, cold, and nakedness, is all too apparent; but shall the children of God therefore relax their efforts for His kingdom? Shall we retrench in God's cause first? Shall we act with the blind wisdom of the world? I trust not. Let me remind you of those Christians in the Church of Corinth, "How that in a *great trial of affliction*, the abundance of their joy, and their *deep poverty abounded* unto the *riches* of their liberality."

D.

DRYPOOL VICARAGE, JAN. 1, 1879.

LETTERS.

THE following letters have been received from abroad since our last issue:—The Revs. R. Langbridge (*Oct.* 15), G. P. Quick (*Oct.* 23), J. Midgley (Pernambuco, *Nov.* 13), W. T. Duke (*Sept.* 28), W. H. Lloyd

(*Oct.* 10), F. N. Lett (*Nov.* 1), J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (*Nov.* 15), W. F. Satchell (*Nov.* 18), Messrs. Theobald and Co. (Monte Video, *Nov.* 16), and Mr. J. S. Robertson (*Oct.* 22).

BUSINESS.

THE Monthly Meeting of the Committee was held on the 10th ult.

The Committee received with great regret the resignation, in consequence of ill-health, of the Rev. T. F. Thiselton-Dyer, Association Secretary.

A large amount of important correspondence was submitted and received the careful attention of the Committee.

Next Meeting will be held (D.V.) on the 14th inst.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 5th and 19th ult.

Total amount received during the month of November was 671*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

Next Meetings will be held (D.V.) on the 9th and 23rd inst.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

INSTEAD of the information which usually comes under this head, we desire to address a few words of affectionate greeting to all our friends at the opening of a New Year. Various are the thoughts which crowd upon our mind as we look back upon the past twelve months, in the hope of deriving comfort from the thought that our labours have not been in vain in the Lord.

We first think of our fellow-workers, and are at once reminded that some who began the year, like ourselves, full of hope, and zeal, and earnestness, have heard in the midst of their labours the message, "The Master is come, and calleth for thee." Yes, that voice which year after year in a foreign land spoke so earnestly to fellow sinners of the love of Christ, and of His blood which "cleanseth from *all* sin;" who, whether in the pulpit

or by the bedside of the sick, in words of tenderness and affection exhorted his hearers not to "neglect so great salvation," but to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and be saved, that one has obeyed the summons, he has put off his earthly tabernacle, and is now in the presence of the King, and sees him in His Beauty. Would we wish him back? Nay. But the flock? The Lord will provide.

That familiar handwriting which year after year covered the collection sent up, oft-times accompanied by a word of encouragement, at the close of the year we miss it, and a strange, though loving hand, remits the collection found so carefully gathered together ready to be transmitted at the proper time. But where is the loving worker? She, too, has heard the same summons, and is now with Jesus, which is far better. Would we wish her back? Nay. But the Association? The Lord will provide.

That one who, whenever absence from a very onerous and important post would permit, was to be found at the Committee Board ready to give the benefit of his experience and judgment in the various matters submitted to the Meeting; who to look at, humanly speaking, was likely to be spared for many years; how is it that he no longer attends the Committee Meetings? He too has obeyed the Divine summons. Would we wish him back? Nay. But the Committee? The Lord will provide.

Such are some of the thoughts, and solemn ones they are, which occupy our mind as we contemplate the past year. They speak to us as no other voice can speak. They tell us in unmistakeable language that in the midst of life we are in death. They tell us that it behoves us to work while it is day for the night cometh when no man can work. They tell us too that our summons may come likewise when we least expect it. But they also speak a word of encouragement. They remind us of that voice from heaven which the beloved Apostle heard in Patmos—"Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."

We then think of our failures, deficiencies, and errors, and

oh! how much there is in these to make us humble and watchful over ourselves, and to cause us to work more prayerfully than we ever have done.

We think of deliverances vouchsafed to those who are working in the midst of the dark places of the earth: who labour day after day as it were with their lives in their hands, and we rejoice and give thanks for past mercies and pray for a continuance of the same.

We think of those who have traversed the ocean to return to their work, or to enter upon fresh labours for the Master, and we give thanks to Him who holds the winds in His fist and the waves in the hollow of His hands, that He has guided them in safety to the desired haven.

We think of the success which has attended the efforts of those working amongst the once dreaded and despised inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego; and when we hear that superstitious and degrading customs and demoniacal yells have given place to songs of praise and the comforting rites and simple worship of the Christian Church; when we hear of natives meeting together in their own wigwams for prayer, and in their own language earnestly pleading for "strength to overcome the power of sin," we thank God, and take courage, and say, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us; we will trust Him to bring to pass still greater things."

We think of all those who, without any other reward than the consciousness that they are working for the Master, labour for the Society at home; to whom, under God's blessing, is due the yearly increase in the Society's funds. We know how much self-denial and how much bodily and mental exertion must be called into exercise to bring about these results, and we thank God that He has raised up such an efficient staff to take an interest in the advancement of His cause in South America.

Lastly, we think of our Prayer Union, and the monthly subjects which have from time to time ascended to the Throne of Grace; and as we read over each one and recognise this opening, that labourer, that noble donation, sent in answer to prayer, we enter somewhat into the wondrous faith that sustained the sainted founder of the Mission as he breathed out his last

prayer: "Let not this Mission fail, though we be not permitted to labour in it, but graciously raise up other labourers who may convey the saving truth of the Gospel to the poor blind heathen around us. Hasten the time when it shall be said, they are a people prepared of the Lord." P. W. S.

WE beg to remind our friends of the Special Meeting for Prayer and Praise, notice of which was given in our last number, and affectionately invite them to be present at 11, Serjeants' Inn, on January 9th, at noon precisely. The Lord Bishop of the Falklands will deliver the address.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

A LETTER written to his daughter in England, by the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, *en voyage* for Valparaiso, has been placed at our disposal for publication.

The graphic description of scenery in the Straits of Magellan, and the friendly encounter of the crew of the disabled "Kate Kellogg" with Fuegian natives will, we are sure, be perused with much interest by our readers.

"This is the first opportunity we have had of writing to you since we left Sandy Point, and as I did not write much about the Straits from thence, I will now give you an account of our passage through them.

"We entered the Straits at about nine o'clock in the morning of Monday, September 23rd. The day was bright and fine, and we all kept on deck as much as possible, to see what was to be seen. In the large open space, between the first and second narrows, we saw a whale. He only rose once or twice, just above the surface of the water, and then disappeared altogether; so we did not see very much of him. At seven in the evening, when it was just dark, we reached Sandy Point. There were lying at the anchorage the Chilian corvette, 'Magallans,' and the hull of the sailing vessel, 'Kate Kellogg.'

"Soon the Chilian Fort officials came off to receive us, and with them Mr. Dunsmore, the British Vice-Consul, whose acquaintance we had

made on our journey home last year. Though he was very busy on board, and had but an hour or two to finish all that had to be done, he made time to tell me about the behaviour of the Fuegians at the wreck of the 'Kate Kellogg.' This ship met with bad weather at the south-west of the Fuegian Archipelago, lost her masts, and, I believe, struck a rock. At any rate, her hull was not much damaged, but she was left with nothing but the stumps of her masts to thread her way through a perfect labyrinth of islets and rocks in a narrow channel. By God's blessing on the able seamanship of her captain and officers, she was brought into Melville Sound, where she found an anchorage in lat. 54° 17′ South.

"In some way—I think by means of one of her boats—she managed to send word to the Chilian Governor at Sandy Point of her dangerous position. The Chilian authorities promptly and kindly sent off the 'Magallans' to assist her, and Mr. Dunsmore went in her to the wreck. I think I understood Mr. D. to say that the 'Magallans' was with the wreck a week before they were able to start again for Sandy Point, taking the 'Kate K.' in tow. By careful management the Chilian corvette succeeded in bringing the 'K. K.' through a good many narrow and intricate passages safe to Sandy Point. But what Mr. Dunsmore wanted to tell me was this: that during the whole time the two vessels were in Melville Sound, both before and after the "Magallans" came, the Fuegian Indians never offered the shipwrecked crew the slightest molestation. Three large canoes, with a number of Indians, first came to them. They were treated kindly by the captain of the 'Kate Kellogg.' As soon as they came alongside they called out, 'Mr. Bridges! Mr. Bridges!' Some of them were allowed to come on board, and were given biscuit, &c. On a book being offered them by way of experiment, they opened it, held it as though reading, and then altogether sung the tune of the Hundredth Psalm to some words of their own which the Englishmen could not understand. The captain of the 'K. K.' gathered from this and their mention of Mr. B. that they had often been at our Mission station at Ushuwia, and he wrote two letters to Mr. Bridges, asking for assistance, which he gave to the natives. They took them, and next morning, as only two canoes appeared, the captain inferred that the third had started with his letters for Ushuwia. The other two remained by the vessel all the rest of the time. The Indians brought skins, fresh fish, and other things to barter, were very often on board the ship, and never stole anything the whole time the 'K. K.' or the 'Magallans' were there. This seems to have struck everyone in the two ships very forcibly, as the Indians had always before had the character of being great thieves. This and other incidents have evidently made an impression upon the authorities and people of Sandy Point very favourable to the Mission. Mr. Dunsmore took a good deal of pains and trouble to tell me about it, and the interest he has always taken in the Mission is plainly increased.

"It may seem at first sight to you but a small thing that the Indians

should not steal, but when you think of it in comparison with their former habits it shows a very great improvement in them. At the Bournemouth Meeting, in the house of Admiral Sir J. Sulivan, last March, after I had read a letter written to me by Mr. Bridges telling of the honesty of the natives during the previous hard winter, Sir James rose and said that this point was of great importance as showing the reality of the work of the Mission, and its influence on the Fuegians, for that when he had been in the 'Beagle' surveying the Straits under the late Admiral Fitzroy these Fuegians had proved such thieves that in order to avoid the trouble which arose whenever any of them came on board, it was found necessary to issue an order forbidding the officers to allow any of them even to come up the side of the ship.

"We learnt also at Sandy Point that Mrs. Hendrichson's husband, after having been once wrecked himself on the shores of Tierra del Fuego had started a second time to recover what could be recovered from the wreck of the 'Hazeltine' on Wollaston Island, not far from the Beagle Channel, where the Mission Station is.

"About half-past ten at night we left Sandy Point. Next morning I got up at five, being anxious to see the narrow rocky part of the Straits, which we were to reach at about that time; but on going on deck at about 5.30 to see where we were, I found we were but little beyond Cape Froward, so went below again for a time. At about 8.30 we were approaching Crooked Reach, the most beautiful part of the Straits. It was a beautiful sunny morning, not a ripple on the water. The mountains on each side of us were not altogether covered with snow, as they were last year when we came through, but had large patches of it; here and there in other parts there was a thin covering of grass; here and there groves of trees, which seemed to climb up and cling on to the most precipitous places. Sometimes we looked up little creeks with dark rocks close to the water, coloured yellow, purple, and green, with lichens and weeds, and grass and trees higher up; but in most places on the right hand, on the Patagonian side especially, the rocks rose straight out of the water several hundred feet high. Then as we drew up to Crooked Reach, it seemed as if we were steering into a deep bay without any outlet to it. There were rocks and mountains on each side, and a great bold rocky mountain standing out of the water directly in front. By this time every one had come on deck, and we went to the bow of the steamer that we might have a good view of all the beauties around us.

"We were dashing through the smooth water at a fine rate, frightening up every now and then flocks of ducks and divers, and a few penguins, which either flew and flapped away right and left, or else dived under and then popped up their heads only to take another dive, and so on again and again till they thought they were safe. Every two or three minutes a number of small seals would be seen swimming out of our way, diving and jumping as if they were half afraid and half curious to see what we

were like, as we came rushing through their quiet haunts. Above and around us flew multitudes of gulls and Cape pigeons, to the great delight of the children.

"As we got nearer to the great rock ahead, the scene became lovely beyond all description. This rock stood up bold and commanding, with a rough mantle of green shrubs and grass, but scantily covering his dark sides, and a snowy cap on his massive head. His feet seemed to be frozen to the ground, for the light on the water at the base looked just like a mass of ice encircling him. He seemed to say, 'Here I stand, and you can't pass me.'

"On the right of him there was a bay of smooth shining water, leading through rocks, and crags, and wooded hills, up to a green valley, stretching far away between the mountains, till it rose up to a snow-covered monster in the distance.

"On the left of the big rock ahead there opened out gradually a fine reach of water, with a long vista of rocks, and mountains, and snow, in the distance, into which we steered, between our big friend and another or two not quite as large on the opposite side, and so close that an athletic sailor used to 'chucking' biscuit might, as the saying goes, have 'chucked' one on to each rock as he stood on board.

"For ten minutes or so before we came to this point, we could see into the bay on the right, and the channel on the left, both assisting to throw into bolder relief the great rock in front. Once a cloud or two came over head, and a breeze ruffled the water in the open channel, whilst the sun still shone on the smooth bay, and lighted up the tops of the mountains.

"I think it was the loveliest scene I have ever looked upon. One thought continually filled my mind. If God has made such beautiful spots in this sin-stained earth, what must heaven, His abode of holiness, have in store for those who are washed in the Saviour's blood, and sanctified by His Holy Spirit.

"You may be sure we did not linger long over breakfast that morning, but soon came on deck again to see the beauties of the long narrow reach up which we ran for some hours. I think it is called English Reach. Soon we came in sight of one glacier, a great snowy mass, filling up a deep mountain valley, ending in what the bright sun showed us was a precipice of blue ice. There were deep cracks in it where the blue ice showed. We longed to walk into the cairns they must have formed, and to see the light on and through the clear ice. Several more glaciers soon appeared as we passed different promontories. One or two of them were very large, and one in particular wound its way through the turns of the valley, from the top of a high mountain down to the water's edge, in a wooded grassy creek.

"The Captain showed us Fortescue Bay, where he had often taken refuge in the storms, which drive with awful force through this now smooth and sunny spot; and Playa Pardo Cove, where once he (Captain Bax),

having to take an old worn-out steamer the 'Hector' (not one of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's fine ships) through the Straits, had run in. A storm was driving down the reach, against which this old tub could not make head. Everything battened down, the sea was dashing over them, and they were in imminent danger of going on to the rocks. Such charts as Captain Bax had showed no harbour near, but he had seen in the *Illustrated London News* a picture of the 'Nassau' at anchor in Playa Pardo Cove close at hand. He thought, as a last chance, he would try to take refuge there. Calling his officers and crew together, he told them of his determination, and to be all ready in case of the ship striking as they entered. A good look-out was placed at the bow, and they made for the entrance. As they were going in the look-out man sung out, 'A rock on the starboard bow!' and they just had room to steer between it and the larger rock which shelters the bay. They got in safely, and were as quiet and steady as in a dock, and that in a few minutes after leaving a raging sea in the channel. The bay was so small and deep that they had to send a boat with a rope to make fast the ship to the trees on shore, and there they lay all night till the storm had passed, made fast at one end to a tree, at the other to a rock, in perfect safety, and the next morning had to send out the boats again to loosen the ropes and to turn the ship round before they could stand out, so small was the bay.

"Further on the channel widens, and at one point an Indian canoe came out, flying a red pocket-handkerchief as a signal that they wanted us to stop. As the steamer came near them, the whole of the passengers and such of the crew as were not on duty crowded to the side of the ship to see them. There were in the canoe a man and his wife. The wife sat in the stern and steered with her paddle. There was also an old man baling the canoe, and two or three children. The canoe was not shaped like those which the Indians of Mr. Bridges' tribe made for us, but was flat at the sides and ends. They were all dreadfully dirty, their hair matted together, and their bodies partly covered with skins thrown loosely round them. But the woman had a pleasant smile when anything was thrown out to the children. The man seemed not to be wanting in intelligence.

"How we longed to be able to tell them of a Saviour, and to enable them to have the bodily and spiritual comforts and blessings which the true knowledge of Him always conveys. If this is to be done, you and all the young people in England must use your best efforts to send out the missionaries to teach these poor heathens. Many more are needed to reach those other tribes far away from Mr. Bridges. Much more money will be required to support them. I hope you and L—— will fill your cards and boxes, and, above all, often pray to the Saviour of sinners to send out His light and truth to those dark places of the earth.

"I have some more to write about Mr. Bridges' Indians, but that I must leave to another letter."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

THE acting chaplain sends the following account of his work at this station during the month of October :—

"*Rosario*, 1*st November*, 1878.

"During the month past I have been occupied with the duties of this chaplaincy.

"There has been a great deal of sickness prevalent, and appearances do not forebode a healthy summer for this city.

"We have had a good attendance at church on the part of the congregation, and I noticed an increased number of communicants.

"I have had the great pleasure of a visit from Mr. Quick on his journey from Chili to Brazil. He preached twice, and addressed our Sunday-school, and I felt quite sorry on his leaving that his stay with us was so short.

"Our present arrangements are as follow :—Divine service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Holy Communion on the first Sunday of each month. Children's service and examination on the second Sunday. Choir practice, Thursday evening; Junior ditto, Wednesday afternoon. Sunday-school at 2 p.m. Number of children, 53 ; teachers, 5.

"Library—Number of books, 342, including books sent by Mr. Barnes, of Plymouth, to Mr. Coombe shortly before the latter's death, and now entered on library, of which I have made a new catalogue.

"I find also a parcel of books forwarded by you from Mrs. Ditmas, which I shall now add to the library.

"I shall take the opportunity to remark that our collection of books is more suitable for grown persons than for children, and that fresh donations for the use of the latter would be most acceptable.

"There have been three baptisms during the month.

"Respecting Chaco affairs, I learn that Mr. Webster keeps up service every Sunday, and that he has laid the foundations of the church, But the Indians have been making inroads, plundering the colonists' animals, and filling them with consternation.

FRANCIS N. LETT, Acting Chaplain."

A Dust-storm in the Argentine Republic.

A GREAT dust-storm has a grandeur of its own. The day has been close and oppressive; towards afternoon a dark leaden colour marks the line of sky on the horizon, and, gradually rising against the wind, assumes dyes of deep purple and brown, as though laid on in broad flat washes, as the painters say, intensifying in colour and assuming fantastic shapes, not rounded as in clouds, but flat, sharp-edged, and metal-like.

There is no time to be lost; urge on your horse. Suddenly the wind veers and comes with a rush, which nearly sweeps you from the saddle; before it is possible to dismount the blinding dust pours overs you, striking sharp against the skin. Denser and denser it drives, the rushing wind bringing with it fragments of dry herbage and the thorn-armed heads of the great thistle, wounding as they strike. In a few moments total darkness envelops everything—not the thin darkness of night, but an impenetrable, palpable darkness, no object being discernible an inch from the eyeball.....

A heavy thunderstorm is also a magnificent scene viewed from the plain, from whence the whole heavens are visible with the horizon. Grand is the gathering and closing of the great thunder-clouds rising from all quarters. A complete wall of cloud alternately vomits fire and floats in an ocean of phosphoric light, which is accompanied by a continuous roar of distant thunder. Now liquid fire like molten metal marks the grand outline of tier upon tier of bulging cloud, then out drops a twisted pillar of electric light, setting its base on the horizon. Anon a huge fireball shoots up, and, splitting, sends serpent-tongued arms in every direction. Pale phosphorescent light in sheets—north, south, east, and west—scarcely dies out in one quarter before it flashes in another, or simultaneously in two or more.

For hours the storm arises thus over the star-bespangled firmament on a hot still night; then suddenly comes a blinding flash, and instantaneously a crash as of the ripping and crumbling of a mountain, a rush of wind and a downpour of rain flooding the ground in an instant. Again and again follow the flash and the thunder—now near, now rolling into distance.

After such a storm the thermometer not unusually drops 30 deg. Fahr. in a few hours as the wind sweeps over the plain from the snow-peaked Southern Andes.—*States of the River Plate*—By Wilfred Latham, 1868.

THE PROVINCE OF SALTA.

JUST now, the chief interest of the colonizing element of the Republic is concentrated upon the Province of Salta. This province lies north of that of Tucuman, from which it is separated by the Rio Tala, and sundry offshoots of the Sierra Aconquija. The only way to reach the province is by uncertain "diligencia" from Tucuman, or by mule. During some months of the year the roads are almost impassable.

The inhabitants are chiefly descended from the ancient Indians who were partly subdued by the Tucas. They are not very dark, but still speak an adulterated form of the old Quichua. They are mostly industrious; but all who can leave the district to try their fortunes elsewhere. Here in Cordoba, there are a good many studying at the university.

The province is said to be one of the richest, with regard to its soil, and its natural productions. But there is very little cultivation owing to the dearth of manual labour. The most fertile parts are the numerous valleys, which lie in between the numerous ranges of Sierras, which intersect the whole province. Some of these reach an altitude of 11,000 to 12,000 feet. It is now some years since Consul Hutchinson, of Rosario, gave a glowing account of the province, predicting wonders from the growth of cotton. But this staple of industry has not succeeded through want of capital.

In 1862, a colony was formed at a spot called Rivadavia, on the banks of the Rio Bermejo. This spot is a few leagues west of the Esquina Grande, close to the boundary of the Gran Chaco. The soil is excellent, chiefly alluvial. But the colony has never properly thrived. According to a return published two years after its establishment, there were 50 families, with about 500 individuals. At the time the colony was started, it was considered an excellent spot for feeding cattle, with an outlet down the Rio Bermejo to the Paraguay. Since 1870 no fresh returns of the colony have been published, but it has dwindled down considerably.

The real riches of the Province of Salta consist in the sugar plantations, and a few vicuna mills. The grape is extensively grown, but the wine does not bear much transport. But to open up the province to immigration, good roads are highly necessary. Then this would lead eventually to the importation of good machinery and implements, of which there is a complete dearth. It must be many years before any results can be obtained from the contemplated colonizing of the lands in this province. Indeed the province of Tucuman, though much more civilized and better

cultivated, has made such poor progress since the opening of the railway communication, that we cannot hope for much good from the northern districts, even if brought within easy reach of the litoral. In many parts of Salta province, malarious and aguish fevers exist during five or six months of the year ; and sometimes, as during the past summer, they become regularly epidemic.

Speaking of colonies, a new one has been started a few leagues north of Cordoba, called Caroza. The immigrants sent thither are chiefly Italians, and though some trouble was at first caused by a few black sheep, who now have been sent about their business, it is hoped that it may turn out a complete success. According to the latest returns (but it must be borne in mind, that exact returns are difficult to obtain), there are 145 families counting about 720 individuals. Of these about 90 are already established upon their concession ; the others are still provided for by Government. Machinery has been put up to irrigate the lands properly. It is to be hoped that the results will be favourable. There are few situations which could rival that of this new colony, which is within two leagues of the once flourishing village of Jesus-Maria, the wealthiest of the old Jesuit colonies in this part of the country.

NORTHERN MISSION.

THE RIVER AMAZON.

MR. DUKE'S recent letters have been unavoidably occupied with the necessary details of housebuilding, clearing, &c. We are glad, however, to know that this will soon be at an end. Meantime, Messrs. McCaul and Resyek, we may hope, have reached the Station, and are settling down to their work.

"*Sao Pedro da Caxoeira, Rio Purus, Sept.* 28*th*, 1878.

"I am still anxiously awaiting Mr. McCaul's arrival. Since writing to you last I have heard no news of him. No steamer has yet reached here this month, owing no doubt to the exceedingly low state of the Purus, which has not yet commenced to rise.

"I shall probably not be able to tell you of our meeting by this mail, but doubtless he will write to you from the point at which the American Steam Navigation Company's steamer returns, should she be obliged to do so.

"At the commencement of this month a carpenter came to me offering his services, which I accepted, only promising employment, however, until

the heavier part of the house building should be done. As his wages are high I don't intend to keep him on longer than is absolutely necessary. We have been considerably delayed by the necessity of re-forming our ascent from the port, up which we found much difficulty in dragging timber for building, cases, casks of provision, &c.

"I have had a cutting made, which considerably reduces the incline. On the slope thus formed are laid balks of timber, like railway 'sleepers,' close enough together to act as steps.

"At the top stands a capstan, roughly made by the carpenter, under Mr. Hounsell's direction.

"By placing sacks, barrels, or what not which may arrive by the steamers, on what is known as an alligator (a sort of sledge, made out of a forked branch of a tree), they can be drawn to the top with ease.

"The new boy, of whom I spoke in my last, has proved himself very useful, working hard every morning with Maniwa, digging, and carrying timber.

"I am having a large space cleared about the house before the rainy season sets in, both for health's sake and that we may have ground on which to plant.

"In time I think we shall be able to produce sufficient cassada for making farinha, maize, coffee, &c., for our own use. Indeed, we ought to buy but little provision except preserved meat, for such times as the forest and river fail us. Cattle can be reared well here, the only difficulty being to clear sufficient space for them to graze upon. Many of the traders here now have three or four cows, and so can have milk nearly all the year round. The plan pursued is to clear a large piece of ground, felling and burning the large timber, then to allow the brushwood to grow for a time; on clearing it for the second time, there grows a crop of what is called 'capini,' a sort of coarse grass, which seems to fatten cattle very well.

"I am commencing to rear pigs, and already have made a pretty good start in the way of poultry, but the latter are difficult to rear on account of the bats and hawks. "W. THWAITES DUKE."

Notes on Caracas.

VENEZUELA.

CARACAS is shut out from the whole civilized world by reason of its isolated position and the few inducements it holds out to foreign residents by reason of the bad accommodation and the enormous price of house rent, and particularly food.

One feels immediately upon entering the city that speculation is unknown to the people; and as to competition, it is never dreamt of.

In Caracas one sees here and there that an Englishman

or Yankee has come down upon the place with some invention—to wit, a steam engine ; but the red hand of revolution has interposed, the inventor has fled, and machinery has stopped and grown rusty with the flight of time. It would scarcely be credited that with all the strides towards improvement made almost single-handed by the illustrious Guzman Blanco, the city is still lighted with oil and tallow, although there are gas-works and proper and abundant connections for supply. The contractor failed some years ago, and, strange to say, there is not enterprise sufficient amongst the Venezolanas to take the undertaking into their own hands ; nor is it probable that this resuscitation will take place unless some foreigner comes to the front.

The churches of Caracas, generally speaking, are square solid structures, and have little to commend them either within or without. Their interior decorations are by no means of the costly type seen in other Roman Catholic countries. Taking the cathedral itself, there are a few good oil paintings and an attractive altar, but sculptures are few and poor. There is no accommodation whatever for seating the congregation. Worshippers either kneel during the service or squat (for it cannot be called sitting) on the floor, which resembles the custom of the Mohammedans. The people are very reverent when they enter their churches, uncovering the head as soon as they enter the threshold of the building. But it is strange to see the variety of different wares which are taken in by passers-by, who, being attracted by the strains of vocal music, accompanied by all kinds of instruments, halt for a moment and go in, cross themselves with holy water, bow before the altar until it is time to retire, when they bow as before, and walk out, but be it noted, they invariably drop some coin into the box set up for voluntary offerings. It is interesting, above everything else, to notice the mixture of races and the endless variety of colour and class, but the turban worn by the coloured women seems to predominate.

Caracas may be justly described as the "city of donkeys," for in no other city of the world is this patient quadruped seen in such abundance and applied to such various uses. At nightfall they go in droves, single file, tied by the head-gear, bearing upon their backs every description of merchandise, which they carry over the mountains to La Guayra, and return on the following evening with the supplies for the city. They need no cruel treatment, but go along quite fast enough to satisfy the driver, who is a perfect stranger to anything like speed. Mules are generally employed to take persons by a short and very steep ascent over the mountains. They are engaged at the *venta*, the rider takes his seat, and provided he does not interfere with the animal, he starts off, taking him direct several miles without any attendant, and when he has set him down at his journey's end, walks into his stable until he is either sent back with another passenger, or allowed to pursue his own course unmolested back to the place from whence he started in Caracas.

G. P. E.



Leamington Association.

THE Quarterly Prayer Meeting of this Association in connexion with the Prayer Union for South America, was held on November 28, at the house of Mrs. Mandell, 38, Clemens Street, Leamington.

The Rev. J. Franklyn, presided, and, with Revs. E. Bishop and H. S. Acworth, took part in the proceedings. The Rev. H. S. Acworth gave information on each topic. There was a good attendance.

SUBJECTS FOR PRAYER.

I.

"That God's blessing may rest upon the Society's work generally in South America, until His way be made known, and His saving health throughout the length and breadth of that vast continent, that heathen, Romanists, and careless Protestants of all nations assembled there, may learn to acknowledge Christ Jesus as their only Saviour."

II.

"That God's blessing may rest upon the Rev. T. Bridges, and all the Mission party in Tierra-del-Fuégo; that the Christianized natives may be confirmed and strengthened in their faith, and by their changed and renewed life prove that the love of Jesus has power to elevate the most degraded."

III.

"That God's blessing may rest upon our missionaries on the Amazon and its tributaries, that amidst the dangers and difficulties by which they are surrounded, they may be continually cheered by His presence; that the minds of the Indians may be prepared by His Spirit to receive the message of His salvation through Christ Jesus, and that the instruction imparted unto Irima during his stay in England, may fit and prepare him to become a teacher to his countrymen, and that God may comfort and sustain the family of the late Mr. Coombe in their late bereavement, and that a successor may speedily be raised up to carry on his important work in Rosario and its surroundings."

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the suggested subjects for special prayer and praise on January 6th:—

1. Prayer for a very special outpouring of the Holy Spirit during the coming year upon all engaged in the work of the Society both at home and abroad.

2. That a right selection may be made in filling up the important post of Association Secretary for the Southern District.

3. Praise for the measure of prosperity so graciously vouchsafed to the Society in its various operations both at home and abroad.

Gleanings.

"REJOICE EVERMORE."—1 Thess. v. 16.

WE should evermore rejoice in the performing the duty of charity; both that which we owe to God, and that which is due to our neighbour.

Love is the sweetest and most delectable of all passions; and when, by the conduct of wisdom, it is directed in a rational way toward a worthy, congruous, attainable object, it cannot otherwise than fill the heart with ravishing delight. And such (in all respects superlatively such) an object is God: He infinitely beyond all other things deserveth our affection, as most perfectly amiable and desirable, as having obliged us by innumerable and inestimable benefits, all the good that we have ever enjoyed, or that we can ever expect, being derived from His pure bounty; all things in the world, in competition with Him, being pitifully mean, ugly, and loathsome; all things, without Him, being vain, unprofitable, and hurtful to us; so that the Psalmist might well say, Who in heaven can be compared unto the Lord? Who among the sons of the mighty can be likened unto the Lord? Whom have I in heaven but Thee? and there is none upon earth that I can desire beside Thee.* He is the most proper object of our love; for we chiefly were framed, and it is the prime law of our nature, to love Him;† our soul from original instinct vergeth toward Him as its centre, and can have no rest till it be fixed on Him; He alone can satisfy the vast capacity of our minds, and fill our boundless desires.

He, of all lovely things, most certainly and easily may be attained; for whereas commonly men are crossed in their affection, and their love is embittered from their affecting things imaginary, which they cannot reach, or coy things, which disdain and reject their affection; it is concerning God quite otherwise; for,

He is most ready to impart Himself, and will not reject any that cometh unto Him; He most earnestly desireth and wooeth our love; He is not only most willing to correspond in affection, but doth prevent us therein, for we love Him (saith the apostle) because He first loved us.‡

He doth cherish and encourage our love by sweetest influences and most comfortable embraces, by kindest expressions of favour, by most beneficial returns, ordering that all things shall work together for good to those who love Him:§ and whereas all other objects do in the enjoyment much fail our expectation, He doth ever far exceed it.—ISAAC BARROW, D.D.

* Ps. lxxxix. 6; lxxiii. 25. † Matt. xxii. 38.

‡ John vi. 37; Ps. lxx. 4; 2 Cor. v. 20; John xiv. 21, 23; Apoc. iii. 20; 1 John iv. 19.

§ Rom. viii. 28; 1 Cor. ii. 9.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

THE work of the few weeks immediately preceding Christmas is as a rule brisk, for we endeavour to crowd into them any places which may for any cause chance to have been postponed, while they have their own special duties like any of the preceding weeks.

We regret to have to announce the resignation of our esteemed friend and fellow-labourer the Rev. T. F. Thiselton-Dyer, on the ground that his health was beginning to suffer from the almost incessant travelling involved in Association work. We are confident that not a few of those with whom Mr. Dyer has had to do in our work will be sorry to read this announcement; and will join with us in prayer that a suitable successor may be found to take up his important work.

In the Southern District the meeting at Hampstead, on December 2nd, was addressed by the Bishop of the Falklands, who was well supported by the local clergy, and we doubt not that his Lordship's presence will give a stimulus to our Association there.

A considerable number of dissolving-view lectures were delivered by Mr. Farmer and Captain Stephens in the metropolis and its suburbs.

Sermons were preached or Meetings held at Busbridge, Shackleford, Christ Church, Ramsgate, St. Simon's, Southsea, Clevedon, Weston super-Mare, Brighton. Beckenham, and Chipping Campden. Of these, the first two are new openings and seem likely to lead to other places being enlisted in the neighbourhood of Godalming.

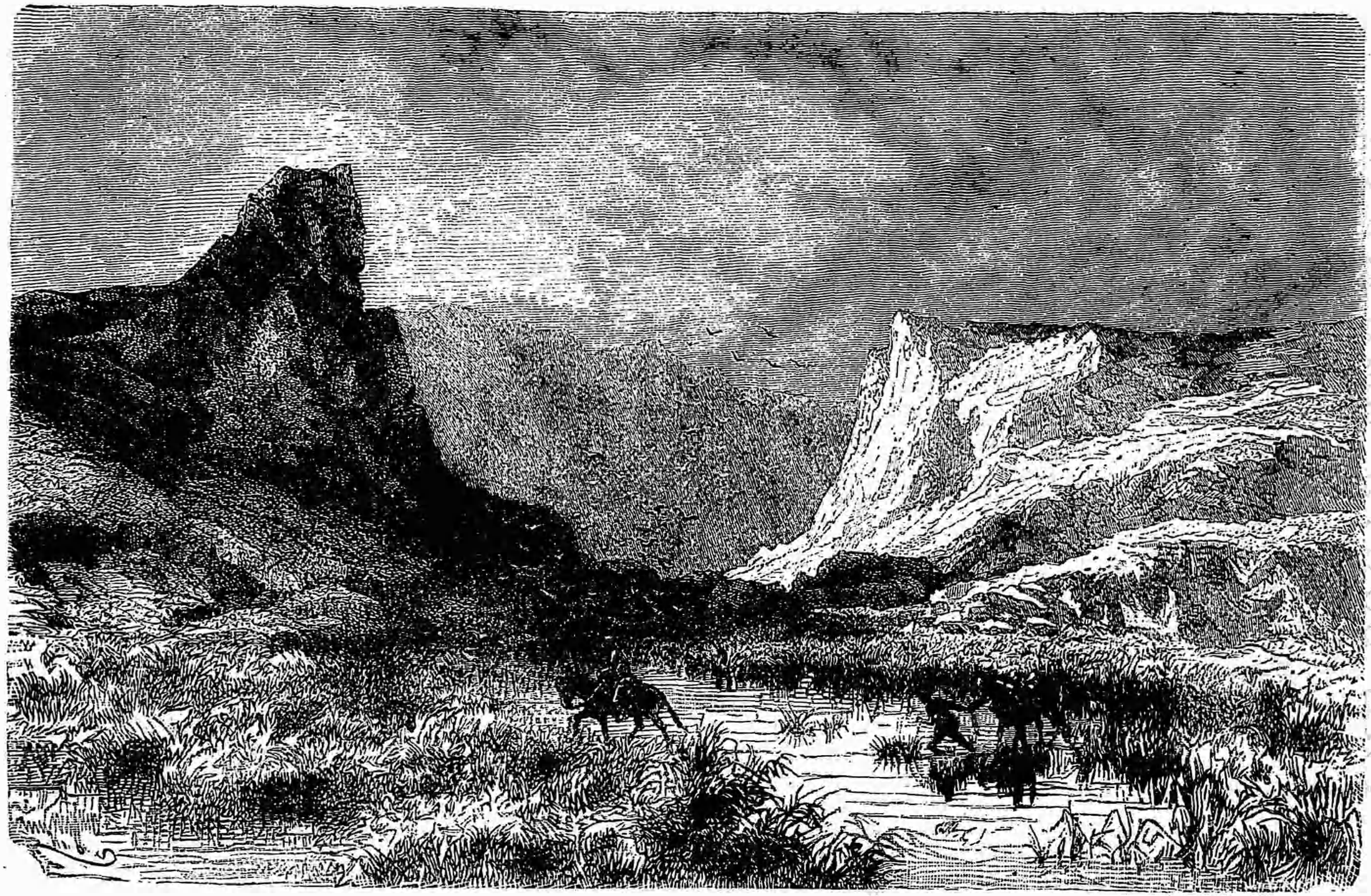
Mr. Welby has been very busy in the Midland District, and is able to tell of seven new openings, viz., Reepham, Bellean, Theddleton, Abbots Bromley, Newborough, Kegworth, and Spalding. The Shropshire and Montgomery places were taken in the first week in December, and our cause was assisted at Prees by a lecture on Palestine by Canon Egerton, the proceeds amounting to *5l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* Mr. Mills delivered a lecture, with magic lantern, in Shrewsbury on December 5th, and had an encouraging attendance, though the collection was not very large.

The Northern District seems to be growing more fruitful under the care of Mr. Mills. Besides sermons at Bredbury and Southport, he had a successful visit to Newcastle-on-Tyne, where Mr. Sulivan is willing to do all in his power to further our interests. We sincerely hope that during the new year we may see our Society strike root more deeply in Northumberland and Durham, and that many places may be willing to accept Mr. Sulivan's offer of an illustrated lecture during the next few months.

On December 10th and 11th, "Sales of Work" were held by Mrs. Stephens at Beckenham and Miss Such at Bournemouth. The former produced more than £40; the monetary result of the latter we have not yet heard. The Society is, we feel, under very great obligation to those ladies who, by these special efforts, at once add to its funds and make its work more generally known.

H. S. A.

BRITISH
8 MA 79



CROSSING A MOUNTAIN STREAM IN THE ANDES. [*See p.* 41.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue the following letters have been received from the Revs. J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (*Dec.* 4 and 11), W. F. Satchell (*Dec.* 2), T. Bridges (*Sept.* 12, *Oct.* 16, *Nov.* 1 and 5), W. H. Lloyd (*Nov.* 20, 23, and 30), W. B. Keer (*Nov.* 19), W. H. Shimield (*Nov.* 20, *Dec.* 2), R. Langbridge (*Nov.* 19 and 30), and F. N. Lett (*Dec.* 2), H. M. Vice-Consul at Chañaral (*Dec.* 3), Messrs. H. Fisher, Rosario (*Dec.* 5), J. Widdup, Chañaral (*Dec.* 3), W. Bartlett (*Oct.* 10), H. Burleigh (*Oct.* 15 and *Nov.* 7), R. Whaits (*Oct.* 6), J. M. Dean and Sons (*Nov.* 14), J. S. Robertson (*Nov.* 15 and *Dec.* 3), D. M. Fox, San Paulo (*Dec.* 7), J. Resyek (*Dec.* 16), and Captain Willis (*July* 26).

BUSINESS.

THE usual Monthly Meeting of the Committee was held on the 14th ult.

Important correspondence respecting Chañaral and Morro Velho was submitted and dealt with.

Dates for Annual Meeting and Sermon were fixed.

Next Meeting will be held (D.V.) on the 11th inst.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 9th and 23rd ult.

The total amount received during the month of December was 1,713*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

Next Meetings will be held (D.V.) on the 6th and 20th inst.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. BRIDGES sends us further very interesting particulars concerning the fatal collision which had taken place between some of the natives of Wollaston Island and the crew of the schooner "Rescue," to which a brief reference was made in our December number. Having only heard the Captain's version of the story he determined, after consultation with his co-workers, to visit the scene of the disaster himself and to learn from the natives themselves what they had to say concerning it. On arriving in the "Allen Gardiner" in the neighbourhood of Gretton Bay, Mr. Bridges and his party unexpectedly came across these people quietly gathering shell-fish on the shore of an island opposite. On being discovered they were at first shy and refused communication, but, on learning from Mr. Bridges' guide who the party were, they sent a canoe for them, and presently Mr. Bridges and his companions found themselves in the presence of the very people concerned in the outrage. From the answers they gave to Mr. Bridges their account tallied very nearly with the statement of the master of the "Rescue," so that there can be but little doubt that the murder of the crew and plunder of the vessel were the objects they had in view.

Seated on a green bank, on a nice open spot, surrounded by these treacherous people—their bodies painted and bedaubed, in mourning for their relatives lost in the sad affray—Mr. Bridges spoke to them in solemn words of the heinousness of their sin, and of that holy and just God who will by no means let the guilty go unpunished. He earnestly exhorted them to give up their treacherous and sinful ways; pointed out to them the goodness and severity of God, and concluded by kneeling down and offering prayer in their behalf.

This incident well illustrates the wonderful influence the Mission has wrought on the minds of the natives; for it must be remembered that these were strangers, people who had

never visited the Mission-station, and to whom Mr. Bridges personally was unknown; and yet, notwithstanding the feelings of guilt which must have pervaded their minds, the uncertainty as to the purport of Mr. Bridges' visit, the feeling of revenge which might naturally be expected to linger in their breasts, they show their trust in him, receive him with confidence, and listen patiently to his exhortations. Truly the watchful and preserving care of our loving Father is to be seen here in restraining the evil passions of these people, and giving His servants favour in their eyes. Let us earnestly pray that this sad event may be overruled by Him for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom amongst these poor heathen savages.

At the Mission-station the work progresses satisfactorily. The foundations of the Orphanage are finished, and this summer, we trust, will see the building completed, and the poor little orphans comfortably housed, under the care and Christian training of good Mr. Whaits and his wife. All Mr. Bridges' spare time is occupied in completing the dictionary of the language and in the translation of the New Testament.

From Keppel we have encouraging reports from Mr. Bartlett, and Mr. Burleigh is making progress in the school. The "Allen Gardiner," under the careful management of Captain Willis, has been continually employed in keeping up communication between Keppel and Ushuwia, conveying to the latter place stores and cattle, and bringing back poles cut by the natives for use at the former. It is a matter for deep gratitude and thankfulness that the little craft traverses these stormy seas without accident.

On the West Coast, the Rev. W. B. Keer, on resigning his post of *locum tenens* at Valparaiso, had paid pastoral visits to Lota, Concepcion, Chillan, and Santiago. At Chillan he met the Colporteur of the Valparaiso Bible and Tract Depôt, from whom he learnt very encouraging news as to the sale of the Scriptures. He had sold his entire stock, and had to telegraph for a further supply, an occurrence, he described, as without precedent in more than fourteen years' experience.

From Salto, Mr. Shimield reports a similar happy state of things; Mr. White having disposed of the whole of his stock of

Scriptures. The British and Foreign Bible Society will send out a fresh supply. We look forward to having a regular Bible depôt some day established in this town. P. W. S.

Meeting for Prayer and Praise.

A Special Meeting of the Committee was held at the Society's offices on Thursday morning, January 9, for the purpose of returning thanks to Almighty God for the blessings vouchsafed to the Society at home and abroad during the past twelve months, and to seek His guidance and blessing on the work during the forthcoming year. Invitations had been issued to friends in and near London.

The service commenced with the singing of the 13th hymn.

The Rev. H. S. Acworth then offered prayer.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands read a portion of Hebrews xi., and, in the course of his remarks, said:—

"I am asked to address you to-day. Of course, the subject is suggested by the fact that we are met in the rooms of the South American Mission. It is a day of prayer, a service of prayer and praise, for which we have met together. Now, it is, I say, a simple subject. It is in connection with the work of God in foreign parts that we have met together with a special desire to pray to God together in faith. All of us feel that we are the children of want, the children of need. All of us have need to pray, and all of us, I doubt not, do pray at times, almost in an agony of spirit, for the Lord's help. There are times of great searchings of heart, when we feel that without God we can do nothing, and that we have need of His special presence and protection. Now the occasions of our prayer may be manifold. The spirit of prayer and the need of prayer we all feel and acknowledge; but to-day we not only feel that we are the children of want, but we meet together here professing a special want; that is, we are drawn together towards a centre. We have come here for a special purpose: that is, to pray for God's blessing—for the extension of Christ's kingdom in a distant part of the world; so that our prayer to-day is not an isolated prayer, or a prayer simply of the individual heart, speaking out of its special need—it is prayer co-operative, sympathetic, concentrated. I was asked to read a portion of God's Word, and I chose that which you have listened to, which speaks of faith. We are told faith is

the substance of—or that which gives substance to—things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Every Christian walks by faith necessarily. We mean by faith not merely a belief in something spiritual and unseen ; we mean more than that. Many persons believe in a spiritual and unseen world, but they are a prey to superstition and to fear. By faith we mean an intelligent laying hold of the mind of God, and a walking with a firm determination to abide by His will ; that is what we mean by faith. It is not superstition, or simply a belief in the invisible, but an intelligent apprehension of the mind of God. God is a God of promise to us ; in virtue of His very being and character He is the God of promise. Every good man is full of promise, and every evil man is full of promise : the one full of promise of good and blessing, and the other of evil and of mischief. Now God, in virtue of His character, is full of promise. Even the heathen lay hold of this idea. It is beautifully illustrated in the magazines of our Mission. What do we read there of the beliefs of the Indians in South America ? I know in some parts—as in Tierra del Fuego—there is a blank with regard to God. We began at the blank—the very name of God was effaced from the mind and memory of the people there. But in Patagonia and the Pampas, and right up to the Amazon, we find a belief in two spirits, the good and evil ; and while the Indians in Patagonia, the Argentine Confederation, and on the banks of the Amazon seek to propitiate by sacrifices, and to please by festivals, the evil spirit—called by one name here, and another name there—and to appease his wrath, they do not seek to propitiate in the same way the good spirit. They say in virtue of his goodness he will do good. The very goodness is a promise of good. I say God is a God of promise ; those who have once understood the character of God know that He is a God of promise—of promise, that is, of good.

"To-day we profess to have a special object. That is, the extension of Christ's kingdom in a special part of the world. We are called to walk by faith. We do not see how this purpose shall be accomplished ; but that faith which God has given us in the coming of His kingdom, gives a substance to these things which we hope for, and is an evidence to us of things not seen. We believe we are on the right track, that we are guided by a right principle, and have before us the right object. Certain passages in God's Word tell us He has given the heathen to His Son for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for His possession ; we as the representatives of Christ upon earth seek to fulfil that, to work in the mind of God. What we have to guard against is this, lest we should think it must be accomplished in our own way, and by the special means which we think most fit—that is, lest we tie our resolutions and our purposes down to a special machinery, and suffer consequently disappointment and vexation of spirit. Oftentimes when we see our plans and machinery failing we think God's purposes and plans are failing. What we have to do is to keep a firm faith, and labour for Him to the best of our intelligence and

knowledge of His will, and then not be too particular as to whether the blessing comes upon this way or that. Oftentimes when we think the means are failing and unsuccessful, and God's work will not prosper, the blessing is nearer than we think. In looking to the past year with regard to our work abroad, some things may cause us sorrow, and perhaps disappointment. Look, for instance, at the death of Mr. Coombe, in Rosario—that is a matter apparently sad which ever way we look at it ; with regard to his family, it is an event full of sadness, and it is full of sadness to the congregation, in which such a deep interest was felt. But it is not altogether sad ; we read of those who, being dead, yet speak, and I believe very often the voice of one who has been faithful in life, and whose labours are closed in death, tells more than the actual presence of the faithful servant ; it is something to be thankful for that he has closed his work amidst the love and reverence of his people. That is a great thing. If we rise by faith into the sphere of the Divine Providence, we shall find, in spite of afflictions, that though we are weak, out of weakness we are made strong. But there are some causes of great happiness in looking at the work of God. I think the work on the Amazon should cause us happiness. I know at any moment a mail may come in and tell us this person's health is shattered, or this difference of judgment has arisen between the workers in the cause there : I am quite prepared for that; it is the case everywhere. Mission-work does not always go smoothly ; there will be differences of judgment and differences of operation ; we cannot expect to be free from anxiety ; and yet when I compare the work of the Amazon with the work in Tierra del Fuego, I think it has gone on with remarkable success : it is at present only rudimentary and preliminary, but it is to me hopeful. God has specially given the gift of health to His servant there, Mr. Thwaites Duke, and for this we should be specially thankful.

"At Ushuwia there is peace, and an increase of comfort among the natives, and a greater disposition to listen to God's Word and to fulfil it. The Christians who have carried this work on had faith. Capt. Gardiner worked in faith, and that faith gave substance to the thing hoped for ; he believed it was God's work, and therefore it ought to be attempted ; he attempted it, and now we see some blessed results. So if there are parts where a shadow seems to cross our work, there are other parts where brightness and hope abound; and if we look to the future—it is wrong, perhaps, to prophesy—but it is quite certain if we walk by faith, and are carrying out God's will in this matter, if we are not pledged unduly to the means we use, adapt ourselves to circumstances, extending or modifying our operations, as wisdom suggests, if we hold ourselves in readiness to do His will, to follow His guidance, there must be a blessing."

Prayer was then offered, and after the singing of the Doxology, the Bishop closed the service by pronouncing the Benediction.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

USHUWIA.

THE account of Mr. Bridges' visit to Gretton Bay, for the purpose of making inquiry of the natives as to their share in the recent fatal collision between them and the crew of the "Rescue," is full of interest. He writes:—

"*On board the 'Allen Gardiner,' Ponsonby Sound, Friday, November* 1st, 1878.

"On hearing of the sad affray between natives of Wollaston Island and the crew of the little schooner 'Rescue' in Gretton Bay, my companions united with myself in thinking it our duty to go there in the 'Allen Gardiner' to hear what the natives had to say, and to show to all visiting these parts that matters of importance happening between them and the natives will be inquired into, and, if needful, published. Another object was to so speak to the natives there and elsewhere as to lead them to peace and propriety of conduct in their dealings with visitors. A third object was to place Fred and his family (his wife is a Wollaston Islander), at Gretton Bay to prevent further mischief, to act as a go-between between the natives and visitors, especially those who we expect will, for months to come, be occupied saving the cargo of the 'Hazeldine,' which is wrecked on Dædalus Rock.

"We have ad a most successful passage, and expect this evening to drop anchor off Tushcapalan. We left Ushuwia on the 21st ult. at 8 a.m. As I was desirous of visiting Ucatoolla, in Gable Island, and Onilooshwia, on the north shore of the channel north of Gable Island, and also Lennox Island, we went by way of Beagle Channel. The wind was light and the weather very fine, as it has continuously been ever since we started. As we lay nearly becalmed in the Narrows, Henry and Fred went with me across to Lapayoosha, where we found a piece of garden well dug and neatly sown. The proprietor was away. Thence we pulled across to Pacawulacihr, whence I sent the boat to the vessel, and walked across camp to the settlement 'Ucatoolla.' Here I found Charles Quisenasan and Saytellan, who are in charge of the few Mission cattle there, and have large pieces of garden land partially enclosed and cultivated. Of Saytellan's steadiness I have heard many good reports, and his industry at Keppel Island, and now at Ucatoolla, was and is commendable; and, as he has equally shared with Charles the work with the cattle, I thought it but just to give him the two Mission cows, but not the two older calves. He and

Charles promised to exert themselves to keep the load of cattle safe, which we hope will be landed there in a few weeks, when the 'Allen Gardiner' comes next from Keppel Island. I advised them to bring the animals n the enclosed paddock every day. At Ucatoolla were six families, but only Charles and Saytellan have land there. In consequence of my advice the bulk of the natives I found here last autumn have settled at Onilooshwia, whither I went early next morning by boat, round the west end of Gable Island. It was perfectly calm and the air frosty, and the sun rose in a cloudless sky. With four hands in the boat we reached Onilooshwia by 8 a.m. The men were at work digging. All the people had clean faces, and gathered round us shortly after we landed. After making inquiries as to the division of land, whose was this and that plat, and many directions about worldly matters, I spoke to them of the active love and truth our Maker requires all men to show each other. I specially aimed to protect the weak against the oppression of the strong, who make use of their half-enforced labour, and rather hinder than help them to do something for themselves. This is very much complained of; and instead of this selfish practice I endeavoured to lead them to each to do his own work or make an equivalent for work done either in payment of produce or a return of work. The strong were directed to help on the weak, and to seek the good of others as well as their own. After two addresses and prayer we left them, and, owing to their quietness and order, I could not help saying to the two seamen with us, 'These people do not deserve to be called savages.' The tide running easterly, we went through this beautiful channel with it, and got on board at the east end of the island, whither a fair tide and light wind had brought the vessel. It was now near 11 a.m. The rest of the day was perfectly calm, so we anchored at the east end, where two canoes came to us. The next day there was a light air, which brought us to Banner Cove at 10 p.m., where we spent the third night. The fourth found us in Lennox Island.

"At Ushuwia we had heard that the Lennox Islanders had said that they would kill a ship's crew if they had a chance in order to get possession of the vessel. I desired to see them to rebuke and warn them, and to thoroughly frighten them out of any such wicked purpose, holding forth the late attempt at Gretton Bay as a fearful warning. I was sorry to find but one family at Lennox Cove, the rest were away at New Island and Scott Island. What I told this family, the head of which is called Esapisin, which means 'no ribs,' I asked him to tell his countrymen, lest they bring upon themselves sore trouble. We heard that a sealing vessel often anchors in Lennox Cove. On Thursday we early left this place, but could get no farther than Yawl Point, the wind and tide being contrary. Here we spent the fourth night. We got under weigh early on Friday, but at sundown were no further than Guanaco Point. The night was rather boisterous, but did not further us much on our way. On Sunday afternoon we dropped anchor inside some islands at the head of Gretton

Bay. Here we saw no signs of the natives. We got under weigh next day, passing between the Wollaston Islands into Franklin Sound, and sailed along to the east end of Herschel Island, where we found a body of natives. These I had heard of but never seen before. They occasionally visit Horn Island, and live chiefly on seals and birds. In winter these natives cease to use their canoes. We found them very friendly. We found a harbour for the night on the north side, near the easternmost passage between the Wollaston Islands. The next day (Tuesday) we crossed over, and anchored in a harbour facing Deceit Island, and landed. We had an hour or more to converse with the natives. They had not yet heard of the death of their country people in Gretton Bay. I told them all about it, and advised them to abstain from any conduct which could bring them into similar trouble. Vessels occasionally visit these islands, but the people denied ever having seen a wreck, or seamen cast away on these islands. We found them very poor ; they had no axe, bucket, or clothes, but had good mantles of otter skins, and were all well to do and vigorous looking. I spoke to them of the good God who made and keeps them, told them of His love and interest in all men, and of His holy will concerning them and all men, as regards the manner of life they must lead in this first existence, and the necessity laid upon all who heard of God to love and obey Him. I told them further of His love to sinful man, and of His hatred of sin, which we must give up and confess. I then offered praycr. We then had some general conversation, and returned aboard. The people came off in three canoes, in each of which were two men and two women, besides children. Such things as we had we gave them, and received two youths on board who wished to go to Keppel Island. We then left ; returned through Franklin Sound and the middle pass into Gretton Bay. On our way we saw smoke on the north shore, and on going ashore found a good-looking young man, whom we brought aboard. In search for eggs and birds he had crossed over from the north side of the island to Hide Harbour. He told us his wife, with a number of other people, were on the other coast at the head of a bay reaching close to the foot of the hills he had crossed. The next day we saw a signal smoke near the head of the inner Gretton Bay, for which place we made sail. The captain and I landed there, crossed over the isthmus in an easterly direction, and presently came upon the sea on the other side. On an island we saw the natives, as yet unaware of our being near, quietly gathering shellfish, the tide being very low. Our young guide then called out to them to send a canoe to bring us over. This they hesitated to do for a good half-hour ; but having from Muyovian, our guide, ascertained all particulars about us, a canoe was launched, and two men paddled it across. We all five got in, and were landed near the wigwams.

" We ascended the steep bank, and sat down on a nice open spot, where I invited all to come and hear what I had to say. I stated the objects of

our visit, and, in answer to questions, got the information in the appendix to this letter. I then spoke to them of the wickedness and folly of such conduct, and showed them how, if they did not give up their wicked ways, they would soon all be destroyed. I spoke to them of the love and will of their God, and of their solemn duty as His creatures whom He loves and rules to learn and do His holy will. I then offered prayer. These people, though evidently in great trouble, were very friendly and well conducted, and promised they would not seek revenge. I showed them how they brought the trouble upon themselves by their wicked attempt upon the vessel. They were all freshly bedecked with suitable paints indicative of the death by violence of their near relatives. At length we must return to the vessel, so an old woman and a girl ferried us across. The natives hauled their canoes over the Isthmus, and came to the vessel the next morning in five canoes. After we had gladdened them by a few gifts we got under weigh for Hushaceya, and grounded on a shallow inside some islands on the west shore of Gretton Bay. The next day we got under weigh early, were off Hushaceya at 8 a.m., landed Fred and family, and resumed our voyage to Ushuwia, which we reached that night.

(To be continued.)

Keppel Island.

CRANMER.

THE following report of Mr. Burleigh, though short, shows that the necessary work of the school is being well attended to, and leaves us with the pleasing conviction that his heart is in the work.

"*Keppel Island, October* 15, 1878.

"I must now try to tell you of what we are doing; with regard to school I am not sure if I told you that his Lordship had extended the school time one hour in the afternoon which makes, with two hours in the morning, three hours daily.

"I am very happy to say how pleased I am to find in some a great desire to be taught, perhaps the one more especially so is a boy whose Yahgan name is Wepinigteginiz; I call him Leonard. He has so applied himself that in five months he is reading in the second reader; writes exceedingly well in a copy book; can say multiplication tables, and in many other things has made more progress than many an English boy who has far greater advantages. There are others too, who are doing pretty well, and whom I trust will go on well. They like learning hymns very

much, and sometimes if they are a little drowsy, and it is rather hard work with them, I try them with a hymn and they are all right. They really seem to enjoy the time thus spent, and while they are learning to sing God's praises here may our Saviour seal them to praise Him throughout an endless eternity. One came to me a little while ago and said, 'I have been trying this hymn all night, and I don't know it now;' it was the No. 6 hymn, their favourite one. I know you will agree with me that it is not all easy work, and that there are some discouraging features, but I feel cheered by what is cheering, and I pray to be enabled to go on in faith, sowing in hope, that God will bless my humble efforts to lead His people on at last to know Him, whom to know is life eternal.

"The weather which has been so severe lately is much more pleasant now. I think we all more or less felt the severity of the winter, but were enabled to go on right through; all work now goes on rapidly; the ground and gardens have been ploughed and planted.

"W. BURLEIGH."

Argentine Republic.

PATAGONES.



R. HUMBLE reports as follows:—

"*Patagones, November 29th*, 1878.

"The Argentine Government has lately passed two measures which it is supposed will materially influence this place: one is to extend the military frontier in Rio Negro, and the other is to form a new province of Patagonia. The probable effect of the former measure will be to improve the north side of the place, and to the south side, where this station or chaplaincy stands. The new Governor is already appointed—Colonel Alvaro Bareos—and is expected to arrive ere long. I must explain that the town of Patagones is divided by the Rio Negro into two townships, that on the north is called Carman, and on the south Mercedes.

"Mercedes will become the new capital of Patagonia, where the Governor will have his head quarters. But as Patagonia does not yet contain the number of inhabitants requisite to form a province, it will be for the present, like the Gran Chaco, under the jurisdiction of the national government. The Argentine newspapers contain numerous articles about Patagones and the Rio Negro, which seem to excite as much attention in this country as the Island of Cyprus does in England. I saw it prophesied in one paper that in fifty years Patagones will rival Buenos Ayres. I am

told that application has already been made to the municipality of Patagones for some fifty new sites whereon to build houses on the south side of the river.

"There is also a proposition to the Argentine Government, from a gentleman of the name of Harris, to bring out some 500 Welsh families to the Rio Negro, who can settle down as farmers on advantageous terms.

"I am truly sorry to read of the death of Mr. Coombe; it will be a great loss to the Protestants of Rosario and to the Society. The ways of God are indeed inscrutable, but what we know not now we shall understand hereafter.

"GEORGE A. HUMBLE."

ROSARIO.

THE Acting Chaplain reporting on his work writes:—

"*Rosario*, 2*nd December*, 1878.

"You will be glad to hear that our affairs have gone on satisfactorily during the past month.

"*Sunday, November* 17*th*.—We held our monthly children's service and examination. Subject: 'The Life of Moses,' part II. It was a pleasant occasion; and we concluded by singing Hymn 445, 'Around the Throne of God in Heaven,' with special emphasis thinking of our dear departed Mr. Coombe.

"I have visited the camp during the month, having service at Las Rosas estancia, and visiting the establishments in that district. Many thanks for the bound volume of last year's magazine that you so kindly sent.

"We are in the middle of an epidemic of whooping cough among the children, which has quite thinned down the attendance at our schools for the last week. Smallpox is also still prevalent. Among our own people there are seven cases (five in one house) at the present time.

"The church building has not been touched since Mr. Coombe's death. Only a very little has to be done to complete the chancel roof; and this has been delayed through an accident that Mr. Eddowes met with. The finishing of the building will then go on as there are funds.

"In a letter published in the January magazine I gave the resident English and North American population at 224 adults, with about 180 children. There have been nine deaths of adults since then, and twenty-nine removals. I now estimate our community at 262 adults, with 208 children. This number includes thirteen adults and twelve children, Danes. Of the other Protestants, Germans, Swiss, Italians, &c., who avail themselves of our services, I have no means to form an estimate.

The above numbers do not include any of the English people outside the city; and who attend church here occasionally, or are visited by the Rosario chaplain.

"The Protestant cemetery of Rosario was established in 1860, and is located in the outskirts of the city. It belongs to the Protestant residents irrespective of nationality, and its management is entrusted to the English chaplain. As years have gone by it has become a place of more and more interest to our people. But now it is associated with the name of one whose remains have found their resting-place there, I am therefore taking steps to have it put in repair, re-building the broken parts of the boundary walls and other works which were much needed. Mr. Coombe has two little ones buried there, and my own eldest child, who died on the occasion of our making a passing visit to Rosario ten years ago.

"Yesterday I held an afternoon service on the British Barque 'Moorhill.' It is almost impossible to get sailors to come up to church, so the church must go down to them. Three captains returned the visit by coming to church last night.

"I send you a copy of the Gospel of St. Matthew, published lately in Buenos Aires by the British and Foreign Bible Society. As the first impression of the Gospel in this country, and in the national language, its appearance will interest you very much.

"I teach daily in the school from $9\frac{1}{2}$ a.m. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.m. Visits to parishioners, especially the sick, attention to the wants of the poor, and other parish engagements leave little leisure.

"I enclose a memorandum relating to the Chaco Mission.

"Mr Fisher has received your letter to him. It is very gratifying to know of what is being done for Mr. Coombe's family. His effects here will be sold this week. I expect your reply every day to the application for my appointment that I may know what to do. We have been living as visitors with Mr. Fisher at the Parsonage, but he is now arranging to remove to another house.

"FRANCIS N. LETT."

A Trip across the "Llanos" to Chilecito.

THE mining districts of Famatine and Chilecito lie at a distance of some 340 miles to the north-west of Cordoba, just behind the first spurs of the great Cordilleras. The traveller has before him the choice of two different routes: the first by train as far as Recreo, the half-way station on the line to Tucuman; thence by mule or "diligencia" to Rioja; and finally, by mule across the famous Sigü pass of the Sierra, del Alto. The second route is by a mule road, crossing

the Sierras of Cordoba, the southern extremity of the Salinas, and the desert tracts of the "Llanos."

The latter was the road chosen. Just about the time when the journey was contemplated, there arrived from Olta, a small town some 168 miles from Cordoba, a "tropa," with hides, grease, and wool. The "arriero," a certain Don Domingo Cordoba, agreed to take me with him as far as Olta, and thence to furnish me with a mule to continue my journey to Chilecito. So packing my luggage into as small a compass as possible, a start was made from Cordoba on the morning of Wednesday, October 16th. The main "tropa" had been sent forward the previous day, as the mules were heavily laden with stores and general merchandize, and could not travel at a great speed.

Don Domingo Cordoba was accompanied by a fellow townsman and "arriero"—Don Ramou Sleps, and a greater contrast between two men could not be imagined. Don Domingo was slight, pale, dark-haired; a Catamarcanian by birth, he had been originally educated for the priesthood, but unable to endure the trammels of the order, he broke loose from all control, passed several years in riotous living, and now, at the age of thirty, had settled down as an "arriero" and small shopkeeper in the newly-formed village of Olta. From this it may be gathered, what in fact was true, that he had received a better education than his equals. He was excessively proud of his origin, being descended, so he alleged, from the famous Spanish hidalgo of the same name.

Don Ramou was stout and florid, heavily-pitted with small-pox, and very brusque. He could neither read nor write; but his manners, rough as they were, appeared more genuine than the affectedly-polished ways of his friend. He remembered to have heard something of "los Protestantes," and in his mind they were associated with all strange beings and animals, demons, elephants, &c. But to see a live "cura Protestante," and more, to journey with him, was what he could not get over! And for two or three days I caught his eye at intervals furtively watching my movements; while his perplexity gave rise to repeated ejaculations of "Vea! Vea!" Having been very fortunate in his transactions on the trip, he had bought in Cordoba a second-hand silver watch, of the class vulgarly known as "turnips," together with a huge gilt chain. Of this he was very proud. He could not tell the hour; but nevertheless he was constantly pulling it out of his waistcoat pocket and trying to compare it with mine. It lost about an hour every day; but then what were the odds?

Cordoba lies in a hollow, so that our road led up the sloping barrancas with which the city is surrounded. Right before us rose the more precipitous sides of the Sierras, which from a distance seem almost bare of vegetation. The Sierras of Cordoba are made up of a succession of ranges, spurs, and isolated hills, extending in length from north to south on the western side of the town, and averaging, as the crow flies, from twenty-six

to thirty miles in width ; but the distance is, of course, much greater by the circuitous mountain road. Some parts are barren and sandy ; others rocky, with slight vegetation ; others, again, well wooded, and of easy ascent. Granite and white marble are found in great quantities, but the quarries are little worked. Lime is also found plentifully, and of most excellent quality. What astonishes an Englishman most is the want of real animal life. Insects of every description abound, but birds are few and rare.

We had left Cordoba at 10 o'clock in the morning, and journeyed at the usual slow mule trot, which scarcely ever changes ; so judge of our surprise when, about two o'clock, we overtook the two "tropas" which had started the previous day. They had been delayed by bad weather in the night and by the weight of the cargo. So need was to encamp only fifteen miles away, in a little nook between two jutting mountain-spurs, where there was plenty of water and pasture for the mules. A "tropa" encampment is rather picturesque. The cargoes are taken off and placed, at slight intervals, in a regular circle ; they are covered with their respective "aparejos," or huge pack-saddles, made of reeds and dried grass. This circle of packs is put to a two-fold use : it is a defence or entrenchment round the camp in case of robbers or Indians ; while it serves also as a "corral" to drive the mules into while loading.

A fire was soon lit in the centre of our camp, and the food cooked. The usual way of roasting is to put the meat on a skewer—called "asador"—which is laid across the ashes of the wood fire. When the meat is ready, the skewer is stuck straight into the ground, and the hungry travellers all squat round and cut off pieces with their knives. This, with a hard, dried biscuit and a cup of water, generally completes the sole heavy meal of the day.

The next morning (Thursday) we rose early ; but the packing of the mules took some time, so that it was an hour after sunrise before the bell mare was led forward and sounded the march. The journey of this second day, though short (only fifteen miles), was a most delightful ride. The road gradually wound round between two high ridges of the Sierras, and at every turn opened up some fresh and lovely vista. Two mountain streams—or rather beds—were crossed,* only waiting for rain, to find their channels filled with a seething, boiling torrent, uprooting all obstacles in its way with unrestrained violence, hurling destruction at its every step. The vegetation around was scanty, the trees stunted and bushy, all of the thorny kind. The summer rains had not begun, so that the usual rich and luxuriant undergrowth of flowers and small shrubs had not yet sprouted forth. Only one small "poblacion," or hamlet, was passed during the day—San Roque—a most sleepy-looking place.

Shortly after four in the afternoon the "arriero" called a halt, and we found ourselves compelled to form our encampment for the night. It had

* See Frontispiece.

been threatening for rain for some hours, and the sun set lowering behind the clouds, so that we were not much surprised to awake in the night to the tune of falling waters. It is not the most agreeable of situations to find oneself suddenly drenched to the skin, and not a dry thing to put on. The sensation of the water trickling down one's back is peculiar, to say the least of it. Thus we were delighted to welcome the rising sun, as its rays dispelled the clouds and mists of the night. A considerable time was lost in repacking the mules, as all the leathern straps and fastenings were saturated, and consequently would not fasten securely.

The mountain path we now followed brought us at last to the loveliest valley in the whole range. Well cultivated, the richness of the soil has repaid every labour spent upon it, and the little hamlet of Cosquin, with its tiny houses nestling in verdure, was a sight worthy of a painter's eye. Passing on from Cosquin, we came to the Pampa or table-land, which intersects the two principal sections of the Sierras. The rivers we crossed were already swollen with the rain of the past night, and gave immense difficulty to the pack mules. Two leagues beyond we reached a larger stream than the rest, called the San Francisco, one of the principal affluents of the Rio Trimero. Just beyond it we found our camp for the night. The morning (Saturday) broke cold and wet. A regular "temporal" seemed to have come over us. The packs were all collected together, and we managed to squat down under a small waterproof sheeting. There was nothing but conversation left us to while away the tedious hours. The two "arrieros" were especially curious about the habits and customs of English priests, and when explained the chief differences, acknowledged that our religion seemed better suited to practical men.

About midday the weather cleared sufficiently to allow us to proceed. But so much time had been lost that we could only do ten miles. The two principal streams that we crossed were called respectively San Gregorio and Aqua Colorado, both of which were heavily swollen. On Sunday morning we were able to leave our encampment very much earlier. The road was now much rougher and precipitous, winding in and out between two rugged ranges. At a hamlet called the "Poblacion," where the mountain stream was rushing madly down, the pack-mules nearly came to grief; but after great exertions they were all crossed in safety. At midday we reached the end of the ravine at the "Puerta" or gate of the Quebrada, and at a distance of a league, discerned the green trees and smiling chaoras of Soto. Siesta was at its height as we rode into the little town, and it was with difficulty we could wake people up to provide us with provisions to carry on with us. Some of your readers may recollect, perhaps, that Soto was the spot where a bogus company, formed in England in the year 1871 (I believe), to crush gold, came to signal grief.

A league beyond Soto we encamped for the night. The worst part of the road was now accomplished, and the dangerous mountain streams passed. So in view of the numerous delays already encountered, the

"arrieros" were induced to leave their tropas behind under the charge of a capatoz, and to continue the journey at a greater rate of speed.

So, about six o'clock on Monday, we bade adieu to the peous and rode on ahead. The scenery was altogether altered. The huge plains lay before us, covered with dense shrubs. About ten o'clock we reached the hamlet of Pichanas, which we found in a state of great excitement. The annual "fiesta" was going on, and had attracted crowds from all the neighbourhood around. These "fiestas" are one of the national customs of the people of the Llanos. Resident priests are few or none. Once a year travelling missionaries appear in the villages, and remain for about fifteen days, performing marriages and baptisms, hearing confessions, and giving occasional sermons. In the origin, these religious meetings were no doubt highly necessary. But they have now degenerated into most disgraceful and licentious scenes. Racing, betting, gambling, drinking, are about the minor evils of these riotous fairs. Our stay here was short, but characterized by an amusing episode. Don Domingo was desirous of buying an extra mule. On making inquiries, he found that a very fine one was for sale, the owner of which had just entered the church to make his confession, as everyone is bound to do. A willing friend, however, went to fetch him, and found him with several low companions waiting their turn. On being informed of Don Domingo's wish, not only did the owner of the mule rush out immediately, but he was followed by nearly all there to watch the bargaining.

Our stay in Pichana was very short, as we wished to make up for lost time. Two leagues beyond Pichana we came to the last of the mountain streams on the way, which we crossed at a point called the "Taso Viejo." It differed from the others in being very broad, with a muddy, sandy bottom instead of rocks and boulders. From this pass the road diverged more to the north, so as to pass round the "funta" of a spur or mountain range called the "Sierra de Tocho." This range is not only volcanic, but is said to bear evidences of very recent volcanic eruptions. The chief craters are those of Yerba, Buena, and Sienaga. Near this point are the famous Candelaria gold mines, which have been the ruin of every company that has tried to work them.

After passing round the base of this range, the road again turned in a south-westerly direction. Just before sunset was reached the border of the "salinas," which extend northwards almost as far as Catamarca. In this point, however, these dreaded salinas are only five miles across. We encamped for the night on the further side of the salt lakes, having ridden sixty-three miles in the course of the day. The boundary line between the provinces of Rioja aud Cordoba runs in the centre of the salinas.

(To be continued.)

Uruguay.

FRAY BENTOS AND SALTO.

THE efforts made to distribute the Word of God in the town of Salto have been attended with marked success, as the following report shows. Let us pray that this branch of the work may continue to increase and prosper :—

"*Fray Bentos, Uruguay, South America,*
"*November 20th*, 1878.

"You will see by the enclosed Bible account that the entire stock of Spanish Bibles and nearly all the Testaments have been sold. The box of Scriptures only reached me on October 24, and since that time Mr. White has worked very zealously after school hours in going from house to house offering the Bible for sale, and he has met with very encouraging success. From October 24th to November 20th, he has sold Bibles :—Spanish, 18 ; Italian, 10 ; French, 5 ; German, 2 ; English, 5. Testaments—Spanish, 31 ; Italian, 14 ; French, 3 ; Gorman, 2. Portions of Old and New Testaments—Spanish, Italian, and French, 50—total, 140.

"I have written to the British and Foreign Bible Society, thanking them for their kind grant of books, and enclosing a statement of sales, and a copy of Mr. White's 'Reminiscences of Bible Selling in Salto.' A copy of the latter I have also enclosed for you with this.

"I have asked for a further supply of Scriptures in Spanish, Portuguese, and a few in Italian, to be sent out at once. Mr. White proposes, as soon as they arrive, to visit some of the towns on the Upper Uruguay, both on the Brazilian and Corrientes sides, as he believes a good many copies could be sold there. I think a great deal of good might thus be done in those comparatively untrodden parts.

"According to the arrangement agreed upon, I removed with my wife and family from Salto to this place last week. We shall remain here for three or four months.

"To-morrow I shall start for Mercedes, in order to visit and to hold service at the Estancias beyond that town.

"W. H. SHIMIELD, Chaplain."

Reminiscences of Bible selling in Salto.

IT is impossible to engage in this work in Salto without being struck with the evident acquaintance of many persons with the contents of the Holy Scriptures, and without being inspired with a feeling of thankfulness for the good which this knowledge has so manifestly wrought in weaning the people from the superstitions of the Roman Church, and in pointing the way to a purer and more reasonable faith.

The influence of Romanism, as it is here manifested, is to lead the way to Atheism and complete indifference to religious truth ; but it is evident that many have been saved from this lamentable state by having learnt from the Bible, without human aid, that the superstitious practices of the Roman Church are things foreign to Christianity.

I went to offer the Bible at a little grocery store, the proprietor of which, a Spanish Basque, showed me a well worn Bible that he had brought with him from his own country many years ago. He said that he and his family read it frequently and regularly, and that he had learnt from it not to trust in the priest, but to seek for guidance only in the Word of God. His respect for the book, the carefulness with which he handled it, and the affection with which he seemed to regard it, and with which he spoke of its contents, were more encouraging to me than if he had purchased all my stock.

Another, a Swiss, said that though he had been brought up a Protestant he had not read the Bible for seven years, but that he would buy one because he did not feel comfortable unless there was one in the house. He acknowledged that he did not feel that pleasure in its perusal that some speak of, but at the same time he thought there were occasions when no other book would answer the requirements of a household.

Another, an Italian, at an eating-house where a number of labourers were congregated, saved me the trouble of explaining what the Bible is, as I often find it necessary to do, by entering into a lucid description of its contents, in the course of which he mentioned the great advantage of the *references*, and dwelt on the benefits and the increased pleasure of reading a Bible in a large clear type.

Occasionally one meets with great ignorance of the contents of the Bible. I entered a shop where a few men were gathered together, and one of them, an apparently respectable Italian, undertook to explain what the Bible contained. He said it was a mixture of history and biography ; that it related the lives of Saint Augustine and of all the saints and martyrs of the Roman Catholic Church, and was unintelligible from beginning to end. His audience, however, knew better than this; and, after a hearty laugh at his expense, two or three of them, who possessed Bibles, gave a more correct version of its contents, and two of them bought Bibles so as to find out for themselves.

After unusual effort, an Italian stablekeeper was prevailed upon to purchase a copy of the Gospels. He said that he hated books and reading of all kinds, and that he only took the Gospels because he heard them so highly spoken of. Later on the same day he was again called upon, and found earnestly perusing his new purchase. He remarked, "You do not know what a task you have imposed upon me in this book. I have read half through it, and cannot give it up till I finish, it is so very interesting." He bought two more copies to give to his friends. This man did not know what the Gospel was previously.

An Italian shoemaker purchased a Bible on the assurance that it contained nothing contrary to the Christian religion; rather than work against which he professed to be willing to die. He exhibited a well-worn copy of the New Testament, which he had brought with him from his own country nine years ago. He said he had read it through several times, and was glad to have an opportunity of buying something more on the same subject.

An old and apparently half-Indian boatman purchased a copy of the New Testament in Spanish, and testified before a roomfull of people assembled in an eating-house that he had read the Bible many years ago, and that it was, without exception, the best book he had ever seen. On his recommendation several others purchased Gospels and portions of the Scriptures.

It is necessary to bear in mind that hundreds of these people do not yet know what the Bible is, whilst others know it only as a superior literary work.

An old Italian carpenter, who said he had lived in this country forty years, produced a large family Bible which he had bought some time ago, and got me to explain to him the use of the references. When this was done, he said that he valued the book very highly; that he read portions of it every day; and that, now knowing the use of the references, he would be able to derive much more pleasure and profit from its perusal than before.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the suggested subjects for special prayer and praise on Monday, February 3rd:—

1. That suitable men may offer themselves for vacancies abroad.

2. For a still further demand for the Holy Scriptures among the native population, and for a blessing to rest on those already circulated.

3. That the recent attempted outrage on a ship's crew in Tierra del Fuego may be overruled for the benefit of the cause of Christ.

Gleanings.

O thee I thankfully commit every circumstance and event, well knowing that without thee I can do nothing, and what I may seem to do, without thy blessing, will assuredly come to nought. Give me faith, to take courage in the midst of apparent discouragements, to confide in thy promise, even when all things seem to be against me. I know, O Lord, that thy Word can never return unto thee void, that none of thy gracious promises shall fail, and that to every specific duty a promise is annexed. Thou hast given the command to thy servants, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," and for our encouragement thou hast added these gracious words, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." What then should I fear? Disappointment? Confusion of face? Can it be that thou, who art holy, just, and good, shouldest set thy servants upon a work, and that on the faith of specific promises, and then abandon them to the ridicule and scoffs of an ungodly world? Ah, no, Lord, it cannot be. If ever I meet with shame and coufusion of face in any work that thou hast ordained, it will not be because of the failure of thy promise, but because of the weakness of my faith. Lord, increase my faith! I believe, help thou my unbelief! I know that nothing is too hard for thee; that if I do but believe, all things which are according to thy will shall prosper. To thee, therefore, O my God, I will thankfully commit all, beseeching thee to guide me in what I shall say, to influence the hearts of the chiefs to whom I purpose to apply, and if it be thy will at this time to open a door in this part of the country, and among this nation, for the entrance of thy glorious Gospel, for with thee all things are possible. And, Lord, should I be hindered, as thy disciples were both in Asia and in Bithynia, may I not be cast down, but show me, as thou didst thy servants Paul and Silas, in some way which I cannot mistake, where thou wouldest have me go. As they were called to Macedonia, so enable me to discern the leadings of thy Providence as to where I should proceed. Only show me where thou wouldst have me go, and strengthen me for the work. Thou who didst cleave a way for thy people in the midst of the sea, and didst cause water to flow out of the flinty rock to assuage their thirst—thou art still the same omnipotent God, and art as able now as then to remove every mountain, and to make crooked things straight. Vouchsafe, O Lord, to hear my supplication, and to show me clearly the path of duty. Let the light of thy truth shine on these poor blind Indians. Graciously raise up thy servant, whom thou hast seen fit to afflict with sickness; restore him again to health, and enable him to go forward in the work to which thou hast called him. I ask all in the name of my Saviour, Jesus Christ, who, though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we, through His poverty, might be rich.—*Extract from Capt. Allen Gardiner's Journal.*

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

SOME years back we published the names of those kind friends who expressed their willingness to aid us by taking Sermons or Meetings, or both, as occasion offered. Such help is most valuable, and, indeed, without it, the Association work would come to a stand. We are now able to present a largely-increased list, as follows :—

Rev. W. ACWORTH, Vicar of South Stoke.
Rev. S. ADAMS, Vicar of St. George's, Leeds.
Rev. S. BARDSLEY, Rector of Finchley.
Rev. W. H. BARLOW, Principal of Church Missionary Society's College.
Rev. H. T. BEEBE, Curate of Sidmouth.
Rev. S. BOTT, Vicar of St. Jude's, Kensal Green.
Rev. F. CORFIELD, Vicar of Heanor.
Rev. W. H. DUKE, Chaplain of Convict Prison, Chatham.
Rev. T. F. THISELTON-DYER, late Vicar of St. Paul's, Penzance.
Rev. G. EDGCOME, Rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham.
Rev. R. W. FORREST, Vicar of St. Jude's, South Kensington.
Rev. G. V. GARLAND, late Vicar of Aslacton.
Rev. A. R. GODSON, Vicar of All Saints', Gordon Square.
Rev. C. GREEN, Vicar of St. Paul's, Beckenham.
Rev. W. S. HILL, Vicar of St. Nicholas, Rochester.
Rev. N. KEARNEY, Vicar of St. Mary's, Maidenhead.
Rev. W. W. KIRBY, Vicar of St. Mary's, Barnsley.
Rev. W. J. LAKE, Rector of Farnley.
Rev. H. C. LORY, late Colonial Chaplain at Stanley.
Rev. W. H. LYON, Vicar of Sherborne.
Rev. T. M. MACDONALD, Prebendary of Lincoln.
Rev. C. MACKENZIE, Prebendary of St. Paul's, London.
Rev. J. W. MARSH, Vicar of St. Michael's, Winchester.
Rev. A. C. PRICE, Vicar of St. James's, Clapham.
Rev. W. H. REDKNAP, Incumbent of St. James's, Ryde.
Rev. G. REED, Curate of Warrington.
Rev. A. SCOTT, Vicar of Christ Church, Wakefield.
Rev. R. J. SIMPSON, Rector of St. Clement Danes.
Admiral Sir B. J. SULIVAN, K.C.B., Bournemouth.
H. N. SULIVAN, Esq., Newcastle.
Rev. W. WELSH, Vicar of Christ Church, Beckenham.
Rev. T. W. WILKINSON, Rector of Pen Selwood.
Rev. H. E. WINDLE, Vicar of Rusland.
Rev. W. W. WINDLE, Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

Thus it will be seen there are more than thirty clergy and laity prepared to act as deputations in England. Ireland is well represented by the following :—

Rev. Canon BROUGHAM, Vicar of Muckross ; F. GAHAN, Esq., Donegal ; Rev. F. C. HAYES, Rector of Raheny ; Very Rev. DEAN MASSY-BERESFORD, Kinawley ; Rev. H. W. TOWNSEND, Vicar of Leixlip ; Rev. G. R. WYNNE, Rector of Holywood.

We shall be glad to receive invitations for the supply of deputations during the next few months, and the longer notice we have the better chance there is of obtaining the services of any one specially desired. In the South sermons or meetings have been taken at Monkton Combe, Shanklin, Coleford, Fareham, Bournemouth, Blandford, Wandsworth, Old Ford, St. Jude's, Brixton, Putney, and St. Saviour's, Camberwell.

The North seems to be advancing in an interest in our work, and Mr. Mill's return from Newton Hall and Tynemouth are the most encouraging he has presented from places in that part of the world, nearly 20*l*. being the outcome of his sermons and meetings.

H. S. A.

BRITISH



THE JAGUAR AND ANT-EATER.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

MARCH 1, 1879.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the Revs. F. N. Lett (*Dec.* 26 and *Jan.* 1), W. H. Lloyd (18 and 31), W. H. Satchell (*Jan.* 7), and G. P. Quick (*Jan.* 4), Messrs. Robinson and Gay, Rosario (*Dec.* 27), J. S. Robertson (*Dec.* 13 and 17), H. M. Vice-Consul, Chañaral (*Dec.* 17), J. M. Dean and Sons (*Jan.* 1), H. Fisher, Rosario (*Jan.* 14), and Captain Willis (*Nov.* 18).

BUSINESS.

THE usual Monthly Meeting of the Committee was held on the 11th inst.

The Committee confirmed the appointment of the F. N. Lett to the chaplaincy at Rosario.

The Committee sanctioned the appointment of a clergyman to the West Coast, and also requested the Bishop of the Falklands to seek for two young men to go out with or to follow his Lordship on his return to his diocese.

The Rev. J. B. Kane was accepted as Association Secretary for the Home and Eastern Counties.

Next Meeting will be held (D.V.) on the 11th inst.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 6th and 20th ult.

The total amount received during the month of January was for 1878, 2,053*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; for 1879, 235*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

Next Meetings will be held (D.V.) on the 6th and 20th inst.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



T the earnest desire of the English community and on the recommendation of the Bishop of the Falklands, the Rev. F. N. Lett has been appointed to the chaplaincy of Rosario. It is a satisfaction to the Committee to have had it in their power to enrol Mr. Lett's name once more permanently on their list of chaplains, and although, in this instance, he enters upon another's labours, his own work in South America has been of such a marked character, and his labours in the cause of Christ so abundant, that they feel sure he will bring all the talents and the energy he possesses to carry on and, if possible, expand the work so successfully established by his beloved predecessor.

In consequence of this appointment the Gran Chaco is without a chaplain, and the future of that interesting Mission is still under consideration. When it is remembered that in this colony there are some sixteen hundred Protestants who have no stated ministry whatever, the importance of looking after these poor scattered sheep will be readily understood, and we trust that some satisfactory arrangement may be arrived at whereby they shall be spiritually benefited.

Mr. Spilsbury reports that he has appointed Señor Moran to open a Protestant school for native children at Villa Maria. Mr. Moran, it will be remembered, left this country recently to help Mr. Spilsbury in his work. The establishment of such schools is a most important feature, and when well organized and well conducted cannot fail to be a power for good. The success which has attended the one established by our chaplain at Cordoba has doubtless encouraged him to open one at the place mentioned.

From San Paulo we have news of the arrival there of the Rev. G. P. Quick. His advent was the cause of much rejoicing amongst the community, who have been without a chaplain since Mr. Huntley's departure. The reception given to Mr. Quick by the residents must have been extremely gratifying to

him, and we trust there is a period of much usefulness in store for him in his new sphere of work. Mr. D. M. Fox, in a letter advising us of the new chaplain's arrival, writes:—"Now that he has been amongst us, even so short a time, the welcome is no formal greeting or passing sentiments, but he has already won the regard and esteem of us all; and we feel that we have every occasion to rejoice, as we do rejoice, that the Committee, on the recommendation of the Bishop, appointed Mr. Quick to this chaplaincy, and that Mr. Quick saw his way to accepting the post. I consider that we are fortunate indeed."

Our good friend at Valparaiso, the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, sends us news of a cheering character from Lota. A Juvenile Missionary Association has been formed there in connection with the Sunday-school, and the first remittance of £7 is accompanied by the desire that the same may be applied to the Society's work in Tierra del Fuego. We take this opportunity of thanking our young friends and their teachers for their kindness, which we feel sure will be equally appreciated by Mr. Bridges.

The subject of sending another chaplain to Lota is under consideration, and if an arrangement cannot be arrived at which shall secure one wholly for this place, it is hoped that the way will be made plain to place Lota and Santiago under the pastoral care of the same clergyman. It is not from any want of sympathy with our friends at Lota that they have been so long without a chaplain, but simply from the fact that the Society's funds can only bear a certain strain.

Through the kindness of the Bishop of the Falklands in pleading our cause in various pulpits in this country and Ireland, his presence at home has been of great benefit to the Society. Interest has been awakened and confirmed, and new places added to our list of Associations. His Lordship's return to South America will possibly be delayed a short time, as the Committee are anxious he should secure two young clergymen to accompany him to his distant Diocese. If this is so we shall then have the great pleasure and advantage of his presence at the Annual Meeting, which is fixed for April 30th.

Further on will be found an obituary notice of one whose name, like that of his revered father, must always remain

intimately associated with the Society—viz., the Rev. Allen W. Gardiner. It is only a few short months ago that his voice was heard in the Library at Lambeth Palace, advocating the cause of the Society at the Annual Meeting, and now he has gone to his rest. It has pleased the Lord in His wisdom to remove him just as he was about to enter upon the duties of an important post. The explanation rests not with us. Ours is to be patient, and to be content to receive whatever God in His wisdom appoints, without questioning and without murmuring.

The Committee have also recently lost one of their oldest and most valued members. Mr. J. Longman was suddenly called away when, to all appearance, in his usual robust health. He was a devout and happy Christian, and one who threw his whole energy and heart into the work. His loss will be deeply felt, not only by the Society and the Committee, but by a large circle of surviving friends in and around Clifton.

May the examples of our departed brothers stimulate us to increased zeal and activity while it is called to-day. Let us be fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, knowing that our labour, like theirs, shall not be in vain in the Lord.

We beg to call the attention of our friends to a paper issued with this Magazine on the Financial Position of the Society. It will be seen that notwithstanding the severe distress which exists throughout the country, the receipts of the past year exceed those of the year previous by about 300*l.*, and that this increase is due to the growth of the Auxiliaries or Associations. This is a noteworthy and cheering fact. Notwithstanding this, however, the new year is entered upon with a deficit of 658*l.*, being the excess of the expenditure over the receipts. The fact is to be regretted, but the explanation is satisfactory and excusable. Two figures in the last year's expenditure account for it, viz.,—the cost of and freight out of the steam-launch, and an overlap on the Southern Mission accounts, which had to be charged to the year 1878. We hope our friends will do all they can to remove this burden as promptly as possible, so that we may commence our work the new year unencumbered by the unavoidable debts of the previous one. P. W. S.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

IN the last number we gave the first part of Mr. Bridges' letter giving an account of the visit to Gretton Bay and the return to Ushuwia. The concluding part relates to his plans at the latter place.

(*Continued from p.* 36.)

"The 'Allen Gardiner,' instead of the three or four weeks we expected her to be away, was delayed over eleven weeks, solely owing to the impracticability of getting food for the animals it was our intention to get transhipped. The snow has been long and deep on the ground. But as Captain Willis has doubtless fully informed you of the causes of his delay, I will say no more than this, that it was most kindly ordered by our all-wise and most merciful God. So bad has the winter weather been here ever since the 'Allen Gardiner' left up to the 1st of this month, that had the cattle arrived, they must all have died from starvation and cold. Here there were miles of land where for some six weeks not a green thing was to be seen, save the top of a fashine bush here and there. The cattle only kept life in them by browsing on the twigs of trees, and had a hard fight for life. We have not the means for either housing or feeding them at home, and some days they could not be brought home. The tops of our fences were in many places covered and re-covered by repeated falls of snow, and we have lost a good number of calves, and our cattle are in very poor condition. Had we received a cargo from Keppel Island, we certainly could not have saved them. When I saw the bad weather here, and all the open land completely one unbroken sheet of snow, with the grass far underneath, I hoped that something would transpire to prevent the untimely arrival of the expected animals.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' arrived very early yesterday. The eighteen animals, after a fifteen days' passage, were all safely landed and housed in the boat-house for the night. They will, I trust, do well.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' is now taking in her logs for Keppel Island, and will probably sail to-morrow, and I hope nothing further may transpire to hinder the speedy shipment of the cattle.

"Our hopes for the material improvement of these natives lies in their adopting and following farming and agricultural pursuits, together with fishing, for the supplies of food obtainable from the sea are most valuable. Nothing more is wanted to ensure the happiest life for these than a heart-felt appreciation of the goodness of God as made known in the Gospel of His Son, and leading a life of Christian self-denial and steady industry in following the various pursuits of life. Our daily endeavour is to bind

them with the bonds of Christ's love. To this end we have been of late showing them the authority of Christ as far greater than that of Moses, which no one should dare to dispute or oppose, and which none can slight without the greatest loss and guilt.

"Again, it is the express will of God that we should receive His well-beloved and equal Son Jesus Christ as our God and Saviour, and that as the sin of unbelief in Israel's sons excluded them from Canaan, so not believing and honouring Christ will certainly shut out the sinner from the presence of God, and condemn him for ever to darkness and punishment. God's orders for the direction of our faith must not in any degree be slighted, and are as binding as His moral precepts; and this being the case, He has most kindly given us broad foundations on which our faith in His love, to every penitent and believing soul, may rest secure. Thus faith in God's love to man by Christ is the most reasonable duty and highest happiness of every thinking soul, yet, though most reasonable, it is not the offspring of reason but the gift of God. We want to see these poor natives around us ennobled in life and purpose by this most blessed gift, and therefore we day by day labour to show them its unspeakable value, and the solemn duty of everyone to have and exercise it, and we set before them the foundations for faith in Christ.

"I must now tell you what we have been doing since we last wrote.

"First, besides the daily religious meetings for instruction and worship, I give lessons in reading, and witness decidedly increased interest and value set upon these opportunities, and improvement also. Mr. Whaits has often been present at these meetings, which he has much enjoyed.

"Mr. Lawrence has conducted the children's school for the most part. I have done so from time to time, and it is with much pleasure I state that the children have made a decided start. My teachers have been Tommy Bridges Oococoo, Wm. Walter Halacazi, Isaac Mateni, and Acamahtoon. Some of the very little children know many of the letters and the figures, and others are able to spell fairly.

"The weather has almost put a veto upon all work save such as could be done under a roof. The sawn boards (some 600) for the Orphanage have all been planed on the one side by two or three natives, and some four loads of stone for foundation of same have been brought by flat from Hainacoohr. Mr. Whaits has been variously occupied in making window-sashes, doors, and frames, &c., for ditto, as well as needful ironwork. Mr. Lawrence has had his duties daily in connection with the food supplies, the purchase of skins, and keeping of school, &c. I have been prosecuting the study of Yahgan and the forming of a new dictionary, which will contain over 600 pages, of 37 lines to a page, of closely written matter, and will contain certainly not less than 18,000 words, simple and compound. Of this matter I hope to write more fully in my next. I hope to finish this work in December. The result will not simply be a large and reliable dictionary, but a ripened Yahgan student will thus be fitted to commence and (D.V.) complete a satisfactory translation of parts or the whole of

God's holy Word. I am also, as I advance with the dictionary, collecting abundant *data* for a good grammar. With the new work I have reached the 267th page, and the 147th of the old. The old contains 320 pages of 26 lines each. Since its composition my knowledge of Yahgan, through intercourse with the people, has doubled, and I find John Marsh more able to make clear the meaning of doubtful terms and words than any other native here.

"*Friday morning, Sept. 13th.*—I must hasten to a close, as the 'Allen Gardiner' will presently start. She took in wood yesterday. She takes but half a load. The captain says he cannot carry more safely. We had a large attendance this morning whilst I taught the people for two hours. The part of God's Word now being read and explained is Deuteronomy i. I here give you summaries of attendance during the last three months :— Total for June, 1,040 ; ditto for July, 596 ; ditto August, 599. Hoping to write more fully next time, I now in much haste conclude.

"T. BRIDGES."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

EVERY friend of the Society must sympathize with the prayer of the energetic pastor here, and desire that the community under his care may let their light so shine before men that they may see their good works and glorify their Father which is in heaven.

"Another month, and with it another year, has passed, leaving us still here in our Master's work. The past year has witnessed changes, as usual, everywhere, and events that remind us of the uncertainty of the world, of our life, and of the urgent need to work diligently whilst it is day. May the new year on which we enter now, with our hearts throbbing over its uncertainties, bear witness to our sincerity, and zeal, and fidelity. May it record true progress to the Mission in which we are engaged, and witness fresh accessions of influence and moral conquests on the part of our Church.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

"Sunday the 1st we remembered the appointed intercession for Missions by the use of the special psalms, lessons, and prayers, prescribed in the Form of Prayer approved by Convocation. And a sermon, appropriate to the occasion, from St. John ix. 4, in which special allusion was made to the good work begun by Gardiner, and now so successfully carried on by Bridges in Tierra del Fuego, as well as to the general requirements of

God's work here and through the world, and the duty of Christians to aid it on.

"In the evening I preached from St. Matthew xxv. 14 and 15, as a continuation of the same subject.

"During the month we have had two deaths, one being from smallpox.

"The day-school is now closed for the summer vacations; a needed relief to the children considering the heat and the still-prevailing epidemic of whooping-cough.

"Tracts have been distributed in English, Spanish, French, German, and Italian. We have great need of a supply of illustrated papers, like the 'British Workman,' or 'Sunday Scholar's Companion.' I think that I noticed a request for some in one of Mr. Coombe's last letters. Our supply is exhausted, and it would be a great help to have a quantity sent, not necessarily new, for back numbers will answer equally as well.

"Christmas-day was, as usual, observed with the decoration of our sanctuary, a large choir, and large, hearty congregation; still, however, there is a depression over our people, and we all felt it to be a dull Christmas; at least one on which we could not help being more solemn than cheerful.

"The New Year we have begun with a special service and Holy Communion at 8 a.m. this morning, which was well attended, and we came away feeling that it was good to be there, and resolved to endeavour to be 'steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.'

"The good pastor who ministered at the similar service of last year is at rest from his labours, but his works follow him, and his memory demands that we should follow in his steps, as they led in the ways of the Lord.

"During the year another faithful communicant, Mrs. Godward, has also found her rest.

"We are now in our hot weather, but the health of the city is better than in the previous month. There have been no locusts this year, and the harvest of wheat is unprecedented. You will, I suppose, soon be using our Santa Fé wheat in your bread. "F. N. LETT."

A Trip Across the Llanos to Chilecito.

(*Continued from p.* 43.)

AFTER three hours' sleep we again saddled our mules and started on. There was no moon, but the night was beautifully bright, and the stars shone out with a brilliancy never seen in the humid atmosphere of our own land. At eight o'clock in the morning the village of Charña was reached, where we left the main road and diverged, in a due westerly direction, towards the small township of Olta. The vegetation now seemed more luxuriant, and among the larger trees may be

mentioned the algarroba, moya, tentitaca, chañar, retamo, and espinilla. A collection of the various woods found here would not only be most curious, but would, I am sure, astonish everyone.

We rode down into Olta exactly at noon, thirty-four miles being our total for the morning's work. Olta is very prettily situated in a round, cup-like basin at the foot of a short advance spur of the Cordilleras called the Sierra de los Llanos. It contains some 1,500 inhabitants already, although only formed some four years ago. There is plenty of running water, so that by cultivating fruit trees and green alfalfa the people have made it a pleasant oasis in the sandy deserts around. This place was the home of the two "arrieros," my companions, and the welcome they met with was hearty in the extreme. They had been absent twenty-two days on the round trip, and directly we were spied riding down the steep declivity into the town, everyone rushed out to meet them and inquire for news. There was evident disgust depicted in the faces of many of the weaker sex on learning that the "tropas," with their cargoes of new fashions, could not reach the town for two days longer.

Don Domingo invited me to his house, as it would be impossible to procure the mule before the next morning; and not wishing to offend his susceptibilities, the offer was accepted. His rancho consisted of one fair-sized room opening into the street. To the right, on entering, was a counter, and behind it various rough shelves put up to hold his stock-in-trade. To the left were a couple of beds and one small stool; otherwise the room was devoid of furniture. On the larger of the two beds sat his wife, in Turkish fashion, nursing a baby of six months ill with virulent smallpox. Crawling about on the mud floor was an older child, sickening for the same disease. I found that smallpox was raging most virulently in the town. There was not a single house which could not count at least one victim to this foul sickness; and at one time, so the "gefe politico," or chief magistrate, informed me, there had been as many as twelve deaths in a day. Smallpox is a most frightful scourge in all these parts, for people never think of vaccination until the disease has broken out. The titular, or paid doctor of the province, had paid a visit to Olta some three weeks previous, and had vaccinated some twenty children, but in not one single case had the vaccine taken, and many had since died of the plague.

It was not the most agreeable of situations, to have to sit down to table and eat out of the one common dish with persons sick of the smallpox; but hunger conquers sentiment, and once the first feelings of nauseousness over, the dinner was not half a bad one.

The arrival of a "gringo" was an event for the little sleepy place. Visitors poured in at all times of the afternoon and evening, and they could make nothing out of the "clerico." That he should wear a beard, that he should have a wife and children (for Don Domingo had seen mine in Cordoba), that he should take such a long journey, and alone, were all matters of the greatest astonishment. So ignorant are these poor inhabi-

tants of the Llanos, that they had hitherto classed "Protestants" with demons, and *hoc omne genus.*

The next morning, happening to have some lymph with me, I vaccinated a number of children. Immediately this became known, there was a general rush from every quarter of the sick in search of "remedies;" and the sight of these poor, dirty, ragged people, covered with every disease and loathing in sores, was such as would rend the hardest heart. A missionary's work among them would be harder than among heathens. The religion they held was in its origin pure, but it had become polluted, stained with deceit, and lost in hypocrisy.

At noon, however, of the same day (Wednesday) I bade adieu to my kind but humble friends, and set out alone to perform the remaining part of my journey, rather more than 160 miles. The narrow bridle path led in a northerly direction, skirting the base of the Sierras. Few and far between are the people to be met with on the way; but if the living were lacking, their absence was made up by indications of the dead. At nearly every twenty yards or so appeared a small wooden cross, planted over the scene of some murder or free-fight. In many of these crosses a small hole was drilled, which (as I subsequently learnt) was to receive any small donation from passers-by to pay for masses for the soul of the dead; and such is the superstitious dread they entertain of priestly power, that no brigand, scoundrel, or robber would ever dare to appropriate the coins thus deposited.

Fifteen miles from Olta is the small hamlet of Polco. Here we found the annual "fiesta" in full swing. Strangely enough, alongside the little barn that served as chapel I met the old priest who was so polite to me in my former journey to Rioja, and, of course, stayed a little while for a friendly chat. All the people gathered together for the fair were by this time more or less drunk; and the old man tried to frighten me by sad tales of the lawlessness of the people, and the few scruples they would have in quietly disposing of a Protestant "clerico." However, I consider this was done more to deter me from repeating my visits, which are looked upon with a jealous eye by the Roman Catholic clergy.

Four leagues' journey from Polco brought me once more to the main road from which we had diverged at Chañar in order to reach Olta. It was already dark, but still I pushed on six miles further to a little hamlet called Hedionda, where I passed a portion of the night. From Hedionda stretches out the real Llanos, a sandy, desert-like track of land, without water or pasture, a few stunted thorny bushes alone appearing, no shade, no relief to the tired eye, nothing but undulating hillocks of gritty sand. A former governor of Rioja province, Don Pedro Gordillo, had spent much money and labour in placing at intervals of four or five leagues "Casas del Estado," or State huts, for the protection of travellers from the terrible dust-storms, together with a dam for collecting the rain water. But in consequence of the frequent revolutions which have been

the ruin of the province, and the constant state of warfare between the Llaneros (or inhabitants of the plains) and the Montañeros (or people of the hills), these houses and "represas" have all fallen to ruin. What water is required must be carried the greater portion of the way. I had started from Hedionda at one o'clock in the night, anxious to get over as much ground as possible before the sun rose. But my mule already began to flag, so that by sunrise only twelve miles had been accomplished.

The whole day was spent jogging on quietly at the regular pace. The heat was most oppressive ; but the radiation from the sandy soil was even hotter than the burning rays of the sun. It was useless to stop and endeavour to take any rest, as there was no shade, while the thick clouds of sand-flies rendered one almost frantic.

Soon after sunset, I reached the northern shore of the Agua Salado, the waters of which seemed highly palatable to the mule but undrinkable to his rider. From this point the road divides : one passes due north to Rioja town, leaving the Sierra del Alto to the right ; the second leads to Chilecito and turns to the right of the same Sierras. Journeying on through the night, fifteen miles further on, I reached the celebrated Agua de los Colorados, the scene of some romantic adventures in one of Aimard's fanciful novels on the Llanos. The water here is very scanty and brackish. No long stay was made here; but only a league further on, nature asserted its claims. Sleep conquered my will, and I found myself suddenly landed on the sandy soil. After all, the hour thus spent in the arms of Morpheus was not ill-spent, in view of the hardship that had yet to be endured. I omitted to state that at the Agua Salado, I had found a native journeying on to Anguinan, a village within half a league of Chilecito, and we joined partnership.

The sun had barely risen half-an-hour before we were almost suffocated with the glaring heat ; there was not a breath of wind, and around us was a stillness as of death. Imagine our surprise when, about ten o'clock, we came suddenly to the edge of a small barranca, and at our feet beheld the loveliest little oasis : a few green trees, sparkling with greenness, in their first spring glow, and a tiny bubbling fountain. An hour was spent in this lovely little nook, and loathful we were at having to quit its welcome shade. I afterwards learnt that it was called the "Aguadita."

From this spot my companion informed me that we could only be about fifteen miles from Chilecito, instead of which we were really over fifty miles away, and not a habitation between. Under his guidance we left the main road and took a bridle path, which he asserted was much nearer. None but those who have practically experienced hunger and thirst, can imagine the sufferings we endured under the broiling sun. Our "porongos" and bottles were empty, our last bit of food had been eaten at the Agua Colorado ; the mules were tired out, and unable to advance beyond a snail's pace ; our feet and hands were blistered with the sun, and our eyes nearly blinded with the glare. To add to our miseries, about two o'clock arose a

dust-storm, called by the natives "Sonda." The Sonda is a strong wind, blowing either from the north or the south, like a whirlwind, raising up clouds of sand, until a thick mist of gritty dust obscures even the rays of the sun. Even the mules gave in, and every few minutes we had to pause to regain breath. It was impossible to see above five yards in front, and yet every moment we rode on in hopes of seeing some indications of our journey's end. Until long after sunset we pushed slowly forward; but overcome by exertion, we were fain obliged to stop, having scarcely strength to unsaddle and hobble our mules. Poor dumb beasts! their sufferings, too, were great. For ourselves we dropped down on the sand and slept unconscious.

It was after sunrise before either of us woke. The morning was fair, the clouds of dust had subsided, and, joyful to behold! the sharp spurs of the Chilecito hills were clearly visible, with the snow-capped Sierra de Nevada. So for the last time we mounted our wearied mules, and four hours after reached the welcome streets of Chilecito, where kind friends and a hearty reception soon made amends for past sufferings. This was on the morning of Saturday, October 26th, having spent 10½ days in performing a journey that ought to have been accomplished in less than seven.

(To be continued.)

IN MEMORIAM.

Rev. Allen W. Gardiner.

ALLEN WEARE GARDINER was born in 1832. He was the only son of Captain Allen Gardiner, R.N., the founder of the South American Mission. When quite a child he accompanied his father and other members of the family in long voyages to Africa, South America, and the islands of Timor, Ternate, Celebes, and Java. The object of all these voyages was to attempt missionary enterprise "in the regions beyond" those which were occupied by the great missionary societies. One effect of these voyages was to add vigour to the young child's delicate frame, and another was to fill him with admiration for the single-mindedness of his father. At the age of ten the boy for the first time went to school, and never accompanied his father again on his long and distant expeditions. In 1851 he kept his first term at University College, Oxford, and the same year obtained a demyship at Magdalen. Having gained a first-class in Modern History, he took his degree early in 1855. The shock of his father's death in Tierra del Fuego, which came to his knowledge in the second year of his Oxford life, led to a resolve, if God should enable him,

to take up his father's work. A still more powerful influence was felt by him from the preaching of the Rev. Robert Aitken, of Pendean, in 1854. In conversation and in letters he has often referred to this as an epoch in his life, when he realized more fully than ever before the forgiving mercy of God through Jesus Christ. Towards the close of his life he divided the experience which he had been permitted to gain in the "walk with God" into three steps of progress, viz., 1. "The prayer of faith revealed to me in 1854," that being the year of Mr. Aitken's influence over him; 2. "The righteousness of faith revealed to me in 1869," that being the year of his departure for Australia; 3. "The communion of faith revealed to me" at a much later period.

While he was thus brought to the point of giving himself to the Saviour, Who died for him and for us all, the warmth of his young enthusiasm was not allowed to cool, for already a missionary schooner was built, and called by his father's name; and his father's friend, the Rev. G. Pakenham Despard, was ready to conduct an expedition to take up his father's work in the South. At once he volunteered to accompany this expedition, and sailed with Mr. Despard and his party for the Falkland Islands in 1856. Much hard work had to be done before Keppel Island could become a mission station, where Fuegian natives might be received and instructed. Building and fencing formed a rough preparation for missionary work. But all were cheered by a sermon of Mr. Despard's, on the text, "Let ours also learn to maintain useful works;" and Allen Gardiner found much encouragement in the book of Nehemiah, where "the nobles who put not their necks to the work of the Lord," were contrasted with Baruch, who "earnestly repaired" the piece assigned to him.

In 1857 he was enabled to visit the Fuegian coast.

"Twelve years ago, the very day, my father anchored here,
Our errand and our hope the same—the Indian's heart to cheer!
Twelve years ago, the very day, he sought the mountain side,
To trace, as now, the Indian camp, with a Fuegian guide.
Twelve years ago, the sun went down, he slept in the open air;
Twelve summers, and the evening star, as it rose, beheld me there.
With joy I hailed the morning cloud, in the early twilight grey,
And tidings in the east appeared, to tell of advancing day."

He had ample experience of the storms which beat on the Fuegian shores. When visiting Spaniard Harbour, the scene of his father's death, he was detained by a gale which, coming from the south-west, returned again from the east, and continued for five days.

"A heavy sea comes rolling up the harbour. It is still blowing hard, and the snow is settling deeper in the hills; the schooner rides uneasily at her anchors. I look around, and gaze into this interesting but truly horrible cavern." Not far off he found the painted words, Psalm lxii. 5 to 8, just outside the entrance, and quite distinct and legible. The five

days of this gale were "a time of much suspense, and the hours seemed long and weary. But," he adds, "we were not forsaken. A sudden break in the clouds was followed by a perceptible improvement in the weather: so mercifully did the Lord 'stay His rough wind in the day of His east wind.'"

In the following year Allen Gardiner had the happiness himself to bring the first Fuegian family to the missionary station at Keppel, and then his work in those southern regions was done. On his return to England, in 1858, he was ordained by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, after which he gave much time to the study of medicine—a very needful qualification for a missionary life. This was also the period of his marriage.

In 1860, he and his wife sailed for the West Coast of South America, that he might take up another portion of his father's work. The spirit in which he entered upon it is shown in the following lines, written on his arrival at Valparaiso:—

"Forward and onward! wrestle and fight!
Suffer, and share, with the children of light!
Look unto Jesus! gird on the sword!
Victory gain by the grace of the Lord."

Adopting the best advice he could obtain at Valparaiso, he settled at Lota, as Chaplain to a community of English and Scotch miners. As he began to gain influence there, he was enabled thankfully to say, "I being in the way, the Lord led me." He formed large plans for penetrating among the Indians of the interior, and with that view made many pioneering journeys. As a medical man he was in much request. But his chief success was as Chaplain of Lota, where his name has ever been remembered with affectionate interest.

It is worthy of notice also that the Chaplaincy of Lota has proved an introduction to many other chaplaincies, at Rosario, Santiago, Chañaral, Cordova, Santos, San Paulo, &c.

But the simultaneous pressure of many burdens began to tell upon Mr. Allen Gardiner's health. In the work at Lota he had the able assistance of Mr. Coombe, whom he prepared for the ordination which he received from the Bishop of London, previous to his appointment to a chaplaincy on the West Coast. We have to lament the death of Mr. Coombe at Rosario, in the same year with that of his old friend Mr. Gardiner. Mr. Keller was also a help to Mr. Gardiner at Lebu, which was intended to be a station of approach to the Indians of the interior. But he had no help in his medical work, and his long journeys and continual efforts to carry on all his occupations at once, broke down a frame which was never robust. He returned to England in 1868, and took such rest as his lively temperament rendered possible, in a temporary curacy among the retired glades of St. Leonard's Forest.

He longed to go out again to South America, but the Committee insisted on his contracting his sphere, taking either the chaplaincy or the missionary

work, but not both ; while he was tenacious of the plans he had laid out, and refused to take one without the other. His disappointment is hardly veiled under the following lines, written in 1869 :—

"Meekness is the child of God.
Chastened with affliction's rod,
It will own a Father's will,
Learn to suffer and be still."

After this he accepted a charge in Australia in the diocese of Bathurst, whither he went in 1870. Here, till the lamented death of his wife in 1874, he worked with his usual energy, and seemed to find enjoyment in the wide range of his district, with its three bush churches. But he was stunned and shattered by the loss of his wife. He remained in that country three more years, but they were years of trouble to him. His health failed again, the sight of one eye was irreparably lost, and he began to fear the loss of the other. The following lines show the working of his mind at this time :—

"I often wonder, as with trembling hand
I cast the seed along the furrowed ground,
If ripened fruit for God will there be found,
But I can trust.

"I cannot know why suddenly the storm
Should rage so fiercely round me in its wrath ;
But this I know, God watches all my path,
And I can trust.

"I have no power to look across the tide,
To know, while here, the land beyond the river ;
But this I know, I shall be God's for ever,
So I can trust."

As this period drew to a close he married again, and brought his wife and boys home to England. Here he was always ready, as in past times, to preach and to speak in the cause of South America and of the Society, and he was always welcome as the Society's representative. He will not be forgotten at St. Mary's, Hastings, where he assisted Mr. Whitfield, nor at St. Paul's, Leamington, where he assisted Mr. Bradley. There, in his note-book, he wrote the couplet :—

"O keep my spirit and my conscience pure ;
O make my calling and election sure.
Amen and Amen."

His unsolicited appointment to a church in Durban took him once more, with his family, across the sea. On his arrival, he entered in his note-book :—

"Holy ! Holy ! Holy !
Make me pure and keep me lowly.

Each affliction sanctify :
Grace and glory multiply."

"Let me not falter, Lord,
So near the promised goal.
Father! I feel the Comforter,
By faith, hath made me whole."

But his time was short. He passed away on December 11, 1878, and much lamentation was made over him.

J. W. MARSH.

Mr. J. Longman.

THE Committee have recently lost one of their oldest and most attached members, John Longman, Esq., of Clifton. On Friday, December the 13th last, as he was proceeding on foot from Midford Station, near Bath, to Monkton Combe, to be present at the distribution of prizes at the school of the Rev. R. G. Bryan, he was seized with syncope, arising from the excessive cold, and expired almost immediately.

He was by birth a native of Dorsetshire, and received his early education at the King's School, Sherborne. When he entered on the active duties of life, he chose Bristol as his home, and remained connected with it to the end. As a merchant in that city he was highly esteemed, being a model of punctuality, truthfulness, courtesy, and diligence, in all business relations. But it was as a Christian and a philanthropist that he was especially known. The Ragged and Industrial Schools, the Dispensary, the Hospital, the Sailors' Home, the Blind Asylum, and the Female Penitentiary, were objects of his constant care. Ten years ago he retired from commercial occupations and gave himself up entirely to work for his Heavenly Master. As Treasurer of the Clergy Daughters' School, he laboured hard to increase its finances and so to enlarge the area of its usefulness. In the parish of Temple, with which he was connected from his first going to Bristol, he taught regularly in the Sunday-school, and constantly visited the sick and the sorrowing; and the poor of the neighbourhood manifested their esteem for him by gathering in large numbers in the church on the day of his funeral. It would be difficult to enumerate the religious societies on whose committees he gave active service, and to whose funds he liberally contributed. But among the foremost were the Jews' Society, the Church Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the South American Missionary Society, and the Church Pastoral-

Aid Society. These and many other kindred agencies have lost in him an unfailing friend.

The spring of all this devotion was close personal union with Christ. His faith and hope, his prayerfulness and humility, his constant dependence on the grace of the Holy Spirit, his reverence for the Word of God, his thankfulness and cheerfulness, his kindly hospitality and generous welcome to all who reflected the image of his Lord, were well known to his many Christian friends, and perhaps to few more than to the sorrowing writer of these lines.

May we who remain be fired by his example to more thorough devotion in God's service, and be more abundantly sustained by the grace that wrought mightily in our departed friend! W. H. B.

Eastbourne Auxiliary.

ON Thursday afternoon the Annual Meeting of the Local Auxiliary of the above Society was held in the Devonshire Park Pavilion. There was a very large attendance, the spacious concert-room being more than half filled. The Rev. W. A. Bathurst, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, presided, and was supported on the platform by the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, Rev. E. W. Foley, Rev. E. D. Cree, and Rev. R. Allen.

The BISHOP of the FALKLAND ISLANDS expressed great gratification at seeing such a splendid gathering in that noble room in the missionary cause. He was delighted to think that under the new incumbency of Trinity Church the Society would have the continued support and sympathy of the congregation. He thanked Mr. Foley for his reference to the old acquaintanceship between them. The Right Rev. Prelate went on to say that when he left England he went out on a visitation for three or four years. His palace was his portmanteau. He had some ten thousand miles of coast alone under his care, and to visit all the Mission stations he crossed the equator twice. The clergy numbered seven when he was first connected with the work, now when the staff was completed it numbered twenty-five. All too few were they. His Lordship wished he had a map of South America before him. The vastness of the continent was as good as an address, merely to behold it. Sometimes there were a thousand miles between the Mission stations. Many Europeans there did not have an opportunity of attending Christian

service for years together. A passenger on the steamer by which the Right Rev. Speaker had travelled a few weeks ago had adverted to the pleasure he felt in attending the service his Lordship had conducted on board that morning (Sunday), and said that he had not been able to attend service for years before, the last before that just concluded having been also conducted by his Lordship on one of his visitation tours.

There were great contrasts presented in different parts of South America. In Brazil were beautiful cities, wealth and luxury. There were many fine harbours, and the fascination of the scenery it was impossible to describe. The Emperor ruled by force of personal character and intelligence. Some persons thought that the empire would some day be divided, but at present it was consolidated under a wise ruler. By means of fine steamers the traveller could pass in ten or twelve days from regions of extreme cold to the heat of the tropics. Such sudden changes told on the constitution. There was moist heat on one side of the continent and dry heat on the other, with a temperate clime between. Besides the large population of Portuguese and Spanish, there were representatives of nearly all nations, including a scattering of English people, who called the Society to its work. The slave trade was in process of extinction, and a problem thus arose how to settle the industrial interests of the country. His Lordship believed it was by the introduction of new elements from a distance. In Peru the Spanish and Indian races were so mixed up that it was difficult to separate them. The intelligent working population were in the minority. In Peru they had settled for the present the question of labour by introducing Chinese coolies, under labour contracts. They were often severely, not to say cruelly, treated. Persons who had been accustomed to slavery in the Southern States of America had said that they had there seen nothing to equal the hardships of the Chinese coolies in Peru. There was, however, amongst them "a survival of the fittest," and the Chinese element had established for itself a footing. It was an important fact for good or evil. The Chinese were setting up their Joss-houses side by side with Christian temples and practising their immoralities amidst those among whom they found themselves. His Lordship saw in their presence in South America another opportunity of doing God's work. The Bishop of British Guiana had found the immigrant Chinese to look upon Christianity calmly and favourably. In doing good to these Chinese abroad we should be doing good to China herself. His Lordship believed there were more Protestant Christian Chinese out of than in China. Brazil also would have to look for labour from the distant East.

Then the Mission ministered to English people who had gone to South America instead of to a British colony. They should not be the less cared for where they were. The seamen were found in South American ports in large numbers. His Lordship acknowledged the help forthcoming for operations in the large cities. He referred to the work of Mr. Lloyd at Valparaiso and to the spirit of self-sacrifice

which characterised the missionaries of the Society. This was nobly illustrated by the case of Mr. Huntley, who had graduated at Cambridge, and given up a head-mastership of a school to go out. When his Lordship last visited him it was the eve of Easter Sunday. Mr. Huntley, resisting his Lordship's suggestion that he might well be at his own church at such a time, resolutely proceeded on the Sunday to a seaport adjacent that he might minister to the sailors there, though yellow fever was raging and had swept away whole crews. The climate was often treacherous in the extreme. His Lordship had been landed at one place by an Englishman, the son of an admiral, and thoroughly acclimatized, who had stated that he had an enterprise in hand and wished friends to come out and join him. When the Bishop returned to the sea after a few days spent in the interior he inquired for his acquaintance and was informed that he had died thirty-six hours after he had seen him. That was no uncommon case.

The Right Rev. Speaker paid a high tribute to Captain Allen Gardiner, who perished in his zeal for the conversion of the natives of Tierra del Fuego. His Lordship wondered how many of his hearers knew where the Falkland Islands were, and opined that those who did not know were in the majority. He explained the position of the "bare rocks" forming the Islands, and that they had been appropriated by the English for the provision of a harbour of refuge for gold-ships coming round Cape Horn.

In concluding a highly-interesting address his Lordship said that the effect of the Mission amongst the Tierra del Fuegians was seen in the fact that the British Government had lately sent them presents because they were so kind to people wrecked on their coast. Formerly they used to kill all such hapless voyagers. He threw himself on the sympathy and co-operation of the Church of God. He had often wondered whether his labours were "worth while," and had felt that they were. He sought in his journeyings not to discover a great river but to uncover the fountains of the "river of life"—the love which God had revealed in His Divine Son.

A hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains," was sung, and the Right Rev. Prelate pronounced the Benediction, which closed the proceedings.

A collection was made at the doors, and seemed to be well responded to.

(*Eastbourne Chronicle.*)

Lichfield.

MEETING took place at the residence of W. F. Robinson, Esq., on January 20th, when the Bishop of the Falkland Islands gave an address on the subject of his work in the Continent of South America and the islands adjacent. At the close of his remarks, the Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, in a few hearty words, expressed his interest in and sympathy with Bishop Stirling's work, and his intention to support it. The Vicar of St. Mary's kindly presided on the occasion. Between thirty and forty persons were present, and the collection at the close of the meeting reached 28*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Additional contributions have since been received. An Association in connection with this Mission is, we understand, to be formed in Lichfield, the Dean having most kindly promised his cordial co-operation.

This endorsement of our work by the Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation gives us great pleasure and satisfaction.

Lee and Blackheath Association.

THE Quarterly Prayer Meeting of this Association was held on January 21, at the house of Archdeacon Whately, 21, Belmont Park.

The Archdeacon presided, and gave a short opening address, after which the following clergy and laity engaged in prayer:—Revs. W. Windle, H. Young, and N. L. Gedge, Col. Field, E. Brent, Esq.

The Doxology and Benediction closed the proceedings.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the suggested subjects for prayer on Monday, the 3rd instant:—

1. For the Rev. F. N. Lett, now entered upon the responsibilities of the Chaplaincy at Rosario.
2. That suitable arrangements may be made for carrying on the Gran Chaco Mission.
3. That clergymen embued with missionary zeal may offer themselves for work in South America.

Gleaning.

THE Lord in His providence is taking one and another of our little missionary band to himself, and I know not how soon He may call me, through His abounding grace and redeeming love, to join the company of the saints above, where there are pleasures for evermore. It is my desire, therefore, to prepare this letter for you, that you may have the latest proof of my affection for you, and earnest desire for your temporal and spiritual welfare. Should it please the Lord to incline your heart to give yourself to the gospel ministry, next to the Scriptures and devotional books, make Greek and Hebrew your principal studies ; the latter should on no account be omitted. Botany is a very useful and pleasing study, should you ever go abroad ; and acquaintance with plants and their properties will be of great use. So also some knowledge of medicine. The next point is your profession, and the time is now arrived when this should be determined. It is of too great moment to be decided upon hastily ; it will be the turning point of your life, and your future happiness will mainly depend upon the selection which you make. Beware of following your own natural inclinations too closely. There is but one method of coming to a satisfactory conclusion. Spread the whole matter, like Hezekiah, before the Lord : ask counsel of Him, and lean not to your own understanding ; and sooner or later you will, if you ask in simple reliance on His teaching and guidance, find a way opened before you. When this has been at length decided, then take the same course with regard to the particular sphere which you devote yourself to. But I would affectionately give you this caution. Do not think of entering the gospel ministry, unless you conscientiously feel that you are constrained by the love of Christ, and the sincere desire of winning souls to Him. Your grandfather gave me this injunction, and I repeat it to you, "Lead a useful life," and I will add, take the Word as God as your guide, and consult it diligently, with prayer to the Holy Spirit to open your understanding ; for it is not the mere knowledge of its contents, however enlarged, critical, or clear, that will carry you safely through the snares and temptations of this evil world, but when it is received as the sincere milk of the Word, by which our souls are daily nourished and strengthened ; then, and then only, we grow thereby, and are prepared for the cares and trials of life, and are renewed in the inward man : thus we are enabled to adorn the doctrine we profess, and become gradually meet for that incorruptible and undefiled inheritance that fadeth not away, reserved for all those who live by faith on the Lord Jesus Christ.—*Extract from Captain Gardiner's farewell letter to his son, the late Rev. Allen W. Gardiner.*

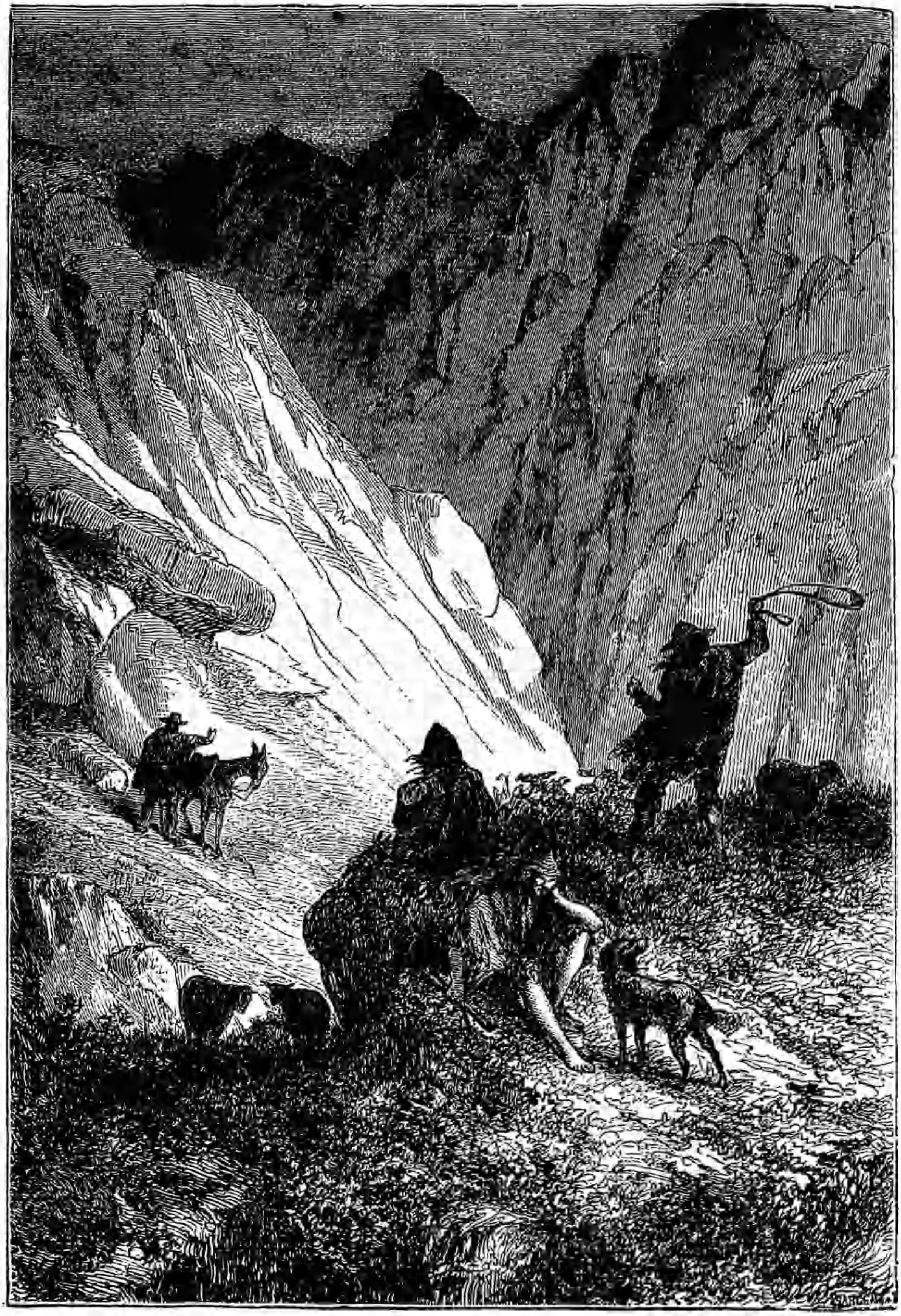
HOME PROCEEDINGS.

IT has been suggested, and it appears to us most wisely, that it would greatly serve our cause to form a "Ladies' Working Association." All our friends well know that we have a large number of working parties in different places, and that these are the chief source of much of the "work" sold at our various "sales," or sent abroad to our Indian Missions. We could name fifty or more places where such help is forthcoming; and not unfrequently inquiries are addressed to us as to the best manner of conducting these working-parties, the most useful kind of articles of clothing, the proper method of organizing "sales of work," &c., &c. Other friends, who find it hard to collect sufficient "work" in their immediate circle, at times write to us to make their wants known to friends at a distance; and the cover of the Magazine is, as our readers know, largely made use of for this purpose. We need hardly assure our workers that any help which we can render is always at their service; and our only regret has been that we are often, owing to the ignorance of our sex, at a loss to supply the information they seek. This has led us of late to ask some lady, experienced in "sales" or "working-parties," to correspond with those who are beginners at such labours of love. Now what seems required is, that all those who are willing to promote or work for "sales," either annual or biennial, should form themselves into an Association. The names and addresses will be entered in a book, and in due time a list will be sent to each member. Probably many who are at present somewhat isolated will find on the list of members those whom they know, and can solicit help or advice from such friends. But even should any worker not find personal friends in the Association, it will be competent for them to make known their wants through one or other of the Lady Secretaries who will be appointed if this plan meet with the approval of our female constituency. We shall be glad to receive communications on this subject.

Turning to our usual topic of the deputation-work for the month, we have little to say unless it be that the meetings, &c., have been somewhat shorn of their usual number of attendants by the long continuance of unfavourable weather. The Bishop has visited Cardiff for its anniversary, and has also preached for us at Eastbourne, and, we are glad to be able to add, in Canterbury Cathedral, opened to our Society for the first time. The other places taken in the South and West comprise Bath, Clifton, Brimscomb, and some other Gloucestershire places; Trowbridge and Salisbury, in Wilts; Sherborne, Castleton, and Wimborne, in Dorset; and Portswood, in Hants. Of the Midland and Northern Districts we shall have more to say next month; but we may just mention that in his last note Mr. Mills speaks of the great distress which prevails at this moment in Liverpool and other great commercial centres; and adds, that till times improve he will probably find increased difficulty in pushing forward the work of the Society.

H. S. A.

BRITISH MUSEUM



PASS IN THE ANDES.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

APRIL 1, 1879.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the Revs. R. Langbridge (*Jan.* 14, 28), W. F. Satchell (*Jan.* 24), F. N. Lett (*Jan.* 27 and *Feb.* 4), J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (*Jan.* 28), W. T. Duke (*Jan.* 7), W. H. Lloyd (*Jan.* 28), Messrs. J. S. Robertson (*Jan.* 13, 14, 27 and 31), Singlehurst and Co. (*Feb.* 12).

BUSINESS.

THE usual Monthly Meeting of the Committee was held on the 11th ult. The Rev. J. C. Martin, M.A., and Admiral J. C. Prevost were elected members of the Committee.

Important correspondence from the West Coast was submitted and dealt with.

The Right Rev. Bishop of the Falklands was present.

Next Meeting will be held (D.V.) on the 8th inst.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 6th and 20th ult.

The total amount received during the month of February was 411*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*

Next Meetings will be held (D.V.) on the 3rd and 17th inst.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE last mail from the River Amazon brought despatches from the Rev. W. T. Duke, by which we learnt that Mr. Resyek Polak and Irima had arrived safely at the Mission Station. The progress made by the latter during his stay in England appears to have struck Mr. Duke very forcibly, and we doubt not but that the tales he has to tell of all the wonderful sights he witnessed in England, will go far to raise the Mission in the eyes of his countrymen. We were in hopes that the mail would have brought news of the arrival of the launch as well; and it was a disappointment to find that the prohibition of the Governor of Manaos to her proceeding to the Purus is still in force. Unfortunately the steamer which it was believed had the despatches on board from the Brazilian Government to our Consul at Pará, permitting her to proceed, came into collision with another vessel as she was entering the river and sank in a few minutes, the mails going to the bottom with her. We strongly suspect that this unlooked-for interference on the part of the Governor of Manaos is due to the influence of the priests, who view the Mission with anything but favour. Our Consul at Pará, however, has the matter in hand, and we hope soon to hear that the launch has been allowed to proceed to her destination.

On the West Coast the depression in trade continues with unabated severity, and this has had its natural effect on the work of the Bible Depôt at Santiago. The Superintendent reports that the sales of the Scriptures have dwindled down to almost nothing, and at present there seems no hope for improvement. Under these circumstances, it has been thought advisable to close the Depôt, for a time at all events, and to carry on the work by the means of colporteurs only. As soon as the necessary arrangements have been made, Mr. Robertson will proceed to Chañaral, to fill the post there of Lay-Reader and Schoolmaster, in succession to the Rev. R. Langbridge, who has accepted an offer from the community at Callao to become their Chaplain.

From Rosario we learn that Mr. Lett is energetically at work. He had paid a visit to the Camp, and held services at Carcarañа and Canada de Gomez, where he found the settlers rejoicing in the blessing of an abundant harvest.

We are glad to state that the Bishop of the Falklands has consented to remain in England for the Annual Meeting on the 30th April, and we trust that the attendance on that occasion will be such as to encourage his Lordship on the eve of his departure for his distant diocese. In our last number we called the attention of our friends to the condition of the Society's funds, and expressed a hope that an effort would be made to relieve this year's income of the debt of the previous one. Up to the present the state of things remains very much the same, and we are again obliged to commend this matter very seriously to their notice. P. W. S.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

MR. BRIDGES, writing to a kind friend of the Mission at Valparaiso, on Oct. 22, 1878, gives information which will be acceptable to many of our readers. We, therefore, make no apologies for inserting large extracts from his letter:—

"With great pleasure and best thanks I write to you in reply to your kind letter and most acceptable gifts of clothing from the Juvenile Association, presided over by you and other kind ladies. The large sum of money you were able to pay in to our Mission through this same instrumentality quite surprises me. It is a very material assistance to the work, and to the Bishop, Miss Stirling, and myself, a special cause for joy.

"I am now on board the 'Allen Gardiner,' *en voyage* to Wollaston Islands, the scene of the wreck of the 'Hazeltine,' in order to make inquiries into a certain murderous affray which transpired there three weeks ago between a small body of natives and the men of the little schooner 'Rescue.' As I have fully written on this subject to Mr. Lloyd I will not here detail it.

"I take occasion on the present opportunity to visit different spots

en passant to encourage the natives in their efforts to develop the resources of their country, and increase their social comforts by their personal industry in cultivating the soil. This leads to counsel and instruction in higher and better things, not neglecting the fulfilment of those moral duties we all reciprocally owe each other, as husbands and wives, parents and children, &c.

"Some of the spots the natives have settled in are most beautiful and suitable, and moderate industry would repay the natives a hundred-fold in increased supplies of wholesome food to carry them and their families happily through the winter. They will thus obtain much better health, and steady industry will help to produce other good qualities. It will, for instance, cause them to look upon a place as their home: they will build better dwellings, and cease to be the houseless wanderers they have for ages been. To-morrow I hope to be down at Lennox Island to give the natives there solemn warning. I hear they have been saying that if they got a chance to enrich themselves by murdering any ship's party they will do so.

"I shall make good use with them and others of the futile and disastrous attempt of the Wollaston islanders to warn them, assuring them that though they might succeed it will only and surely tend to their own injury and destruction. I doubt not I shall thoroughly shame and humble them. The natives of Ushuwia were very indignant when they heard of the bravado of the Lennox Island natives. Fred. Hamacana, his wife, and two boys are with me. I purpose leaving this family at Wollaston Island, of which he is a native, that he may be a go-between for the mariners visiting the wreck and the natives who may come to the place. Here, as elsewhere, we find the strong addicted to imposing upon the weak. Thus men of influence get lads and poor fellows to work for them in every menial employment for nothing. This oppression we are useful in putting a stop to, by stating the rights of every man as God's creature, and the duty of every man not selfishly to seek his own things, but generously to seek the good of his neighbour. Thus, for instance, at Onilooshooia, which we visited this morning, the two chief men are Chichole and Innamootaze, brothers. They are both men of force, strong, proud, domineering. They demand, as of right, the unrequited labour of the other poorer natives instead of urging them each to work for himself. Yes, they would get all the praise and profit, and look upon themselves as superior to the rest, and more deserving of our consideration because they had gardens, which the rest had not. At Ushuwia we have largely put matters to rights in these ways, where every one does his own work, or pays for such labour as he hires. There is the same tendency here to keep others down who are down by the strong, and no tendency to raise the fallen and really help the weak. I showed them what Christ their Lord and Master required: that we should each look not on his own things, but each on the things of others, in order to help them on. The conduct of Jemmy Button, Admiral Fitzroy's

protégé, is ever being re-acted here. He would not tell the people what he had seen, but made capital of their ignorance and his knowledge by keeping it to himself. He only became the greater impostor, and assumed a pompous conduct towards his fellows, and did not a whit of good. And thus it will be with all these people till knowledge sinks deeper than the head, and till it is blessed by God to the sanctifying of the heart. We have occasion from time to time to exert discipline, as was the case on Sunday last. I had given notice for the baptism on that day of certain children of certain baptized persons, but meanwhile heard of one of them committing a grievous sin, which called for public censure, and which compelled me to withhold baptism from his child, as, with this sin upon him, he could not, without the greatest impropriety, take the vows of a Christian parent without turning the whole baptismal service into mockery. So I gave public notice to him accordingly, and stated further that not before he had obtained the forgiveness of the injured party, and publicly confessed his repentance for his crime, could I baptize his child. He was a valued workman, yet we dismissed him, though there is a great press of work at the present time.

"A canoe has just left the vessel's side containing a handsome Indian, one of the tallest fellows down here, and his wife, equal in form and stature to himself. These, after the usual custom, called out for pity and kindness, chiefly in connection with giving them food. I told them plainly that in these matters they did not deserve pity; that they were well off as regards food, at least at the present season and under the present circumstances of fine weather. I told them they deserved pity for their ignorance and sin, and that I was sent not to fill their stomachs or cover their backs, but to teach them how to please their Maker, and how to obtain His favour and blessing. They were offended, but if one will do his duty here as well as everywhere else he must, from time to time, offend the self-indulgent nature of sinful man. The erection of the Orphan Home is the great work now on hand at Ushuwia; for it all the materials, boards, and framing, are prepared on the spot. Much lumber has still to be cut, but Mr. Whaits hopes by the end of ten weeks to have sufficient to complete it.

"As regards the language spoken by these natives, I am getting on with its dictionary, which will contain at least 18,000 words and 700 pages of thirty-four lines to the page. It is most regular and ingenious in its structure, and on its face bears the Divine impress. The wonder is how so depraved and miserable a people kept up their language, which is so comprehensive and regular. This can only be accounted for by their living in public and not shut off in family seclusion. Thus they always moved about in company, and four or more families would crowd into a single wigwam. The children heard every subject spoken of, came into contact with hundreds of persons, and were living constantly hearing the lively discourse of many persons. Thus these poor people knew intimately more persons than most people do who live in civilized communities, and

heard and took a share in much more conversation than is common with a reading and fully occupied society. Again, it is difficult for us to imagine what these poor despised people could find to talk of in their monotonous, dreary life, and yet their talk over their little matters was as full of real interest and importance to them as the most exciting news from Europe is to us.

"Some time back a certain Sisanianjiz had made up his mind to settle out at a beautiful place some three miles from Tushcapalan, the name of our settlement at Ushuwia, pronounced Ooshooïa. Accordingly he went there with his wife and family, and one or two friends. These built a wigwam, and had plenty of wood and water close at hand. But late in the afternoon they heard a strange voice or cry, whether from owl, hawk, bird, beast, or evil spirit they knew not and were too much frightened to go and ascertain, saying 'Sapiccoosh, sapiccoosh,' which means bloody arrow head. They forthwith packed up and hastened back to Ushuwia from the fatal spot, and made themselves a general laughing stock. Thus ended the first attempt of our home people to settle themselves abroad.

"In a great valley some three miles from Tushcapalan there are certain deep narrow pools called the pools of dead men by the natives, in which we have lost many head of cattle. We must complete the drainage of these dangerous traps. The sides of these pits of unascertained depth are clean walls, slightly converging as they rise, of compact and growing peat.

"As regards communication with the rest of the world I do not suppose any place is worse off than Ushuwia. Though we have Sandy Point so near it is only at very uncertain times that we have any communication with it, while so advantageous in every way. Our little vessel plies between this and the Falklands, sometimes reaching Stanley with our mail just after the weekly mail has left, and sometimes leaving Stanley when the mail is daily expected, so that our letters are often eight months old before we get them, or before our friends receive ours, and our recollection of subjects written of, has quite faded from our minds when we get a reply. Again when we send home for things we cannot venture to order them for delivery at Sandy Point though so direct, but must direct them to be sent to Stanley, so that a full year passes between the sending of the order and the reception of the articles.

"THOMAS BRIDGES."

THE following extracts are from a private letter written by Mr. Whaits to a friend at home. It bears date September 16, 1878. They had been passing through a winter of unusual severity.

"My daughter is at present doing what she can with the little of the language we have, so that by the time the

Orphanage is opened we shall be able to manage between us. I can myself now understand most of what I hear spoken, although I am able to speak but very little, but still I can make myself generally understood in conversation, so that my work is much easier than it was. You see the time is so short that I can give to the language, I can really do nothing in the summer, for after I have done with the men at work there is much to be done in preparing tools and arranging plans for the next day or much time would be lost, so that I have no time to do anything for myself.

"I do not think there is anything fresh in the work that I could tell you of. The winter has been a very hard and a very long one. Of course, the people have suffered very much from want of food, and very much more than they need if they would only work in the summer. The front of our house has been blocked up with snow for some time, but it is clearing off now. We have at present quite a plague of mice, the woods are alive with them. I hope they will go soon or they will eat up everything in the gardens. Our Prayer Meeting is still well attended. I wish you could just look in on us, I know you would enjoy it. I think I told you before what miserable homes they have, even the best of them. My plan was to call them together, first for prayer and praise, and also to show them what a Christian home ought to be, so that we first sing a hymn, then I read just one verse from God's Word, which I have before thought well over, and which I think will bear upon what has been going on in the week. After making them understand each word as far as possible, I then apply it, bringing it to bear upon their daily life; then two of them engage in prayer, after which we have another hymn, I then close with prayer. Sometimes Mr. Bridges comes across and gives us an address, which we all thoroughly enjoy; after we have closed my dear wife supplies us with a cup of tea, ever which we get into conversation, sometimes upon one thing and sometimes upon another, but I hope always with profit to them. I have found it very profitable.

"Our Sunday-school is still going on well, and although I cannot do as much as I should like, yet I think it will help Mr. Bridges in many ways. We still have the orphan girl with us; Mrs. Whaits has had as much as she could do with her sometimes, still we have much cause to be thankful. Of course it is not so much what she is as what she would have been if left in the wigwam.

"You will be sorry to hear that our dear friend Mr. Bridges has not been well for some time; we have all been feeling very anxious about him. I hope he will go to Stanley the next time the ship comes down; it would certainly be good for him, and for the advancement of the work, if he could be with a doctor for a time. "ROBERT WHAITS."

CAPTAIN WILLIS gives interesting details of recent voyages in the stormy regions about Cape Horn. The "Allen Gardiner" seems ever as much at home upon those troubled waters as the wild sea-birds which skim their foaming surface. Truly a gracious Providence favours our little mission vessel!

"'*Allen Gardiner*,' *Stanley, November* 18*th*, 1878.

"I write to inform you of my safe arrival here on the evening of the 14th, having left Ushuwia on the 6th and Keppel the 13th. We arrived at Keppel on the 12th at 2 p.m., and unloaded poles and took in hides and puncheons of bread the next morning, and left immediately to catch the mail. On arriving here I found all the letters had been sent to Keppel by Mr. Dean, as we were not expected in Stanley so soon; and as Mr. Bridges's letter contained all the information relating to our last voyage, I did not write you.

"I must now give you detail of our voyages since my letter to you from Shallow Bay, Tussac Islands.

"After cutting tussac we returned to Keppel and took in 18 animals, and left on the 1st of August with a very light wind, so that we did not get to Carcass until the next evening, 9 o'clock. The next morning a light N.W. wind sprang up, with a dense fog, so dense that the land was not to be seen from the 'Allen Gardiner,' the barometer going down rapidly; this continued for some hours, the wind rising to a furious gale, and vereing to S.W., blowing the whole of Sunday, so that landing was impossible. The gale moderated during the night, and at daylight on Monday morning we hove up and beat to West Point with single-reefed sails, where we remained a week, during which time we had gales from S. to W.N.W., with blinding snow; tussac and water was obtained when practicable. At the eclipse of the moon (visible here) a fresh N.E. wind arose, with snow; at dark we got under weigh with good hopes, which were short-lived, for at 3 a.m. we were becalmed, and at 6 beating to windward with a S.W. gale. I went to New Island, and finding tussac difficult to obtain, went from there to Beaver Harbour. On the 16th I attempted the Governor Channel, but the wind died away, and we drifted about until the tide turned and took us with a light wind into Fish Creek after dark. The next day at daylight we towed and drifted to Beaver Harbour and watered, when it again came on to blow furiously, with blinding snow, from S.W. On the 18th it became necessary to return to Keppel to land a sick native, as there was no prospect of a change. The weather continued so bad that we could not get the anchors until Tuesday, when we got to New Island,

leaving the next morning at daylight, and anchoring at West Point at night. The next day we arrived home. The 23rd and 24th were days of furious wind and snowstorm. On the 26th the animals were landed by Mr. Bartlett's desire, and I believe some died after I went away.

"The next day we shipped sixteen head, leaving more room for fodder in the hold. We left Burnt Harbour, after cutting tussac, on the 31st at daylight, and at 9 p.m. were abreast of North Island. On Sunday, the 8th of September, we were off Diego, with north-east wind. I did not think it prudent to go through, as there was a tumultuous sea and rip, so rounded to north by west; all day we had much snow, and double-reefed. Monday was moderate, and we went through, speaking the barque North Star of Liverpool, bound home. We anchored at Ushuwia at 4 a.m., September 11th, all alive and well. We left again at noon on the 13th; arrived at Keppel on the 20th, 5 p.m. We took in sixteen head on the 26th, leaving the next day, and arrived at Ushuwia on the 6th October at 9 a.m. The following Tuesday we left for Yendagia, with a bull for the resident natives at that place, having on board Mr. and Mrs. Whaits, Miss Varder, and Mr. Lawrence. The next day we were beating to westward, with a strong wind and rain; the canvas of the mainsail shrunk so much more than the rope, that the latter shook itself from the canvas above the second reef. As it was now 6 o'clock p.m. I ran for Lywia, and passed a comfortable night, listening to the wind and rain. The next day was wet, so that sail-mending was impossible. I concluded no time would be lost by running back and repairing the sail at Ushuwia, which we did, leaving again on Friday, the 11th, at 3 p.m., getting back Sunday morning 9 o'clock. The steamer El Toro was now at Ushuwia, and hindered our leaving for Wollaston Islands for a week. We left for the latter place on the 21st, visiting Gable Island, Banner and Lennox Coves, Yawl Islets, Gretton Bay, Herschel Island; seeing new faces and scenes, never to be forgotten by any one taking an interest in the natives of these islands of the south.

"You are aware of our arrival in Stanley on the 14th, whither Mr. Bridges directed me to go for supplies to carry on the Orphanage and other necessary work in connection with the Mission, and of which he has made you acquainted per last mail. On arrival I applied to Mr. Dean for carpenters, as the deck required caulking, both forecastle and cabin leaking for some time past, much to the discomfort of the crew. We were not able to get the men until the 20th, when two were supplied, as the Orissa and Sparrowhawk, also the Ready, were all under the carpenters' hands, and waiting to go to sea. The decks were finished on Saturday night, the men working overtime. In consequence of the jetty being used by other vessels with carpenters on board, I was compelled to hire a large boat for loading (also last voyage), also a labourer, as you will see by J. M. D.'s accounts. I have had the mainsail thoroughly repaired, new leechcloth and rope, &c. A new one may be sent

out next, per Sea Witch, and please note the 'Allen Gardiner' needs sails as strong and well made as any trawler. We must either find different weather, or Providence favours Mission vessels, for the Orissa, Fairy, and all the schooners, generally split a sail every three months. After caulking, we loaded, and left Stanley on the 28th, with an east wind and thick; in the night it changed to south, and blew so hard that we dodged under Pebble all night of the 29th, from 6 p m., with two reefs in entering Tamar at slack water in the morning, and going between Broken and Golding Islands, anchored at 2 p.m. at Keppel. It has been blowing a perfect gale ever since, owing, I suppose, to the moon being crossed by four stars so close to one another.

"On arriving here I received your letters of August and September. I am now full of stores for Ushuwia, and am waiting suitable weather to prosecute my voyage thither, and shall endeavour to return as speedily as possible for the rams.

"Yesterday was moderate, although the wind is still from the southward. We were able to work, landing and shipping stores. I intend going to-day (D.V.), and hope to get a quick return. We are thankful to our Heavenly Father for past mercies in our journeyings to and fro, and at the various stations, and pray for future blessings on the Mission.

"J. C. T. WILLIS."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

WHEN Mr. Lett wrote five months had elapsed since the late beloved Chaplain's removal. Allusion is, however, still made to him in the monthly letter which we print. It will, we are sure, be long before the chaplaincy he created and the work he so laboriously sustained ceases to be associated with his memory.

Our Chaplain's appeal for books has been partly anticipated by a supply recently despatched by a friend. We shall be glad to give information to any of our readers who may wish to forward other parcels.

"*Rosario, February* 4, 1879.

"The present monthly letter being for January, reminds me once more that another year has been left behind with all its hopes and fears, its joys and sorrows. Its events are now matters for history, and the changes it

has witnessed survive in our memory to bid us think of the uncertainty of earthly things, and the necessity of urgent attention to present duty.

"On Sunday afternoon, the 5th, I had Divine service at Carcaraña, which is ten leagues from Rosario. There had not been service there for some time, and this was much appreciated by the congregation, whom I addressed from Psalm cxxvi. 6.

"I also visited the Cañada de Gomez camp during the month, and had a baptism there. There have been no locusts this year, and the harvest is unprecedented. There are several ships loading wheat here at present for Europe, and the crops of potatoes, &c., are unusually abundant.

"We have begun once more the works at St. Bartholomew's Church, towards the completion of which every energy must be addressed.

"I have put some hundreds of religious tracts in circulation during the past four months of my incumbency here.

"The day school has been reopened after vacations, and our Sunday-school is going on favourably. At the monthly children's service and examination on the 12th I gave rewards to the children who stood forward on the roll for attendance as follows :—

"1 (best). Mary Studdert ; 2. Harriet Hollidge ; 3. Francis Studdert ; 4. Annas Ellis ; 5. Fannie Studdert. And five others.

"I have again to ask you to obtain for me a supply of children's illustrated papers for distribution in our Sunday-school ; back numbers will do.

"Contributions of books for our Sunday-school library are much needed. Children's books I mean. Tales of a good moral character or bearing. But I must ask you as a favour to bear in mind, or to remind our friends at home, that parcels of books sent out should be packed as small as possible. There have been several instances of old books sent out packed in large boxes, and for which more money was spent in Customs' duties than the actual worth of the books. Whereas, if packed in brown paper or oiled cloth, in parcels of (say) three to four cubic feet, they would come as parcels or samples, and never go near the Customs.

"The weather has been unusually hot for some time back, but we are free from sickness.

"The repairs and improvements of the Protestant cemetery of this city (unconnected with the Church, and belonging to all classes of non-Roman Catholics) are now completed, and kind friends have enclosed our late pastor's grave with handsome ironwork and pillars. It is a spot sacred to us all, and is becoming a constant place for our people to visit.

"F. N. LETT."

The Extermination of the Indians.

THE great event of the day in the Argentine Republic is the extermination of the Indians that hitherto have inhabited the Pampas or great plains east of the Andes, and reaching to the frontiers of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Cordoba, San Luis, and Mendoza. The Argentine Government has been accustomed for the last twenty or thirty years to make treaties with the caciques, or chiefs, agreeing to pay so much rations in money, provisions, clothing, or animals to the Indians annually, on condition of the frontiers being left unmolested by Indian invasions. The delivery of these rations has been entrusted to the frontier commanders, and the whole affair has been a constant swindle on the part first of the contractors, and secondly on the frontier commanders, who have made a profitable business by cheating the Indians; the result being that the Indians, in retaliation, have continued their invasions, and, whenever pressed by a necessity for fresh beef, watched their opportunity to make a foray on the frontier settlers.

"Some time ago we were told that the Government had determined to clear the Pampas of Indians, and to drive them south of the Rio Negro, leaving them to enjoy the territory of Patagonia.

"However, a more radical, yea terrible, action has been taken; being nothing less than the extermination of the tribes. Some have been induced to yield themselves up, others captured in battle, while others have been cheated till they found their encampments surrounded by the Argentine troops armed with Remington rifles; and themselves literally entrapped like a large herd of game. Resistance has been attempted by a few braves, but to no purpose.

"As soon as a tribe or lot of Indians have been caught, they are sent into Buenos Ayres, or the nearest city; and the public allowed to select a family, or a woman, or a lad, or a chief, as each may prefer, as servants or labourers (a kind of slavery?). The balance of the tribe, being chiefly composed of grown men, is despatched to some part of the Republic as immigrants! Thus a tribe from south of San Luis was sent up to Tucuman; and we are told that some fifty of them have already died of smallpox.

"Another lot from the Buenos Ayres frontier has just been brought up here in a war vessel, transferred into a special train and sent off to Tucuman 'to get employment in the sugar plantations'! I fear very few of the poor wretches will survive fever and a new climate and grief. It is a very sad sight to see them, and we cannot help thinking that a great crime is being committed. Why were these Indians not subjected to some kind of special government that would have preserved them as an element of the population, useful in many respects, for on the whole,

unlike the North American Indians, these are a submissive, docile people, with considerable intelligence, and industrious in the manufacture of ponchos, mantles, &c., as well as horsegear. Alas, the Spanish race has never known how to manage the Indian.

"The Roman religion has held the place of prestige and privilege for full three hundred years in these countries; supported for more than two centuries by all the power of Spain; and since Spain's fall by the Republican Governments who have always upheld it as the State Church. But what has been done? Where are these communities of Indians civilized and converted? We look for such in vain. And as for Missions, we only find here and there a grovelling, dirty, immoral friar whose absence would be a blessing to the neighbourhood.

"But enough, the fiat has gone forth, and 'without truce or consideration' the Indians are to be swept out of the Pampas.

"Still there remain the Patagonian and Chaco tribes. Can nothing be done for them? I wish that years ago a settlement had been established at some place in the Pampas. A piece of land, I mean, occupied by missionaries and their Indian pupils, tilling the ground and learning the arts of civilization suited to themselves, as well as being instructed. Can nothing of the kind (like the system of the Moravians) yet be done? I believe that it might, as a part of the Chaco Mission.

"F. N. L."

Brazil.

SAO PAULO.

PASTOR ZINK sends home the following account of his quarter's work in the Province of Sao Paulo:—

"*Sao Joao do Rio Claro, Dec. 27th*, 1878.

"In again preparing to send you my Quarterly Report, I can only do so with a thankful heart to the Lord our heavenly Father, who granted me during the last three months special favour, power, and joy, in presenting the Gospel of His dear Son to souls in different places more frequently than before. The number of services held in German in my sphere of labour during the last three months amounts to 37. Two of these were held for me by Pastor Müller. He preached once for me at Rio Claro and another time at Rosinha, as he was paying a visit at both places. At Rio Claro alone 22 services in all were held. The average attendance for Rio Claro was 20 during the last three months. In Rosinha there was preaching three times, the attendance being 50. At St. Quedas I preached only once as usual, because the people have hitherto not wished for more. The

congregation was about 50. If all were to come it would be about half as many again, many colonists having left the place. I preached twice at Santa Cruz. Two families have also left that place, the congregation amounting to 20. There are no more Protestants there. Some Catholics take part in the service now and then. I preached twice at Pirassinunge, but unfortunately the people there have little desire to attend service. They numbered nevertheless 28. I preached nine times at Crescinial. The average attendance for the last three months amounted to at least 80. I baptized 9 children and administered the Communion to 103. I baptized 24 children in all during these three months: 7 at Crescinial, 7 at Sao Paulo, 1 in Santa Cruz, 1 at Campinas, 1 in St. Quedas, 3 in Pirassinunge, and 4 at Rio Claro. In addition to this, Pastor Müller baptized 2 children at Rosinha during his visit there, because the people could not wait till I came again, as Pastor Müller preached for me. Six marriages were solemnised by me: 2 at Campinas, 2 at Rio Claro, 1 at Rocintra, 1 at Crescinial. I buried 2 people at Rio Claro. I had in all 139 communicants, 103 of whom came from Crescinial, and 36 from Rio Claro. It is with pleasure that I visit the former place. The people there open their houses and their hearts to me, especially in cases of illness, which are very frequent in this colony. It is said that, owing to a river and a marsh in the neighbourhood, the place is not particularly healthy.

"May these few lines serve to give you an insight into and a survey of my work, and move you henceforward to think constantly of me before the Lord, in my oftentimes hard work! "JACOB ZINK."

Notes of an Itinerating Tour on the West Coast.

THIS tour was made by the Rev. W. B. Keer, who, at the request of the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, acting on behalf of the Society, proceeded by steamboat down south from Valparaiso to Lota, and thence north to Concepcion, Chillan, Talca, and Santiago. At Lota the services were attended by upwards of one hundred people, fourteen remaining to the Holy Communion. There were also three baptisms. The day-school was under the care of Mr. Phillips, who appeared to be very diligent and painstaking. There was a good tone about the school, all appearing attentive to their work. At Concepcion Mr. Keer visited the few English families, but a meeting was impracticable. Chillan was reached after a six hours' journey by rail. Here he found several English families, one having several children, some of them grown up, who could not speak English, and who seldom or never visited any place of worship. It is among men

of this class that the labours of the colporteur of the Valparaiso Bible and Tract Depôt are highly useful, as he converses with them both in English and Spanish, and generally sells them Bibles and other books. Six hours further, on the road to Santiago, he came upon the town of Talca, where he visited the English families, and baptized the infant of a mason on the railway. On the Saturday Mr. Keer arrived at Santiago, where he was met by Mr. Robertson. On the following day he held services in the Church and at the railway station. The latter is usually conducted by Mr. Robertson, who seems to be much respected by the workmen and their families.

On the return journey Mr. Keer revisited Concepcion. "The journey from Concepcion to Lota," he writes, "after crossing by ferry-boat the river Bio-Bio, which is here more than a mile wide, is made by coach drawn by six horses, over one of the very worst roads I have seen." At Lota he again held services, which were well attended, and in the afternoon visited the Sunday-school, which is conducted by Mr. and Mrs. B. Bates, and addressed the scholars, fifty in number.

In compliance with the wishes of Mr. Watt and others, he visited the coal mines of Coronel, Puchoco, and Maule, to enable him to do which Mr. W. Raby very generously lent him an excellent horse, and a man on another horse to guide him. He visited the English families, and held a short service in one of the houses at Puchoco. Here, as at Lota and elsewhere, the people were very glad to see him, and seemed thankful for his visits.

A third Sunday was spent at Lota, when the number of communicants was larger than at any previous time for many years. Before finally returning, Mr. Keer revisited both Concepcion and Santiago; at the former place he held a service at the house of the chief manager of the workshops, which was much appreciated; and at the latter again conducted services. The tour embraced five Sundays, and occupied a little over a month.

NORTHERN MISSION.

River Amazon.

WELCOME letter from the Rev. W. T. Duke assures us of his welfare. Mr. Resyek Polak and his charge Irima had arrived in health and good spirits.

Mr. McCaul and the "Pioneer" were still detained, but there is reason to hope that the difficulty in the way of their progress up the Purus will soon be overcome.

A visit to the Indians in the forest is most interesting :—

"*Sao Pedro da Caxoeira, Rio Purus, Jan. 7th,* 1879.

ARRIVAL OF MR. POLAK AND IRIMA.

"You will be glad to learn that both Mr. Polak and Irima arrived here in health, and after a prosperous voyage, by steamer 'Javary,' on the last night of 1878. I was truly glad to see Mr. Polak again, and since his arrival affairs have appeared to wear a brighter aspect. You may be sure we have spent some hours together already, he recounting, and I listening eagerly to, all he has seen and done since he left here in September, 1877.

"Irima has, in my estimation, made wonderful progress during the time he spent in England. It seems very strange to me to be able to converse with him in English after so short an interval. He has retained very clear impressions of all that he has seen, and evidently takes pleasure and pride in telling me of it. I make a point of speaking to him always in English, and when inadvertently I address him in his native tongue, he invariably answers me in English. I have little doubt that in time he will become one of the most useful members of our community.

MR. M'CAUL STILL DETAINED.

"You will be troubled to hear that Mr. McCaul has not yet arrived. I received a note from him by this mail from Pará, whither he had returned to see if he could make arrangements there for putting the 'Pioneer' under the Brazilian flag, as it appeared impossible to bring her to the Purus under any other. Mr. Green advises him now to wait awhile before doing so, as the reply from the English minister at Rio de Janeiro may make this unnecessary. Mr. Green had been expecting a reply before this, but unfortunately the mail steamer from the South, when entering the Pará river, was run into by the 'Cearense,' one of Messrs. Singlehurst's boats, and sank in a few minutes, only time being given for passengers and crew to be saved, mails and cargo lost. It is probable that the decision of the Government on the question of the 'Pioneer' was amongst the lost mails. I believe that the captain and crew of the 'Cearnese' are clear of all blame in the matter.

A GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.

"I had a great disappointment one day last month. The children ran in to me announcing that our little steamboat was coming. I caught up my field-glass (the one which Mr. John Fair gave me on my leaving England, and which has been of the greatest use to me here) and hastened to reconnoitre. Sure enough there she came puffing along bravely, but as yet a great way off. I sent all the children down to the canoe with all the paddles we could muster, and calling to my two men, who were felling some timber for the house, to follow, I went down and embarked. When all was ready we started off, nine persons in all, and six paddles going. I, hardly able to contain myself for joy and thankfulness, hastily remind-

ing the children not to forget 'their manners,' when meeting my friend. After rowing for about a mile we encountered what turned out not to be our 'Pioneer,' but a small launch, the 'Progress,' owned by two Frenchmen, who had come up to do business, selling goods of various kinds, and buying indiarubber. I could hardly speak to them with the necessary politeness, so great was my disappointment. I felt the effect of it on my spirits for two or three days after. Under other circumstances I should not have been so deceived, but so great was my desire to see my friend and the launch, that we were fairly alongside before I found out my mistake.

HOUSE BUILDING.

"The house has progressed very much since I last wrote; it is now tiled and floored, and we are engaged in walling it. You will think this order of procedure rather strange, but it is the proper way as things are done here.

"I spent three whole days upon the roof cutting and fitting the tiles to take the angles of the roof. It was rather a laborious occupation, but I had no one here to whom I could entrust that part of the work with any confidence. I am making the walls of the upper part, which comprises our dwelling rooms, of the same planking which we used for the floors, and intend surrounding the lower part with rougher timber, to be cut in the forest. What a piece of extravagance it would be considered in England were one to order cedar planks from a distance of some 3,000 miles to floor their sitting rooms!

"But, situated as we are, it is the least expensive mode of getting the work done. The method of making planks usually employed here is to fell a tree, split it into two parts, and of each part to make a plank, smoothing it up little by little with the axe. Some men are very clever at this, but the time consumed is very great.

FUTURE EMPLOYMENT OF THE BOYS.

"I have long had an idea that in time, when our boys are bigger and their number increased, it would be well to make use of our little stream to turn a circular saw by means of a water-wheel (over-shot), for which I calculate there is both sufficient fall and force of water. Some two or three of them might thus have employment, and more than pay the expenses of their keep by sawing cedar and other planks for sale. Here we should find a ready sale for them, as new houses are continually being built, and the demand for planks is very great. I don't think that the cost of one or two saws, with the necessary shaft, wheels, and a supply of bolts and nuts for fixing the woodwork, would be very great.

VISIT FROM THE JAMAMADYS.

"On Saturday last we had our third visit from the Jamamadys. They appeared on the bank some little distance above here, and attracted our attention by shouting. I went to the spot, with two boys in

the canoe, and there found two young men, who informed me that they had some Copaira oil in the forest for me.

IN THE FOREST WITH THE INDIANS.

"We went a short distance and found two 'garrafœs' (large glass demi-johns) of oil. I sent the boys back with these, and went on with the Indians, who told me they had more in the forest. After walking rapidly for about half an hour we met two more Indians, with two more 'garrafœs,' and then we started off again, keeping always a course at right angles, more or less, with the line of the river bank. After about another half hour's walk I heard a great chattering, and presently came upon three or four women, and some children, and soon reached their temporary huts, some five in number.

"There were in all some five women, five children, and, I think, seven men—one of the men being apparently of very great age, as his hair was quite grey (a rare thing amongst these Indians), and his skin wrinkled in a marvellous degree. On arriving I was immediately presented with some fruit to eat, which I found refreshing after the smart walk, and a head of maize. It is rather a strange sensation to find one's self far back in the forest, unarmed, and with a dozen or more savages (all 'in puris') as one's companions. I was very much pleased with the mark of confidence they showed me, as they are very slow, as a rule, to take traders or others to their dwellings, or to bring their women and children to the houses. I was unable to discover how far off their regular habitation was situated, although, on inquiring, they pointed out the direction. On returning, some five men accompanied me, and came to the house to receive axes, knives, &c., for the oil which they brought. The bottles I had given them some four months ago, as I thought the best means of insuring their return would be to promise to buy the oil from them. I have now increased my vocabulary of their language to about fifty-three words.

"W. THWAITES DUKE."

Captain Gardiner and the Zulu King.

RECENT events have brought home to us in a very melancholy manner the savage condition of the Zulus. As their country was the first field of Capt. Gardiner's missionary labours, the following extracts will interest our readers. They are taken from the "Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine" for August, 1865. Thankful indeed must we be that the then far more wretched and ignorant Fuegians, for whom he eventually sacrificed his life, are now comparatively peaceful and

industrious. It was a sad coincidence that the late Rev. A. W. Gardiner's life and labours ended where his revered father's missionary work began.

"The brave prince Chaka was murdered by his brother Dingaan in the year 1828. We have some curious details about this prince from the pen of Captain Gardiner, an excellent man, who visited Dingaan's country in hopes of obtaining permission for a missionary settlement.

"The town where the Zulu monarch lived was a circle, with a fence outside, a circle of huts within, and an empty space in the centre for cattle. The king's palace was only a large hut fenced round, yet he was extremely proud, and addressed by such titles as the 'Noble Elephant,' the 'Black One,' the 'Bird who eats other Birds,' 'Thou art high as the heavens.' Though Dingaan was quite as cruel as his brother Chaka, he had not his abilities. His chief amusement was the management of a troop of women who attended him. One day when Gardiner was with the king these women appeared, marching in rows, four in each row, ninety in all. Their cloaks and short robes were covered with patterns worked in beads, all of which Dingaan had himself invented. He was very proud of them, saying, 'Are we not a merry people? What black nation are like us? Who can dress as we do?'

"These poor creatures are kept in great subjection. They are ranged round the wall of the king's hut upon their knees, and when they move about to obey the tyrant's orders it must be upon their knees. Another amusement of Dingaan's was to see the slaughter of the cattle for his soldiers' food. Every morning joints of beef were heaped beside his gate, and Dingaan himself distributed them. His delight was to see the poor slaughtered animals falling to the ground pierced with many spears. He showed his cruelty in a still worse manner by his treatment of his poor subjects, thousands of whom he has had put to death on the most frivolous pretexts. If any attempted to leave the kingdom without leave they were captured and slain. During Captain Gardiner's stay seven persons were thus brought back, two men, two women, and three girls. The king, gaily attired, awaited their approach with a chorus of singing and dancing to celebrate the pleasure of seeing them executed. Gardiner urgently pleaded for mercy, and the king professed to grant it; but it was a strange mercy. The wretched culprits were shut up in a hut, and no one was allowed to bring them food. The cruel death of starvation was the mercy he accorded.

"This wretched tyrant at last provoked his own judgment. In 1836 a large party of Dutch Boers, desiring to free themselves from British rule, left the Cape to form a new settlement. After wandering about for a whole year, and enduring terrible dangers and hardships, part of them found their way to Natal. They were about 65 in number, and their leader was named Retief. They sought an interview with Dingaan, and were by him cruelly slaughtered in cold blood. A bitter war was now roused between Dingaan and the boers, and a small body of 360 Dutch

defeated Dingaan at the head of 1,400 Zulus. A brother of Dingaan's named Panda now joined the boers, and Dingaan's forces were completely routed and he himself slain. The Dutch now took possession of the district and established a Republican Government there, maintaining their ground against the Zulus till the year 1842, when they were forced to yield to the authority of the British Government.

"There is an English church established in all these districts now instead of the *green snakes* whom the poor natives used to worship, believing them to be inhabited by the souls of the dead. They may hear of Him who cast out the old serpent, and who brought life and immortality to life. Alas! that any of those who have such a Saviour to proclaim should blow their trumpet with an uncertain sound, and that one who should have been a pillar of truth has had his own faith shaken by the vague questionings of a Zulu! Does it not teach us that the Christian's only security lies in simple trust in the Word of the living God, and that as soon as he quits that solid rock he is engulphed in the quicksands of unbelief?"

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the suggested subjects for prayer on Monday, the 7th instant:—

I. For a blessing on the Annual Meeting, that friends may be encouraged and stimulated to renewed exertions, and others brought to take an interest in the Society's work.

II. For funds needed to discharge the debt of last year, and to meet the liabilities of the current year. That the Committee may be relieved from the anxiety which now weighs upon it, and have the wherewithal to extend the cause of Missions in South America.

III. For clergymen—one to itinerate on the West Coast and two to accompany Bishop Stirling on his return to his diocese, there to be placed by him where they are most needed.

Gleanings.

"THE LOVE OF CHRIST CONSTRAINETH US."

—2 Cor. v. 14.

NOW, that when men love CHRIST with right loyal and joyous devotion, they will speak of Him, run for Him, give to Him, tell out His story, and of missionary money and men there will be no famine. God's rivers of life will be full of water. It is time for Christians to think, amidst their perplexities, whether the difficulty is not where they forget to look for it, in their piety itself. We shall have more money for the Master when we have more of the Master. . . . Our first step towards getting our faith sent abroad is to make it so strong a blessing as to be worth sending. And if men and women are to part with their property for CHRIST it must be because Christ is more to them than property, His name dearer than success, and His favour more precious than gold.—*Sermon by Bishop Huntington at New York.*

"LAY UP FOR YOURSELVES TREASURES IN HEAVEN."—Matt. vi. 20.

Let us ever remember that however gratifying it may be to the eye to look round on a well-furnished house, however the ornaments of that earthly home may delight the senses, however legitimate it may be to expend wealth in scientific apparatus, in works of art, in volumes of amusement, in park or pleasure-ground—these things will yield no profit in the next world; these things will, if we may so speak, be buried with us in our graves, whilst the simplest work done from love to Christ will be held in everlasting remembrance, and will bring joy to our souls when all earthly things shall have passed away. There is an abundant reward promised to the liberal soul, a reward not of debt (for what can our poor defiled services merit?) but of grace; and whilst we must ever feel the worthlessness of all we do, and keep our eyes fixed on the bleeding Lamb, trusting only to Him for salvation, who purifies both us and our works, and makes them through His spotless holiness acceptable to God—we should be in earnest to obtain that reward and to be rich in good works.—*Voice of Pity*, Vol. I.

"THERE IS NONE OTHER NAME UNDER HEAVEN GIVEN AMONG MEN, WHERBY WE MUST BE SAVED."—Acts iv. 12.

Reader, do you believe this? Has this name sounded sweetly in your ears? Have you forgotten your own worthless name, and asked God to forget it, and do you come before Him only with the name of Jesus? Then let your sense of its preciousness lead you to speak of it to others, and where you cannot speak of it yourself, help others to speak of it.

When any one tells you that he wishes to gladden some dark land with the sound of the name of Jesus, do not turn away and say, "I have helped to send that name to so many lands already, that I cannot aid in spreading it any further.—*Voice of Pity*, Vol. I.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

SINCE our last article was written several Associations have been visited with encouraging results, and new ground opened up in various places. At Douglas, the Annual Meeting was not only the largest we have had there, but was even said to have been the best attended missionary meeting ever held in the island. A Juvenile Association was formed, and eighteen collecting cards taken. At Beverley a meeting was held under the auspices of our new Hon. Secretary, Thomas Denton, Esq., of Fleming House, and we believe that in his hands, under God's guidance, this Association has a very bright and prosperous future before it. At Winkfield the Society has again had a very warm reception from Canon Elliott, and at the neighbouring parish of Warfield the Rev. F. T. Gill gave us his pulpit for the first time, and the results are very satisfactory. We have to report four other new openings, viz., St. Luke's, Deptford, Redbourne, St. Denys (near Southampton), and Stonegate, the collection at the latter being the largest reported for the month (16*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, which includes a donation of 3*l.* from F. G. Luck, Esq.).

We are always pleased to tell of new openings, they prove that our Society is taking root alike at home and abroad, and is recognised as a valuable and important missionary and ministerial agency in the Church of Christ. Meetings have also been held at Finchley, Waltham, Putney, and other places. In the Rev. J. B. Kane the Society has secured a valuable deputation and representative. Much of the month has been spent by him in seeking for new openings and making arrangements for future sermons and meetings, which will bear fruit (D.V.) in time, whilst the actual work undertaken by him speaks well for the future. From the Rev. A. D. Pringle we have not much intelligence. The first few weeks with a new Secretary are generally occupied in planning the ground and preparing for the campaign. We pray that God may strengthen their hands, and so richly bless them in the work they have undertaken, that many shall be roused by them to take a heartfelt interest in causing God's way to be known in South America, and His saving health among its many tribes and people.

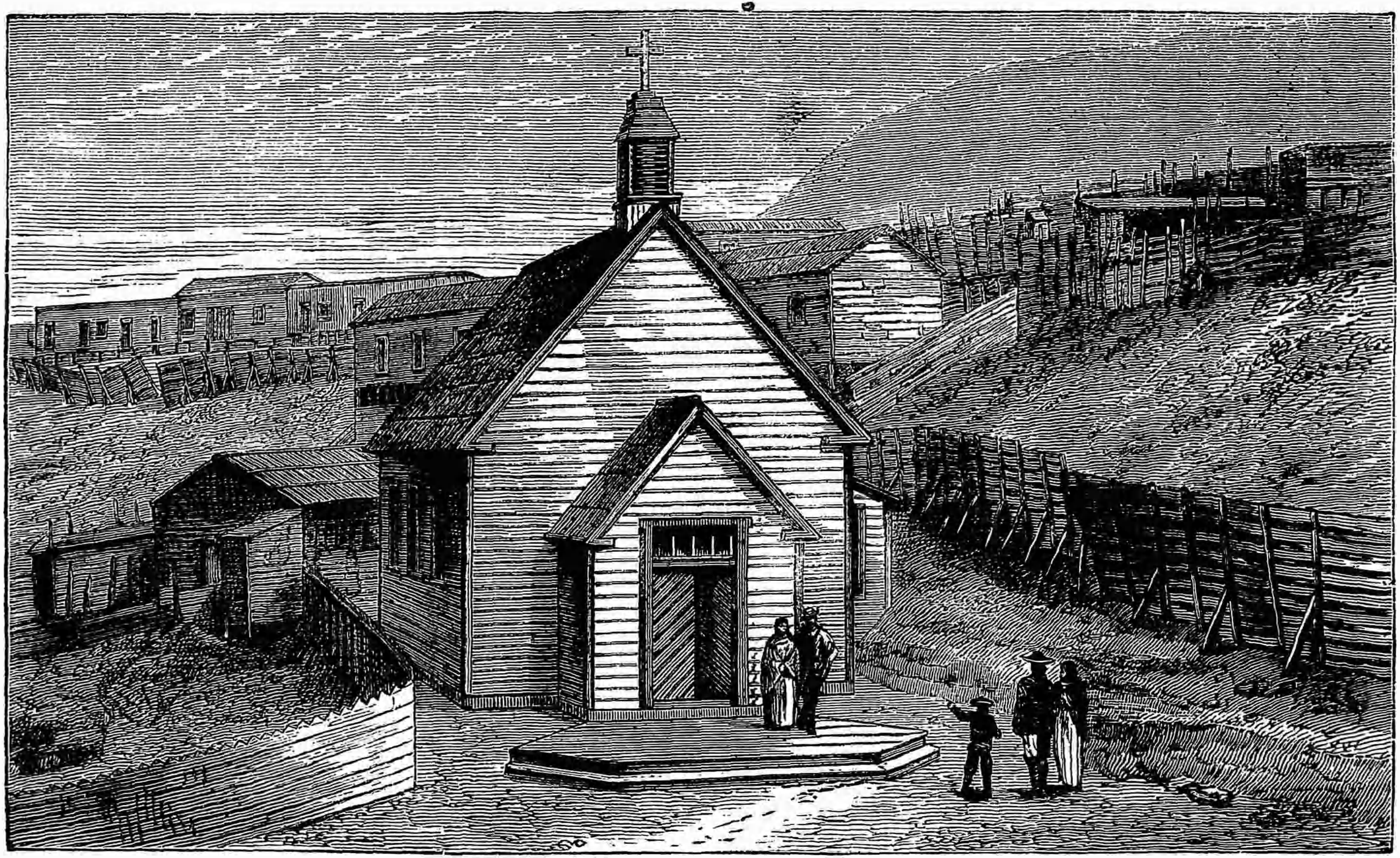
Again we take the opportunity of urging all our friends who can possibly do so to attend the Annual Meeting at St. James's Hall on the 30th inst. By so doing, they will not only manifest their interest in our work, and their sympathy with the Society, but they will doubtless receive much information and personal profit. On Ascension-day (by the kindness of the Rev. Walter Abbott, Vicar of Paddington), the Annual Sermon will (D.V.) be preached at St. James's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. C. J. Elliott, M.A., Vicar of Winkfield, and Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

J. R. M.

PROMISE.

"ASK OF ME, AND I SHALL GIVE THEE THE HEATHEN FOR THINE INHERITANCE, AND THE UTTERMOST PARTS OF THE EARTH FOR THY POSSESSION."—Psalm ii. 8.

"*Believest thou this.*"—John xi. 26.



THE ENGLISH CHURCH, CHANARAL, CHILI.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

MAY 1, 1879.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the Revs. J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (*Feb.* 21), F. N. Lett (*Feb.* 18), T. Bridges (*Jan.* 1), W. Thwaites Duke (*Feb.* 15), W. H. Lloyd (*Feb.* 11, 15, 26), G. P. Quick (*March* 6), W. F. Satchell (*March* 1), R. Langbridge (*March* 6), and W. H. Shimield (*March* 20); Messrs. J. Widdup (*Feb.* 6), J. S. Robertson (*Feb.* 10, 24, *March* 10), H. Burleigh (*Jan.* 10), R. Whaits (*Dec.* 27), Captain Willis (*Feb.* 4), President of Church Committee, Chañaral (*Feb.* 15, *March* 8), and J. H. Lapage (*March* 18).

BUSINESS.

THE usual Monthly Meeting of the Committee was held on the 8th ult.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands was present.

The Rev. G. B. Gordon was accepted as a candidate for work on the West Coast.

The audited Balance Sheet for 1878 and the Report were presented.

A letter was presented from Messrs. Valpy, Chaplin, and Peckham, tendering the services of the firm as Hon. Solicitors to the Society, which were gratefully accepted.

The next Meeting will be held (D.V.) on the 13th inst.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 3rd and 17th ult.

The total amount received during the month of March was 397*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

Next Meetings will be held (D.V.) on the 8th and 22nd inst.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FROM the Southern Mission we have satisfactory tidings. The Orphanage is at last erected, and although much remains to be done to it internally, it was sufficiently advanced to allow the children to be gathered in on or about the 25th of last March. This day will be a "red-letter" day in the annals of the Fuegian Mission, and it rejoices us to think that the poor children are now entirely separated from the evils necessarily connected with "wig-wam" life, and are under the Christian care and training of Mr. and Mrs. Whaits.

The next want of the Station is a church, wherein the people may comfortably worship. Not a grand stone edifice but one erected by the hands of the natives, with the wood supplied from the forest. The present building used for this purpose is the old log hut in which Bishop Stirling spent those seven memorable months alone in the year 1869. Since then a native Christian population has sprung up, who every day are called together to join in public worship in a building measuring 20 feet by 10 feet. Of these people Mr. Bridges recently wrote:—"They are increasingly leading such lives as become the disciples of the Lord Jesus, and although their knowledge in temporal things daily advances, yet their knowledge of Jesus Christ is that in which they excel." The testimony of Bishop Stirling, after one of his late visits to Ushuwia, was, "I have much confidence in the sincere and simple piety of these members of our Church, and it was with no ordinary feelings that I witnessed their earnest preparation for, and devout reception of, the

Lord's Supper. The Church in Tierra del Fuego has, I hope, now a root in itself." The want of church accommodation is keenly felt by the natives and the missionaries. Not long ago there was a special offertory made there towards the funds for the erection of a new church, and in their deep poverty, the sum of 30*l.* was the result, to which the Superintendent, the Rev. T. Bridges, added a like amount. Such statements as these should awaken, we think, in the hearts of our Christian friends, a desire to encourage these poor people and their teachers by helping forward so good and laudable an undertaking. And we cannot but think that it would greatly cheer our good Bishop now on the eve of his departure for his distant diocese, to know, that in response to his earnest pleadings, a sufficient sum had been placed at the disposal of the Committee to carry out an object so dear to him, and so necessary to the spiritual welfare of this most interesting community. A sum of 400*l.* would cover all expenses.

A letter from the Rev. W. Thwaites Duke, dated February 15th, announced his arrival at Mañaos. During the building of the new Mission House at San Pedro, in which he has been actively engaged, he received a slight wound in the hand. This turned into a species of ulcer, causing him considerable pain and annoyance. The remedies he applied having failed to give relief, he wisely determined to leave for Mañaos for the double purpose of obtaining medical advice, and effecting the release of the Steam Launch. On his arrival there, to his surprise and joy, he found that the latter had left for the Purus, two or three days previously, the difficulty having been overcome, as we suppose, through the intervention of our Consul at Pará. The next dispatches will, we hope, bring news of his having joined his friend and future fellow-labourer, Mr. McCaul, at the Mission Station.

From Chañaral a very gratifying letter has been received from the President of the Church Committee, covering a draft for over 9*l.*, being the amount collected in aid of the funds of the Society after sermons in the church there. This seems a fitting opportunity again to call the attention of all our chaplains to the duty of once every year giving their congregations an op-

portunity of helping forward the work of the Society outside their own particular locality.

To-day Bishop Stirling leaves for South America, and we would ask the prayers of our friends for his Lordship and his daughter who accompanies him, that they may have a prosperous voyage, and that he may be much blessed in the work that lies before him.

In conclusion, we would call attention to some practical suggestions for increasing interest in missionary-work to be found further on. With a debt from last year hanging over our heads, and the continued commercial distress seriously affecting our receipts for the current year, we are constrained to urge our friends not to allow the cause to suffer, but to use every endeavour to furnish the necessary means to advance it. The silver and the gold we know are the Lord's, ar.d it is He who alone can dispose the hearts of His people to give according as He has blessed them; we would, therefore, urge them individually not only to do what they can, but to be instant in prayer that others may be disposed to do likewise.

P. W. S.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

LAST month we published private letters from this station. Since then the mail has brought the welcome news of the anticipated opening of the Orphanage. The event has long been looked forward to with much eagerness. The other items of intelligence are very interesting :—

"*Ushuwia, Tierra del Fuego, January* 1*st*, 1879.

"I sincerely desire you a happy new year, and may the Lord bless you and our Committee abundantly in your Christian efforts for South America, and give you every comfort in the diligence and faithfulness of those you have, and shall send forth to make the love of God in Christ known. I was much surprised and disappointed to have no letter from you on the 26th instant, the day the 'Allen Gardiner' arrived. As the Captain apprises you of her movements, I need not enter into them. We thank you

for the magazines for July, August, and September, and for the Report for 1877 now received. I am afraid your letters must be mislaid in Stanley. Mr. Whaits has written to you about the Orphanage, which is now well in hand, and plenty of material in the shape of board and quartering to go on with. It will be ready (D.V.) for the admittance of the poor children towards the end of March, the 25th day of which you may look upon as the day of their reception. We long to gather them into the Home, where order, Christian training, and instruction will be the happy consequence.

"You are aware that very much time has hitherto been spent (unavoidably) in paying the natives employed thrice daily in food prepared and distributed by one or another of us, or, at least, under our superintendence. Wishing to economize time, and to devote it to more important work than serving tables, we purpose henceforward to pay for labour in raw food once a day to some, and once a week or so to others more advanced. The store-work will be thus very materially lessened, and Mr. Lawrence will be then at liberty to regularly keep school twice daily, say for four or five hours. I feel I must spend my time on the language in completing dictionary and grammar, and then in translating portions of God's Word, and in composing lesson-sheets, &c. The general religious instruction and superintendence of the school I must continue to pursue as my chief work. As regards the language, I am glad to be able to report good progress in a deepening knowledge of it, and power to use it for the noblest purpose, even in setting forth the Lord Jesus Christ. As I advance with the dictionary, I am surprised at the increase of the language. Thus the letter M in the former dictionary filled 30 pages of 26 words, the new 80 pages of 36 lines. The letter C in the old filled 21 pages, the same in the new fills 59 pages. In my next I shall be able to tell you when I shall be able to complete this great work. The structure of Yahgan is unique, and wonderfully erected, and is alone a proof of the divine origin of these poor remnants of humanity who have preserved it. There is interesting work for philologists in regard to the native languages and races, in tracing, by means of the former, the migrations of the latter. I think it very probable that a language kindred to Yahgan may be yet found in more than one part of the great Continent of America, and so with the various other languages.

"Since I last wrote to you, all things have been going on in their usual course. Each day has opened with an hour-and-a-half for religious instruction and worship, and school instruction, *i.e.*, lessons in geography, numbers, reading and spelling, and government. This instruction is given between six and eight o'clock each day. School instruction has been given by Mr. Lawrence and myself; but to this there have been unavoidable interruptions from ill-health in Mr. Lawrence and press of other duties. But the children have made considerable progress in reading and writing. To the school-work there will, I trust, be few hindrances in time to come. The sawyers are going to work as they can, and the results of their labour,

in the shape of boards and framing, will be purchased when they wish to sell, and in what proportion they choose. Thus they will cease to be employed by the Mission, and the work of finding needful material for building and exportation will be accomplished by your servants with one-tenth of the time hitherto spent.

"Besides the orphanage, the other principal works have been enclosing a field for the calves and horses to feed in, and work in connection with the farm. One field, now in crop for the third year, I let out to natives who had no land enclosed, and they dug, manured, and sowed it, and two others have portions in another piece. So the Mission has in crop this year about 2½ acres.

"I trust that the next time I write after the return of the 'Allen Gardiner' from the Falklands, for which she will (D.V.) leave to-morrow, I shall have very satisfactory news to tell you of the progress of children in school, of the Home, and of the dictionary.

"The attendance for November at our general meetings for worship and instruction averaged 39, and for December 42. Considering the time of day at which these meetings are held, between six and eight in the morning, this attendance is very encouraging. The weather, too, has been very cold, and it has been very frequently necessary to have a fire in the school to warm it thus early in the day.

"On Christmas Day and for some while previously there was a vast number of people here, exceeding 340, from all parts around. The half-yearly distribution of clothing was, through the kindness of friends in Valparaiso and others at home, sufficient for our requirements. At such times some are sure to be discontented, even though they have no reason to expect anything. On this occasion, as I was handing to the different persons their portions, one man came who supposed he should have received more, and he took his bundle in so discontented a manner that I called him back and sent him away without it. This had a good effect upon the rest. Many women were disappointed, and on being told we had nothing to give them, and called on to make room for the men who received last, they showed great reluctance. They said, in their displeasure, they would not come to the distribution of bread given in honour and in gratitude for the happy event we commemorate on that day. They came, however, except one, and her husband asked to take her allowance for her, but I said that if she would not come herself she should have none. She accordingly came. On Christmas Day it rained heavily, and was cold and boisterous, but the school was crowded with attentive listeners at our usual morning service. In explanation of the custom among Christians of showing kindness on this day specially to the poor, I spoke to them of the will of our blessed Saviour, who wills that love and truth should ever rule the hearts and lives of all His subjects, and that even they before me, though poor, could and should daily, and specially on such occasions as to-day, show brotherly love to each other, and thus please Him who says, 'Love one

another.' Therefore if any had a quarrel with another seek reconciliation; if any had stolen aught, restore and give satisfaction; and let all try to show to-day and every day the same spirit of love to one another as Christ has shown to all.

"Many left on Christmas Day for their usual haunts, and I trust strengthened in desire to be better men and women than before, realising they are made and claimed by the all-righteous God as His own, and knowing it to be their highest happiness to serve God in ceasing to do evil and learning to do well.

"The leaven of Christ is permeating the people around, and we feel most thankful to God for privileging us to hold forth Christ as the light and life of men, and such we realise He is becoming to these scattered and distant remnants of America's races.

"I am happy to inform you that Mr. and Mrs. Hansen, who lately sent us 3*l.* for relieving the distress among the native children, have now sent 10*l.* towards the support of a native child in the Home to be called Julia Hansen. This sum they promise, with the blessing of God, to grant year by year, and gratitude for mercies past chiefly incites to this Christian kindness. May more who receive in common with them manifold blessings like them feel constrained to gladly give back unto the Lord in helping on His kingdom on earth.

"Notwithstanding the absence of heat, yet owing to abundant showers, there is every prospect of a good yield of swedes, and the gardens of the natives are in much better condition than ever before, through the increased industry of the owners. Eleven different persons in three different parts now own among them from 48 to 50 head of cattle, and not only use the milk but make butter also. One of these killed his first ox some weeks ago, and we purchased from him over 20*s.* worth, which we paid him in flour and sugar. I have at his request purchased the hide from him for the Mission for 18*s.* 3*d.* worth of stores. This morning I gave four blankets as prizes to the most attentive and improved of our learners, who were Cranmer and Stirling (adults) and Isaac and Yunmwa (juveniles). Yesterday morning very many in the school showed great self-condemnation at their slow progress, stating how long they had been taught and how little they had learned. But they are truly conscious now of the value of true religion, virtue, and knowledge, and many are earnest in their desires and efforts to avail themselves of their opportunities, and never was there more cause for joy and hope on their behalf than at the present time, and I know my companions are with me in this opinion. Wherefore, dear Christian brethren and sisters at home, and our fellow-labourers in the Lord's vineyard, who support us by your gifts and strengthen us by your counsels and prayers, continue to labour for the flock of our Good Shepherd to be gathered from among those who are afar off in faith and hope, knowing well that the fruits shall be fully commensurate with the efforts made, and that neither you nor the Lord in whose name you labour shall be disappointed of your hope.

"THOMAS BRIDGES."

Mr. Whaits also writes :—

"*Ushuwia, December 27th*, 1878.

"I feel so encouraged with the advancement of the work this spring that I cannot let the ship go without telling you something of what has been done. You know when I last wrote, things a-head looked rather gloomy. I had quite thought it would have been Christmas before we could have begun work, but the supplies from Sandy Point came just in time.

"We began on November the 2nd with three saws. We have now cut the frame and outside boarding for the Orphanage, frame-work and roof for out-buildings, also posts and rails for fence ; this has all been done by natives.

"I have also had four men working with me at the erection, so that now we have the Orphanage up and covered in. Of course you will see by this we have no time for drying wood ; indeed almost all the wood in the house was growing two months ago. We hope to begin the inside lining on the 1st of January, and, God willing, to receive the children on the 25th of March next, if not before.

"Mr. Bridges will have told you of our fresh arrangements with the sawyers. I think it is quite time now they should act the man, and not altogether lean upon me for direction ; they are so very fond of walking with a crutch, that it will really be a charity to make them walk without one.

"I am afraid there is no hope of two cottages going up this summer, but we shall have all the wood we can cut for them ; that is, after fencing the ground. This will be our great difficulty ; if we can fence the ground and lock it up for ever so short a time, we need not fear.

"You will be glad to hear that we are all well and happy, and hopeful in our work ; as you know, we do not trouble ourselves a bit about a stockade ; however anxious some good people may be on our account, the idea to us is very amusing.

"R. WHAITS."

Falklands.

KEPPEL ISLAND.

AGRICULTURAL pursuits are mentioned by the Rev. T. Bridges, in a recent letter as affording hope for the future of Tierra-del-Fuego, and it is at Keppel Island, under the teaching of Mr. Bartlett, that the natives acquire skill in these pursuits. Besides which, under Mr. Burleigh's tuition, they obtain a

knowledge of the art of reading, writing, etc., in which it is cheering to see they make fair progress.

"*Keppel Island, January 10th*, 1879.

"Through the goodness of our Heavenly Father we are spared to enter upon another year; 1878 has gone, and with it many shortcomings, many failures and disappointments, in our Lord's work. Perhaps we have expected much and seeing little our hearts have fainted; but we must remember that ours is to sow, ours to reap it may not be, but we have the promise that His Word shall not return unto Him void.

"And shall the efforts of God's people that have been put forth in the year that is past be in vain? May not chords have been touched in the hearts of Fuegia's people that have ever been silent, but now awakened, shall be tuned by the Spirit till they shall sing, with truly grateful hearts, of their Saviour's love? May He who said 'Let there be light' bring these people out of darkness into His light to know Him, whom to know is life eternal.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' has just arrived from the coast, and will leave, God willing, for Stanley on Monday to fetch the sheep sent, and also taking twenty bales of this year's wool. Speaking of the wool, shearing began with the year, and in spite of the fact that many of the boys never saw a sheep before, it has progressed very favourably. Our charges give us some trouble sometimes by their inattentiveness and stubborn will, but I think that altogether they are very good. A little sickness has been amongst them lately, known as 'amagu,' which covers their faces with very bad sores. Not feeling very well in the past week I feared an attack, but have felt nothing as yet, for which I am very thankful.

"We are anxiously awaiting the return of the ship from Stanley, as we are in need of many things, which we hope have been sent out, as another winter like the last would indeed try the poor natives much. We are now having nice weather, with refreshing showers of rain, which are making the gardens look well, giving us hope of a good crop of potatoes, &c.

"The grass, which has been very scanty indeed, seems to be springing up in several places; of this we are also glad.

"I find more and more the need of studying the manners of the natives, as a knowledge of what they are prone to is indispensable to those dealing with them. In school I can say they are very good; I have scarcely to speak twice or tell them to do a thing a second time. They are also more open, and there is an absence of the shyness I found amongst them; so much so that they will read, sing, or recite before strangers with indifference to their presence.

"These things encourage me, and lead me to hope that my humble efforts have not been in vain; and I trust that, when my hands are strengthened, that I may put forth more efficient endeavours to do my Master's will, until I would go on trusting in Him who keepeth the feet

of His saints. Asking your prayers that, being preserved in body and soul, I may live godly in Christ Jesus, and bear a testimony to His name.

"H. BURLEIGH."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

WE print the following appeal, from our Chaplain here, as setting forth one of the many claims made upon the Society from time to time to send the Gospel not only to the heathen and our fellow-countrymen, but also to communities of other European nationalities dwelling in South America. To enable it to respond to these appeals the Society requires a much larger income.

"*Rosario, February* 18*th*, 1879.

"The object of the present letter is to draw your attention to the importance of aiding in some manner the education and supply of the means of grace in the case of the German-speaking settlers in this district.

"Besides a good many people speaking that language in this city and the northern part of the Province of Buenos Ayres, there are from 1,000 to 1,200 Germans and Swiss in the colonies west of this, mostly poor people, and who are without any provision for the proper Christian instruction of their children, or the ordinances of religion.

"Mr. Finkbein, the German pastor, settled in the neighbourhood of Santa Fé City, has shown me a letter written to him on May 15th, 1878, by Mr. Coombe, in which the latter communicated to him your willingness to give £100 per annum towards the support of a German minister to minister to these people; and he has desired me to ask for your present views on the matter. Mr. Finkbein recently made a visit here, and he represented the moral destitution of the people in question as calling for some missionary efforts on their behalf to be made.

"It appears that some fourteen years ago the American Methodists began operations at Santa Fé, but which were afterwards abandoned, chiefly on account of the dislike entertained by the people to the Methodist system. In 1873 Mr. Finkbein came out and took up the work, having his residence at Esperanza, some leagues from Santa Fé City. He has a church there; and another at San Carlos (notable as the only non-Romanist church in this country that has a *bell*); and has service at them on alternate Sundays. He has also a school at both places, and his time is fully occupied in those parts. He belongs to the 'Evangelical Church of Prussia,' and uses their Liturgy, which is very similar to our own. This

Church stands thus in this country at the present time. (Its position last year was reported in my article published in your August magazine).

"Buenos Ayres. Established 1843. One church, 1 school. Rev. P. Grieseman.

"Esperanza and San Carlos. Established 1873. Two churches, 2 schools. Rev. C. Finkbein.

"Monte Video. Established 1860. One school. Rev. T. Weigle.

"(Rev. J. Höppe has gone to Europe, and Rev. T. Weigle visits the camp from Monte Video; so that there is no longer a separate branch at Mercedes).

"The ministers of this Church meet in a Conference at Buenos Ayres every January. The senior minister presides.

"Possessing, as they do, so many characteristics of what we regard as the features of a well-ordered Church—a solemn Scriptural Liturgy, the Church year, a regular ministry, &c. (the latter only lacking episcopacy), and not attempting any phase of unfriendliness towards our own Church, I heartily sympathize with them, and cultivate their friendship. Still, I do not see any reason why *our Church* should not prove herself equal to the adoption of the German-speaking Protestants; and I do not, therefore, contemplate any intention on your part merely to subvention a pastor of the 'Evangelical Church of Prussia.'

"I would, therefore, suggest to you to send out a German (to make way with *Germans* in these days a *German* is indispensable) young man—just as I made a similar suggestion in a former letter relative to the Chaco—with instructions to open a day and Sunday-school in the most important of the colonies outside Rosario, and to hold divine worship according to our Liturgy.

"I feel that the time will come (D. V.) when I must have Spanish services in this city; but it will be impossible to do the German work, except through the means of one of their own people. They come to us for baptisms, marriages, and burials; but is it not *the great work* to gather *congregations*, and *preach* the *Word* by which souls are saved?

"I need add no more than to say that the work in question is one that should be done without delay. "F. N. LETT."

Uruguay.

FRAY BENTOS.

VIOLENT storms in Uruguay have brought that Republic into sympathy with many of the countries of the Old World. A cyclone in November, while it spared the school and parsonage, tore down the ceiling of the church room at Salto. To repair the damages the congregation raised funds by a subscription made on the spot.

"*Fray Bentos, February 20th*, 1879.

"With the exception of a few days, the heat this summer has not been so great as usual, a matter of importance to all who have to travel much on horseback. Violent storms have been frequent. In November there was a terrible cyclone up the river, which seems to have been the most violent at Salto and Concordia. It did great damage to many buildings, and tore down the ceiling of the church-rooms. At Concordia the roof of the Railway Goods' Warehouse was torn away, and a large store was levelled with the ground, one man being killed, and others injured.

"Another similar hurricane, with most terrific thunder and lightning, visited Buenos Ayres and the Uruguay on February 2nd. Its violence seems to have culminated at Fray Bentos, where great damage was done to the shipping lying off Liebeg's Fabrica, some of the ships being quite disabled. Two men were struck dead by the lightning. By the mercy of God neither ourselves nor our belongings received any damage beyond having some of our rooms flooded with water, which was forced through the roof.

"Since the date of my last letter I have extended my pastoral visits to the camps south of Mercedes. This town is seven leagues from Fray Bentos, and is built on rising ground on the banks of the Rio Negro, ten leagues from its mouth. Mercedes is a compactly built town, of about 7,000 inhabitants, of which not more than two are English. The people complain that the town has lost its former prosperity. Years ago great numbers of people from Monte Video and Buenos Ayres visited it every summer to bathe and drink the waters of the Rio Negro, which are said to be strongly impregnated with sarsaparilla. Its dark colour is attributed to this cause. Now few strangers visit the town, either because faith has been lost in the virtues of its waters, or because the people of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres have other health resorts made accessible to them by railways and steamboats. As far as I can judge, Mercedes has nothing but the waters of the river to recommend it as a health resort, for I found it very hot, and swarming with mosquitoes.

"The first English estancia beyond Mercedes is La Esmeralda, about seven leagues distant in a south-easterly direction. From La Esmeralda southwards, towards Colonia, there are numerous English and German estancias separated from each other by a distance of two or three leagues, and in this district I have inaugurated regular services. The first of these was held on November 24th at the estancia Media Agua, about eight leagues from Mercedes. Though I had written a fortnight before to announce my intention, the letter had not reached its destination when I arrived. Consequently, I was unexpected, and there was only time to send notice to those who lived near. The congregation, therefore, was small. I again visited this district, and held service at the estancia Corralito on January 19th. There were fifteen present, mostly young men, and six partook of the Holy Communion. The hostess accompanied the

canticles and hymns on the piano, and the singing was bright and hearty. I have arranged to visit the district again this month, and I believe the people fully appreciate the efforts of the Society to afford them the means of grace.

"On February 2nd I visited Gualeguaychu in Entre Rios. It is situated on the river from which it takes its name, and which enters the Uruguay on the Entre Rios side, a little below Fray Bentos. The Gualeguaychu is a very pretty winding river, with banks thickly wooded to the water's edge. The town is situated three leagues up this river. The surrounding country is flat and uninteresting, but the town is large, well-built, and contains, it is said, about 13,000 inhabitants. Of these, not more than a dozen are English, and there are now few English estancias in the camp. When the Fray Bentos Chaplaincy was first established there were a great many of our countrymen in town and camp, but they have gradually left the country, reckless living being generally the cause of their failure.

"The Plaza of Gualeguaychu is large, and the large Paradise trees, with which it is planted, makes it a shady resort for the townspeople. The streets are mostly well paved, but I was struck with the small number of shops, the private houses predominating. This is remarkable in a town of this size. The Roman Catholic element seems much stronger here than in the other towns on the Uruguay, and I passed several members of religious orders in the streets. 'These birds of evil omen,' as the native papers call them, never appear in the towns on the Uruguay.

"I held service for the few English who reside in the town, which was heartily joined in by all who were present.

"W. H. SHIMIELD."

Brazil.

SAN PAULO.



ONSTANT, earnest, pleading, prayer for the power of God's Holy Spirit is felt by the esteemed Chaplain here to be the power needed for the chaplain's or missionary's work to be done successfully. Our friends will see that this has been again remembered in suggesting subjects for the Prayer Union on the 5th inst.

"*São Paulo, Brazil, March 6th*, 1879.

"I have been delaying so long in order that I might give a full history of my journey from Chili. But now I must also send some account of my work here, or you will think my long silence quite unpardonable.

"You know it was my good fortune to come to a Chaplaincy where Mr. Huntly had been earnestly working for three years, where there is a beautiful little church perfectly adapted to the wants of the English people, and where the churchwardens give the Chaplain their cordial help.

"And it was no small gratification to find the evagelizing work among the Brazilians so flourishing as it is. The Revs. G. Chamberlain and J. Howell, American ministers, appear to be held in high esteem by the people. The college, of which they are directors, though it is daily opened with a short Protestant service, has attracted a large number of children. Their native church numbers many old members and new converts; and you may imagine how many barriers are broken down when good native families visit them on certain evenings; although there is prayer, reading, and singing of hymns, before the visitors disperse. The Rev. Mr. Blackford, Superintendent for Brazil of the American Bible Society, is here now, and tells me that his agents find great eagerness to get the Bible in many towns far away in the interior.

"On my arrival here on November 14th, I met with a most kind reception at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Fox, who made me their guest for several weeks. To begin my work in a foreign country in such an English home was a pleasure greater than I could have hoped for; and the hearty co-operation which they have given me in my work, and the warm friendship already sprung up between us, are helps for which I cannot be too grateful.

"I have been following, on the whole, the plans which the Rev. B. C. Huntly so diligently carried out before me.

"I go to Santos on Saturdays, and in a room set apart for us at the station, I hold service every Sunday morning, except the first in each month. Then I return by three hours' railway journey to Sâo Paulo, and hold our principal service in the evening, Mr. Fox having read prayers in the morning. On Monday and Wednesday evenings I have a night-school in my rooms for boys who work in the day. Thursday evening I have a service, without using the Liturgy, in the American schoolroom, kindly lent by Mr. Chamberlain, who takes part in the service. Friday evening there is service with a sermon in our church; and afterwards a choir practice.

"The Sunday-school before morning service has a good supply of young children. A Bible-class has been started for older boys after the service, and another for girls in the afternoon, but this has not been well attended.

"On the first Sunday of each month I remain in Sâo Paulo and administer the Holy Communion and occasionally Baptism, The number of communicants has been extremely small, but I hope it is on the increase. In January there were eight, in February eleven, and in March seventeen.

"I had been hoping to establish a service at the Braz between the

morning service at Santos and the evening at Sâo Paulo, but I find that now in the hot season, with the trying changes of temperature on my journey, these two require all my strength.

"I was greatly cheered on two Sunday evenings by congregations of eighty and eighty-one, and by seventy-five on Christmas morning, but the numbers have not been nearly so high since—a decline which may be at least partly due to the very wet Sunday evenings we have almost invariably had since the New Year, and partly perhaps to the wearing off of impressions made at the time of the sad calamity about which Mr. Fox wrote to you.

"On the 18th of January I went to Campinas—sixty-five miles in the interior—at the request of the Rev. G. Nash Morton, to preach and administer the Communion to the English people there.

"Mr. Morton is Director of an American Missionary College, which is in a most flourishing condition. The college is a large building surrounded by a park, worthy of a good English school, in the most elevated and healthy part of Campinas. The Bible is specially taught, and the school conducted on the strictest Protestant principles, yet Brazilians send their children not only from this, but from other provinces; and the college gained the emphatic approval of the Emperor on his late visit. Mr. Morton has also built a church in the town, and holds services for the natives Sunday mornings and evenings, and for the English-speaking people in the afternoon. The Rev. G. Lane, another missionary, whose home is in Campinas, travels to distant towns and Cazendas, where many converts have already been made.

"When I arrived I held a service in Mr. Morton's church on Saturday evening, and another on Sunday with the Holy Communion. The wet weather prevented a large congregation, but eighteen or nineteen, including the pastor and several of his church, joined in our English Communion Service, and I think we 'sat down under His banner with great delight and His fruit was sweet to our taste.'

"In São Paulo I have not had to encounter the extreme heat I expected. I have not yet felt it nearly so hot here as in Santiago my first summer. The season is unusually cool, owing to the frequent heavy rains. Even in Santos they say it has been a comparatively cool season up to the present. Yet as soon as I arrive there I long to get away, it is so close and oppressive. I am told that yellow fever has begun there, but it is not expected to be nearly so bad as last year. I have not slept in the town yet, for Mr. Ellis, or Mr. Hampshire, who live four or five miles out at the Barra on the seashore, or Mr. Davison at S. Vicente, always give me a cordial welcome to their houses when I go down on the Saturday.

"The congregations at Santos are not encouraging at this time of the year, for the heat prevents ladies from coming to town, and unless captains and sailors come in, we have now and then so few as four. I have thought of giving up the service there for two months, but now and then some men

come from the ships and speak as if the service had been a comfort to them, and so I carry it on. I have been wishing that I could start a coffee-room there for English sailors, but I do not see any means of starting it.

"In another letter I will speak of some of the beautiful things in this country, and the lovely Serra through which we pass to Santos, and I hope I may have something brighter to say of my work.

"I entreat you and my friends who may read this letter to bear this work on your hearts before the Lord. Never have I felt so strongly convinced as now that the power needed to carry on a chaplain's or a missionary's work successfully, is the power of God's Holy Spirit given in answer to constant earnest pleading prayer. Human talent may divert the attention of the people for a while into a religious channel, but it cannot change them and bring them into communion with God. A sudden calamity falling on a community may arrest and sadden many a heart, but the warning itself and the preacher drawing lessons from it, may fail still, and the hardening process of sin may even go on with greater speed. In those very places where warnings are so frequent, where men one after another from being strong to-day are next week in their graves, people seem to be less willing than elsewhere to turn to God and learn the power of an endless life. And if a minister of Christ is to do any work for eternity, against all the open and silent forces of ungodliness in a continent like this, he must have energizing in him the power of the same Eternal Spirit, who spoke in the Apostles in the first age of Christianity, who speaks even now in many of God's messengers. You gave as a subject for prayer in January the outpouring of God's Holy Spirit on those engaged in our work. May we really not look for an unmistakeable answer and expect it as a certainty? I feel as if it had begun to be answered here already, for strangely enough, just as you were announcing that subject in England, a burning desire was springing up in my heart for that very gift. It has been my one prayer ever since, and I have looked for the help more confidently than ever before. And though I have not seen people crowding to worship, must I not still believe that the Holy Spirit has been speaking to some hearts and working where I knew not? And may I not ask that you will still plead for this gift before our Father's Throne, and secure for us here an outpouring of the Spirit as copious as the tropic showers; and I would add for Santiago too, that, though there be no regular chaplain for a time, the Holy Ghost may draw, by whatever means He chooses, the hearts of all the people to the pierced heart of Him who died for them and us, and build them up in His most holy faith.

"GEORGE P. QUICK."

Suggestions for Exciting and Maintaining Missionary Feeling.



T a time like the present, when events of momentous importance are constantly occurring to distract attention from the obligation to labour for the spread of the Gospel, it is most needful that we should employ every possible means to excite afresh and maintain missionary feeling. The field is the world, and the immense region with which this Society has to do forms no inconsiderable part of it. Its multitudinous populations still lie buried in gross darkness and superstition, amid which there is as yet but a faint glimmer of Gospel light. It behoves us, then, not to stay our hands, but rather to strive anew and to press forward with fresh zeal and energy until we see the glorious day breaking, and the light of truth flooding the land. "How to excite and maintain missionary feeling" was made the subject of a very important minute at the Conference on Missions held in Liverpool in 1860. Its suggestions were eminently practical and weighty. They embrace pulpit ministrations, prayer-meetings, and meetings for imparting information, the press, missionary periodicals, and juvenile associations. On this account we think them worthy of most earnest and prayerful consideration, and therefore reproduce them in the pages of our Magazine:—

"The members of this Conference consider that a variety of agencies may with great propriety be employed to stir up the hearts of the several classes of contributors by whom Christian Missions are supported. They consider that while the work of Missions should be enforced as an appointed Christian duty, nothing will tend to increase and sustain an interest in this work so much as the widest diffusion of correct information respecting all its departments. That information, in their opinion, should be as full and as clear as it is possible to make it. It should embrace not only the facts of missionary life and labour, but the explanations needed to put them in a proper light; not only the favourable elements of the picture, but the difficulties and disappointments with which missionaries meet.

"For the spread of such information they think that the pulpit, on

the Sabbath-day, ought to be more extensively employed than it has been ; and they would rejoice to see all the pastors and ministers of our churches so endeavouring, systematically, to inform and stir up the hearts of their people in the work of the Lord.

"For the stated missionary prayer-meetings, so long maintained by all branches of the Church of Christ, they express their heartfelt gratitude ; but they desire to see them more numerously attended, sustained with deeper interest, and more completely employed both for directing to mission fields the minds of Christ's servants, and drawing down upon them the blessing of the Most High.

" Under the same conviction they think that in public meetings, held for missionary purposes, the diffusion of information should be kept very prominently in view ; and that deputations, especially missionaries, both in their sermons and addresses, should do their best to convey it as fully and clearly as they can.

" In the same cause they reckon as of high importance the influence and the employment of the press. They rejoice to find that the cheaper periodicals of the various Missionary Societies have secured so large a circulation, and have proved so extensively useful in increasing the knowledge and deepening the interest in Missions of the great mass of their supporters. They are thankful also that several other missionary publications of a more general character ably sustain the Mission cause.

"They deeply feel, however, that it would be exceedingly desirable to secure the establishment of a periodical of a higher class that shall treat of Christian Missions at large, so that while the friends of Missions naturally support the periodicals of their own Societies, they may, through such a general periodical, also secure regular and full information respecting the numerous Missions of their brethren. Till its establishment, however, they suggest that attempts should be made to employ in the cause of Missions the service of existing periodicals.

" The careful maintenance of Juvenile Associations, and other efforts to infuse a missionary spirit into the hearts of the young of all classes and ranks in the Church of Christ, they deem to be an object of immense importance, and worthy of the most able and systematic attention. They feel that all Christian children should be trained to take an interest in the Mission cause ; they may then, under God's blessing, rise up in large numbers to be the future supporters of Missions, and many will probably become missionaries themselves.

" They further consider that the subject of Christian missions, in all their bearings, their history, difficulties, successes, and obligations, should be brought systematically before theological students as part of their college course ; that they may thus be trained in the practical conviction that missionary-work is the regular work of the Church of Christ ; acquire information respecting its position ; and themselves go forth to share its toils."

"Found Again after Many Days."

THE following affecting article from the pages of "Old Jonathan" will be perused with heart-felt joy by many who are acquainted with the subsequent history of the young Christian worker referred to. In him they will readily recognise our late beloved Chaplain at Rosario.

"In the year 1853, H.M. Seventy-seventh Regiment was stationed in the Plymouth citadel, and the subject of this memoir spent his life—as, alas! most soldiers do—in neglect of God and the Captain of their salvation. At this time the vicar of a poor parish adjoining the citadel had a band of workers who, every Sunday evening, went out to gather out of the streets, &c., those who were neglecting the ordinances of the sanctuary, and to bring them to church, seeing them comfortably seated and provided with books. Among the workers was a young mechanic, an apprentice, whose province it was to gather the sailors and fishermen, and bring them to church; and so successful was he, that he has brought as many as seventy in one evening. On one occasion, as he looked in at the window of a public-house, he saw fifteen or sixteen sailors sitting, drinking and smoking. His thoughts were, 'Oh, how I wish I could get them to come to church!' but he knew well the landlady had a long and bitter tongue, and he rather shrank from encountering her. His remedy was prayer. He called on God to come to his help to rescue these poor fellows, and, while engaged in heart prayer, was startled by a voice saying to him, 'What a pity to see those fellows drinking there!' He turned and saw a soldier. 'Yes, it is,' he replied, 'and I am trying to summon up courage to go in and get them to come with me to church. Will you help me?' 'Yes,' was the answer, and the two entered the taproom.

"My friend said what a pity it was to see them spending their Sabbath evening thus engaged, and begged them to come with him to church. 'Oh, no; they were going to sea for a long voyage, and they were going to enjoy themselves.' For nearly half an hour nothing seemed to influence them, when my friend said, 'If you will not go, I must!' and went to the door. Then the cabin-boy, going to his side as if for protection, said, 'I will go, sir!' At this they all rose up, and went to church. After placing them in their seats, the soldier was leaving the church, when C——, my friend and fellow-labourer, said, 'Oh, don't go! You can sit here.'

After service he followed the soldier to thank him for his help, and to ask him to help again.

"'Yes, I will help again; but I will never come here to church again.'

"'Why?' C—— asked.

"'Because the people laughed at me,' was the reply.

"'Oh, no; you must have been mistaken. We see too many red coats at church even to notice them.'

"The following Sunday found them again going out into the highway to seek after the lost, and in due time in church again, the soldier again making for the door; but, on being kindly spoken to, said, 'I will stay if you will sit by me.'

"'Most gladly,' was the response; and the two took their seats, when the soldier crossed himself.

"After service he again said, 'Now you saw how the people smiled.'

"'Yes,' was the reply; 'you are a Roman Catholic.'

"'Yes, I am, and ever shall be; but I have just become a teetotaler, and I want others to be; that is why I helped you.'

"From this time my dear friend set the glorious truths of the Gospel plainly before him, and, as the Sun of righteousness arose, and he obtained a knowledge from God's Word of the way of salvation, so the mists and errors of Popery melted away. He came often to see me about his soul, and earnest were his inquiries—still no profession was made. He only went on learning and working for God. One day he called, after more than a year's experience, to inform me that his regiment was ordered to the Crimea, to tell me what he had done and to ask a favour. I said, 'Well, Beaumont, what have you done?'

"'Been and taken my name off the books as a Roman Catholic, and entered as a Protestant.'

"'Thank God for that,' was all I could say. 'And now, what is the favour you want me to do?'

"'To receive me into the Church, and ask for me to have leave to attend your church next Sunday morning, to receive the Holy Communion before I go.'

"Only too gladly did I accede. The next morning, as I sat at my study window, I saw the regiment pass on its way to the seat of war. A wave of the hand, and he passed by. A few months passed, and all England read of the battle of Inkerman. On the scene being visited to take up the dead and carry away the wounded, poor Beaumont was found. A fellow-soldier lifted him up. Consciousness was vouchsafed to him, and, putting his poor trembling, bloody hand inside his coat, he drew forth his Bible and his Prayer-book, and, with weak and failing voice, gave them to his comrade who thus had come to his help, saying, 'Take these, read them, and may God bless them to your soul as He has done to mine; and, if you ever go back to Plymouth, call on the Rev. ——, and tell him, death has no sting. Christ's blood is my only trust. His arms are underneath me. I shall soon be home with Jesus my Redeemer;' and thus his happy soul passed away to glory and happiness. Dear Christian reader, you can imagine some of the joy that thrilled through my soul when his comrade soldier told me this, and showed me the blood-marked Bible and Prayer-book; and much more when he said, 'Oh, Sir, I thank God I was privileged to pick up Beaumont, and take his parting gift, for it has been blessed to my soul.'"

Gleanings.

"BRING YE ALL THE TITHES INTO THE STOREHOUSE."
—Mal. iii. 10.

NOW then can means sufficient be provided by which the missionary preachers who are wanted may be supported in their work? The text tells us very plainly, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse." It is not by ever such increased efforts made by the Committee and agents of this Society that such an increase of means can be obtained. The necessary expenses which are connected with such efforts are often a painful drawback to the results which are produced. There is one body of men by whom this great work may be brought about more effectually than by any other, and with no expense at all attaching to their labours, and they are the parochial clergy in town and country throughout the whole land. It is by them that the work is to be commended to the people, not by an eloquent appeal from a strange visitor once a year, but as a regular and urgent part of their Christian duty, pressed upon the people continually by their own pastor resident among them. If the clergy have their own minds thoroughly acquainted with the subject of Missions to the heathen, and such knowledge is easily obtained from the ordinary publications of this Society, and if they have their hearts deeply moved with the obligation resting upon all Christian people to help on this work, and if, possessed of this knowledge and moved by these feelings, they speak from the pulpit in the course of their ordinary ministrations to the people committed to their care, and urge the support of Missions to the heathen upon them as they would any other part of Christian character and duty, a far wider and more abiding effort would be made in this cause than ever could be stirred by the efforts of the Committee or by any agency that they could possibly employ. And then it is not to be confined to pulpit exhortations. If any lessons which we urge are given merely from the pulpit, they are likely to have but little weight. Let us use occasions in private for commending the work of Missions to the heathen, as one whose genuine and substantial character we can answer for, and as one urgently calling for support.....
But the spiritual condition of the heathen is out of sight, and does not reach us by any audible cry. They are not conscious of their spiritual wants, and some of our own people who live among them are not alive to their condition. And so even truly Christian people at home, while ready to the work that is to be done in this country, have not their eyes opened to the magnitude of the work that is to be done abroad, and to the glory of advancing the Redeemer's kingdom throughout the world. It needs, therefore, to be pressed upon their notice, and if the clergyman who lives in the midst of them, and whom they look to as their friend and teacher, earnestly presses this duty, it is likely more than any other means to have a great and practical effect.—*Bishop of Cashel's Sermon for Church Missionary Society.* 1878.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

THE work of the past few weeks has been prosecuted under considerable difficulties, arising partly from the continued stagnation in trade, partly from the untoward weather which has characterized the first two spring months. These two causes combine to thin missionary meetings, and to decrease the giving power of those who do venture out. Thus we notice that in the South there have been nine sermons preached and nine meetings held, the proceeds amounting to not quite 80*l.*; and when we consider that 44*l.* of this was collected after our Bishop's sermon at Bromley, and Mr. Kane's at Stonegate, we find but 36*l.* as the result of sixteen sermons and meetings, or an average of 2*l.* 5*s.* for each effort made. This return is exclusive of a tour kindly taken by Mr. Welby in the West of England. Of the places visited Crewkerne, as a new opening, is perhaps the most encouraging in its results, nearly 5*l.* being collected and much interest aroused. Five sermons and seven meetings seem to have produced about 30*l.*; but at some of the places, as *e.g.* Plymouth, the Anniversary collection is but a small part of the contribution for the year, card collections and subscriptions being an important element.

In the Midland District Mr. Welby has introduced our cause into no less than five new places during March, and has had altogether nine meetings and two sermons. And though the total collections are under 18*l.*, yet so large a scattering of seed must in the end be productive, and add largely to our resources in time to come.

We would once more mention to our friends the question of the "Ladies' Association." Our remarks in the March number of our Magazine have as yet only drawn forth a response from two ladies, both of whom express a willingness to co-operate. Will others add their names, and we can then take counsel with them?

In conclusion, we would express a hope that the congregation at St. James's, Paddington, on Ascension-day, may be largely reinforced by friends from other parts of our metropolis. A good congregation wonderfully encourages the preacher, and exercises an influence for good in a variety of ways.

H. S. A.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the suggested subjects for prayer on Monday, the 5th instant:—

I. For Bishop Stirling, now on his way to South America, that he may have a prosperous voyage and be much blessed in his future work.

II. For the Rev. G. P. Quick, who earnestly desires the prayers of God's people in behalf of himself, his people, and his work.

III. For funds needed to discharge the debt of last year, and that friends may be stimulated to renewed exertions to furnish funds to meet the liabilities of the current year.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE DILIGENCE AT MENDOZA.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JUNE 2, 1879.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the Revs. R. Langbridge (*March* 25, *April* 10), W. F. Satchell (*April* 1), F. N. Lett (*March* 25, *April* 29), J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (*March* 31), T. Bridges (*March* 7 and 10), Messrs. J. S. Robertson (*March* 14, *April* 7), H. McCaul (*March* 10), F. S. Golborne (*March* 10, 26), W. Bartlett (*March* 14), J. Lawrence (*April* 2), H. Burleigh (*Feb.* 27), J. M. Dean and Sons (*March* 31), and Capt. Willis (*April* 1).

BUSINESS.

THE usual Monthly Meeting of the Committee was held on the 13th ult.

Mr. H. Morris was elected member of Committee.

The Rev. G. B. Gordon was accepted as Itinerating Chaplain on the West Coast of South America.

Special meetings were held on the 8th and 27th ult. That of the 8th was convened to receive the Secretary's resignation, when the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to :—

> "That this Committee, having heard the statement of Capt. Stephens, our Secretary, accept his resignation with deep regret; holding as they do in the highest esteem his able, zealous, and unwearied exertions on behalf of this Society in the performance of the duties of his important office."

The subject of the appointment of a successor has had the earnest consideration of the Committee.

The next Meeting will be held on the 10th inst.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held a Meeting on the 8th ult.

The total amount received during the month of April was 626*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The next Meetings will be held on the 5th and 19th inst.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIENDS who were present at our Annual Meeting will long remember it as one of the most successful meetings ever held. The fact that the Bishop of the Falkland Islands was to be present to give his last address before returning to South America brought together a large number of the Society's supporters. Those who were not privileged to hear his Lordship will find his very interesting speech further on, together with a full report of the day's proceedings. In the absence of Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., the chair was most ably filled by that friend to Missions, Vice-Admiral J. C. Prevost, who is also a warm supporter of this Society. At the conclusion of the Meeting the friends of the Bishop gathered around him to bid him God-speed, and many fervent aspirations arose that he and his daughter might have a safe and prosperous voyage. The day following he left for Bordeaux, where he was to join the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Galicia," *en route* for South America.

The news from abroad last month was somewhat limited. A letter from Mr. McCaul announces the meeting between himself and the Rev. W. T. Duke. The "Andira"—the steamer in which Mr. Duke was returning to San Pedro—overtook the "Pioneer" on her way to the Purus, and Mr. Duke at once transferred himself to her to continue the remainder of the voyage. Mr. Duke appears to have been much pleased with the little craft, and we do indeed trust that she will be of great help to the missionaries in prosecuting the work of the Mission. From recent correspondence the Committee gather that Mr. Duke's health is not so good as it should be. They have therefore recommended him to return to England for a change immediately he sees his way to leave the Station.

The friends of the Society will not perhaps be altogether unprepared to learn that the Secretary has been called away to active service in his profession. As Secretary, and Editor of this Magazine, he has been brought into close contact with a large number of the friends of the Society, and he now takes this opportunity to thank them most heartily for all the kindness he has experienced at their hands. It is a matter of great regret to him that he has to give up a post and a work which had become of such deep interest to him, but in doing so he believes he is treading in the path of duty. That his post will be easily supplied by someone far more able and fitted to discharge the duties appertaining to it there can be no doubt. He would only ask that the same kind measure of indulgence he has experienced may also be extended to his successor.

It will be a matter of interest to the friends of the Society to know that their late Secretary's destination is the Pacific station. He now bids all his kind friends farewell, only asking at their hands a remembrance of him in their prayers, that he may be preserved in soul and body and be a faithful witness for the Lord Jesus Christ wherever his lot is cast. He on his part assures them that they and the Society will ever have a warm corner in his heart and he trusts be continually in his prayers.

P. W. S.

South American Missionary Society.

THE Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon, April 30, at St. James's Hall, there being a large attendance. The Chair was to have been taken by Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., but, in the absence of the Hon. Gentleman, Admiral J. C. PREVOST presided. On the platform were the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, W. T. Charley, Esq., M.P., Col. Channer, J. P. Higgs, Esq., W. Macandrew, Esq., — Marsh, Esq., Capt. Annersley, F. Gahan, Esq., Dr. Jardine, J. B. Gordon, Esq., A. Hall, Esq., Archdeacon Whately, the Revs. Prebendary Mackenzie, W. Windle, W. Welsh, Flavel Cook, R. J. Simpson, W. Hockin, W. H. Duke, J. R. Mills, C. Stirling, John H. Smith, W. T. Jones, C. Hoare, E. W. Wilson, J. B. Kane; H. S. Acworth, R. B. Ransford, W. Bramston, Capt. P. W. Stephens, R.N., &c., &c.

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON having opened the proceedings with prayer,

The Secretary (Capt. STEPHENS, R.N.) read extracts from the Report.

The following was a brief abstract of the balance-sheet :—

Total receipts, Home and Foreign, 13,036*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; total expenditure, 13,702*l.* 13*s.*; balance of expenditure over receipts, 665*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* This excess of expenditure, however much the fact might be regretted, was satisfactorily

explained by two exceptional charges, viz.:—the purchase and freight to the Amazons of the steam launch "Pioneer," amounting to over 680*l*., and an overlap on the year's accounts for the Southern Mission amounting to some 400*l*. or 500*l*. These figures in the past year's expenditure must be regarded as exceptional, and but for these the expenditure would have been more than met by the year's receipts. The Committee appealed to the kindness of their friends to remove this pressure on the funds as soon as may be, so that this year's income may be unincumbered by the debts of last year, and that the work of the Society may not be in any way hindered by back claims.

The CHAIRMAN said, the only claim which he had to occupy that position was that he had been three times through the Tierra del Fuego country, and had seen something of the natives, as well as of the necessity which there was for the Christian work which was being so nobly carried on by that Society. He was present when dear Captain Allen Gardiner left for that station some thirty years ago, and he was also privileged to take Mrs. Despard, whose name was so well known in that Society, to the Mission station at Keppel Island, the first time she went there, and never should he forget her delight when she first saw the little hut—it was not more than six feet high—in which she had to live with her children. Christians in England knew little about the privations which missionaries had to suffer in distant lands. He had seen some of the missionaries of that Society in the midst of their labours, and could testify to the patient, Christian fortitude with which they endured both physical and mental privations, being left, as it were, to themselves without any Christian sympathy, and having nothing to comfort them except the promise that God would never leave them nor forsake them. When he first saw the Fuegians they appeared to him the lowest class of human beings that he had ever seen in any part of the world, and he rejoiced to know that that Society had since done so much to elevate them and improve their moral and physical condition. Five of them came to his ship in a small canoe and were taken on board. It was some time before they would venture to go on board one of Her Majesty's ships, and when they did they displayed no astonishment. The sailors fired off the guns, and showed them all they could that seemed likely to interest them; but they appeared to have no mind to take anything in, and when they saw anything they apparently passed it by without any observation. They were very much delighted with the food that was offered to them. An old woman being very poorly clad, one of the sailors gave her a pair of old trowsers, and she was so delighted with them that, instead of waiting till she had got back into the canoe she would put them on on board, which caused him, he remembered, no little inconvenience because it obliged him to stop the ship. He only mentioned that to show the destitute state in which the natives were, and the urgent necessity which there was of carrying to them the Word of God. He would leave it to others to allude to other parts of the Society's field of operations, because he had himself been for some time more especially connected with a work in the North Pacific, where also there had been great zeal and success in missionary labours. He would only add that the great object of that Society was to spread the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England in South America.

The Rev. FLAVEL COOK moved—

"That the Report, of which a summary has been read, be adopted and printed; and also that the following gentlemen be appointed to act as the Committee for the ensuing year." [Names read.]

The Rev. Gentlemen remarked that facts were in danger of degenerating into forms. Although, in their essence, facts must need remain facts, yet to all intents and purposes they might come to be treated as mere ghosts, or as husks, or empty shells. Some of the noblest and most precious truths had so shrivelled in the hands of men. Could anything be done to remedy this? Yes; it was still in their power to bring facts again into their true and proper position, not by an artificial treatment or a bare wishing, but by the inspiring of the facts with the true living feelings of heart, and soul, and mind. Feel-

ings grounded in the truth must be to these empty forms the living breath, even as the wind in Ezekiel's vision breathed upon the dead bodies raised them to life once more. It was often said that fifty years ago missionary meetings were much more fervent, much more energetic, much warmer, and more interesting than such meetings were now. His memory did not carry him back so far, but he having heard that stated very positively, he supposed there was some truth in it. Why, however, should there be that difference? The facts of missionary work were not fewer, but far more numerous now than they were then. Fifty years ago a very small paper would have sufficed for the writing down of the chief facts of missionary work, but a large volume would be required to record them now. How had the facts connected with the one branch of missionary work with which they were specially concerned that day sprung up, grown, multiplied, branched out, and borne fruit within their time! Neither was the power connected with the work at all lessened. The Gospel was still "the power of God unto salvation" as much as it was when it was first preached with the aid of the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven. They must not confound the inner power of the Gospel with the outer power of the miracle. They must not confound miracles with the power within—the power which brought new life to dying and dead souls, which made them alive unto God, and proclaimed through the resurrection the endless life of Christ. Wheresoever the Gospel was faithfully preached, in humble dependence ou the Spirit of God for a blessing, it proved its power to open blind eyes, to give strength to those who felt their need, and to give life to those who were dead in trespasses and sins. Missionary facts could not lose their interest; they must always remain the same and be of abiding interest, because they told men of the giving of life to the dead, strength to the weak, and eyes to the blind, and of the unstopping of the ears of the deaf; but they must not be led away by the most beautiful facts, but look beyond and above the facts, and see what was the great principle and essence of them. They must watch very carefully against allowing the solemn realities of the kingdom of God to be brought down to the level of mere formalities; they must take care that they did not allow the words "Society," and "Treasurer," and "Secretary," and so forth, to become a mere string of names in their hands, hardening and dulling the mind against the true nature and potency of the facts with which they had to do. They must take care that they did not suffer "the wondrous works of God's providence," and "the glorious tidings of the gospel," to sink into mere platform platitudes. If he had the direction of missionary meetings he would compress the speeches within narrow limits, he would make the statements run swift and strong in narrower channels, so that people might not go away saying, "We have heard the usual things, there were the usual congratulations from the chairman at the beginning, and the usual speeches afterwards, showing in what a good position the Society is." A Missionary Meeting should not be carried on in such a manner that knitting-needles—he was happy to say he did not see any there—were likely to come out. These should be banished for ever. Had they to do with their Creator and Judge? Had they to do with dying souls? Had they to do with immortality? Then let them speak as practical men. He had to move a Resolution. What did it mean? It was in itself a fact, and it was also an appeal to facts, with their power, their solemnity, their terrible interest. How many persons who had heard the Report read would think of it afterwards? They were there for a short time to have the usual things said and done. O let them remember that they must, as living men, handle these things with a living touch. No machine could do that; it must be done by the human mind. No beautiful machinery could ever stand in the place of the heart that felt, and of the living, warm touch of man or woman. Thus with regard to the Resolution, they had to consider what it meant, and what they had to do. The Committee had placed before them the facts of the Mission work in a very simple form. But whence obtained they these facts? They had been marshalled in due order,

and in a fitting manner, and they presented as clear a view as could possibly be given of the Society's position and difficulties. But whence came the facts? The facts were what they had learnt from the Report, but let them think of the essence of the matter. God put it into the hearts of some of His saints to sorrow and suffer as Christ did for perishing souls, whether nominally Christian or openly heathen, and He also opened the door and held the key. God opened the door of utterance; He opened the door of faith. He opened the door of opportunity. These doors had been opened and blessed, as might be gathered from the Report, and still His almighty and gracious hand kept them open, and still His blessing was vouchsafed. God having opened these doors, let them press forward and take advantage of the openings. It might be that worse storms than any which had blown on that stormy coast of which they had heard, would sweep over the earth, and sweep away many things which now existed, leaving, perhaps, only wrecks of Societies and of Church organizations. The heart could never be touched by these storms. The living power of the Church was hidden in that Rock of Ages which was Christ. But outward means, appliances, and agencies, these might suffer, and storms beating on Church and State, and which had for many years threatened to bring desolation, might leave Missionary Societies in a very different position from that which they occupied at present. While they could, then, let them make use of the opportunities which God had given them. Let them enter these open doors, depending on His guidance and strength, and then their labour would not be in vain in the future as it had not been in vain in the past. Let them see how God had allowed His blessing to rest upon the Society's work among the heathen. How degraded they were had been shown by the Chairman. He would say nothing about the nominal Christians, dead in the superstition of a depraved form of Christianity, which might be called baptized heathenism, but let them see how far God had blessed the work carried on among their own fellow-countrymen, or at all events, their fellow-subjects, scattered over South America. If they kept their thoughts and hearts fixed upon these facts, and if they trusted in the promise of God that He would bless and support those who strove to live for Him who died for them, they would in spirit and in truth adopt the Report.

The Rev. J. B. KANE, in seconding the Resolution, said:—I have been called upon to supply the place of another, and if I may confess without censure, I am not at all happy in possession. Before being called upon by the Chairman, he was looking at the map of South America, and his mind wandered along the Amazon, with its primeval forests on either bank, inhabited by various tribes of Indians. He went in imagination to Santiago, and then far away south to Keppel Island, and as he thought of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands having under his episcopal superintendence the whole of that vast continent, except British Guiana, he could not help (by an unrestrained poetic license) pictur' g to himself a sort of "Ancient Episcopal Mariner" who, as he wandered about from place to place, brought his "glittering eye" to bear upon all who were gathered together to listen to him. Mr. Darwin had spoken of the inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego as the "missing link," something between man and the besst; but the Mission-work of that Society had shown that their minds were open to receive the truths of the Gospel. Having been called upon to speak suddenly and unexpectedly, he hardly knew what to say, but he thought he could suggest a good subject, if not for an epic poem, at all events for a grand picture. Three ships had gone forth to sea. One was the "Harmony," of the Moravian Church, which for 109 years had gone regularly from the West India Dock to Labrador. He did not, of course, mean the same ship, for in that case Mr. Plimsoll ought to be made acquainted with the matter; but the original ship and its successors. The second ship was the "Southern Cross," in which Bishop Paterson and his companions went forth to proclaim, in places where the foot of a white man had never trod before, the glad tidings of salvation. The third ship was the "Allen Gardiner." A gentleman asked the Bishop of the Falkland Islands

whether that vessel was his cathedral, whereupon the Bishop smiled as if he acknowledged that it was so. That ship traverses the Atlantic from Monte Video to Patagonia, and from the Falkland Isles to Tierra del Fuego, near to the sacred spot where Captain Allen Gardiner died of hunger, penning as his last words, "I neither hunger nor thirst, though five days without food—marvellous loving-kindness to me a sinner." While thinking of the work of this Society, they must not forget its pecuniary needs. He was sure he would be forgiven for that transition, which, however abrupt it might appear, was, in fact, by no means unseemly. The most glorious chapter ever perused, was perhaps the 15th chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians. In the chapter immediately following it, the Apostle said, "Now, concerning the collection for the saints." Though the Apostle raises their thoughts heavenward, and though we think we hear, so graphic is the description, the archangel's trumpet sound, and see the dead in Christ, and though we seem to join the glorious anthem of victory, "O death where is thy sting, O grave where is thy victory," the same Apostle will remind them of the wants of suffering saints. And the speaker would remind them that money was necessary to carry on the work of the Society. He was sure the Bishop would forgive him for stating that at that moment he wanted 450*l.* to build a new church at Ushuwia, and he hoped that the Meeting took such a deep interest in the work among the natives that the money would be at once gladly subscribed.

The Resolution was then put and carried.

F. GAHAN, Esq., moved the following:—

"That to 'go into all the world and preach the Gospel' is a duty emphatically laid upon every Church by the Lord. And it is demonstrated by experience that the spiritual life and health at home are vigorous in the degree in which its succours and sympathies are drawn out in this direction."

He said he came from Ireland, and he was exceedingly happy to have the privilege for the first time of attending an Annual Meeting of the South American Missionary Society. That was a Society in which he, and persons who were intimately connected with him, had for many years taken a very deep interest, and one which had commended itself to them by the earnestness with which the work was carried on in every direction. He wished to congratulate the Meeting on the presence of the Lord Bishop of the Falklands, especially as that was probably the last time that any of them would see him for some years. He knew that praise was distasteful to his Lordship, even though it was deserved; but he could not help expressing his admiration for one whose attachment to the work of that Society had led him to sever himself from his country and his friends at home, and from that social intercourse which was so dear to all of them, to go out to those regions of South America, where he was spending his valuable life in the cause of the Gospel. He had not the smallest doubt that it was the will of God that he should be selected for that special work; he believed that under his care and leadership the Mission would be brought into more active life than had been seen hitherto; and he was sure he expressed the feeling of all present when he said that he hoped his Lordship would long be spared to preside over the operations of the South American Missionary Society. It could hardly be necessary for him to say anything in support of such a proposition as that in the Resolution. Up to the middle of the last century the Church did not appear to have realized its position as a missionary body; but at the same time it was inseparable from the very idea of a Church that it should "go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." That duty was put in a very small compass by the Apostle in the words, "How can they believe in him of whom they have not heard; how can they hear without a preacher; and how preach except they be sent." In the present day the duty was fully recognised; and while it was said that missionary meetings were not as well attended as they formerly were—and he doubted very much whether that was true—on the other hand, it should be recollected that there was a much larger number of auxiliaries, and that mis-

sionary intelligence was much more widely diffused. He thought the Church might safely congratulate herself on the work which was going on in South America, and especially in Tierra del Fuego, and the little settlement which Captain Allen Gardiner founded, as it were, by his own death. For some time after that event there was silence, and it continued until another movement resulted in the massacre of another missionary party. It was sometimes said that these were mysterious ways of Providence. He thought they were not mysterious; because it was revealed by God Himself that it was "through much tribulation" that any work for Him must be carried on. In the midst of all their difficulties they were to keep moving on, awaiting the result without fear, and with patience. Work for God could never be laid aside. Unlike other secular enterprises, whatever may be the immediate result, it must still be carried on. It was in that spirit that that excellent man, Mr. Bridges, had carried on his work with such steadfastness; persevering in his endeavours to teach those among whom he laboured the Word of God, and to give them such secular instruction as appeared necessary for them, including the practical work of building, farming, and trying to civilize the natives. The two things appeared to him (Mr. Gahan) to be perfectly inseparable. The life in the soul would work outwardly into that civilization, which was the highest form and development of our Christianity. There might be a mock civilization without Christianity, but it would not stand the test of experience; the Gospel was the only true and lasting civilizer. He would especially commend the work of that Society to the support of the Christian Church. He had always felt a deep interest in that work, and his interest increased as time went on; because he felt more and more that the work was a real and living, a true and practical work.

The Bishop of the FALKLAND ISLANDS, in seconding the Resolution, said:—

My dear Admiral Prevost, and Ladies and Gentlemen, I appear before this Meeting with a feeling of very great pleasure for many reasons. The first reason is, that I see faces which are full of kindness and welcome. I have not been able to go everywhere throughout England to meet my friends; but to-day here is a gathering of them from all parts, and there are in this assembly many friends whom I should otherwise be unable to meet for a long time, and to whom I can now bid farewell. I am very glad to meet on this occasion my friend Mr. Flavel Cook, to whom I owe my thanks for past kindnesses at Clifton. I have also to thank him for his admirable admonitions in the address which he has just delivered. He has intimated that we ought to aim at brevity, and to speak in a sharp and pungent manner. I will try to do that, but remember that I have 10,000 miles of coast to go round, that I have to cross the equator, and to travel along the east and west coasts, to say nothing about the interior. I shall have to rely a good deal upon your patience while you are following me, but if I should perceive any signs of weariness on your part I will stop. Let me, however, first say a few words in connection with the Resolution. The Resolution says, "That to 'go into all the world and preach the Gospel' is a duty emphatically laid upon every Church by the Lord." I suppose that by "every Church" is there meant every denomination of Christians. If it were meant that it was the duty of every denomination of Christians to go to the same places in "all the world" I should certainly object. I think there should be a division of labour. For instance, as regards Tierra del Fuego, we are in possession of the field, and I do not think we should be interfered with by any other Church. We have prepared the ground, and, to a certain extent, civilized the natives, and I hope we shall be allowed to carry on our work without interruption. Some members of the Roman Catholic Church in South America appear to be rather jealous of the moderate amount of success which we have obtained, but I hope that members of other Churches will not manifest any such feeling. The world is so large that it offers ample spheres of labour for all denominations. There are certain things which we all have in common, and certain other things in which we differ, and I trust

that we shall endeavour to avoid reproducing abroad the divisions which unhappily prevail at home. It is certainly the duty of the Church at large—I am not now speaking of the different branches, but of the whole Church—to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel," and it is a consolation to know that such is the case. There can be no doubt about that being a duty. Across the ages comes the voice of Christ, saying, "Go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." While I was listening to Admiral Prevost's description of the natives of Tierra del Fuego I almost said to myself, "Well, then, is it worth while to go to them?" I must confess that I felt a little offended at that description of my friends in that part of South America, though I felt at the same time that there was a good deal of apparent truthfulness in the picture which he presented. But although the natives of whom he spoke appeared not to understand or observe anything which they saw or heard on board his ship, although they seemed to take no notice of the different things on board, or of the thunder of the guns, and did not pay a respectful attention to the captain and other officers, yet I will venture to say that in some of the wigwams of Tierra del Fuego they afterwards described correctly almost everyone on board, and everything which they saw and heard. For the time they kept what they had witnessed in their own hearts, but by-and-bye the story was all told. I am sure they have never forgotten Admiral Prevost's kindness to them; and I believe they would recollect him personally if he were again to go among them, and receive him with gratitude and pleasure. It is very remarkable that although the natives of Tierra del Fuego seem to have no power of observation, they are, in fact, about the most observant people, perhaps, in the world, always keeping the keenest watch and noticing everything that is passing around them. They are deficient, not in observation, but in reflection. They are quick in their perception, but they have that apparent immobility which is, I suppose, suitable to savages. Even in civilized nations those who get on best in the world are supposed to be able to keep their countenance, but it does not follow that there is any want of observation or of heart. Among the natives of Tierra del Fuego there is a great deal of intelligence of a certain kind. Some years ago I went with four native boys to a meeting of the British Association in Manchester—boys who had been educated by a missionary, and afterwards brought to England. On that occasion they all appeared, I think, in a new suit of clothes. They appeared perfectly unmoved by all that they saw, and they appeared to all to be extraordinary people. Sir John Lubbock said he could hardly think they came from that part of the world, but they certainly did come from it. Mr. Darwin, who, according to Mr. Kane, had before regarded the Fuegians as the "missing link," sent 5*l.* for the Mission, saying at the same time that he did not know that the natives were capable of such improvement. Thus leading persons in this country appear to be getting over their old prejudices on this subject. I have many good friends among those people. There is among them a great deal of ordinary human nature—human kindness, gratitude, and love—before the love of Christ has been implanted in them. Let the love of Christ be in the heart, and all that immobility and barbarousness of which we have heard will soon pass away. Christ said, "Go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature;" and the Resolntion says that it is the duty of Christians to do that still. I know that, in opposition to the words of the Resolution, the world is saying, "Don't go; it is not worth while. Don't go; these people will be effaced from the earth in a century, if not before. Why spend so much money, so much time, so much energy, upon those who are of such little account?" Now what is the practical answer to that? These people, are, we admit, as a race, poor, wretched, abject, and ignorant creatures. They have no form of worship of their own, no sacrifice, no temple, no priest, no idol, no word for God in their language; they are, in short, sunk in spiritual as well as physical degradation. But where the Gospel has reached them, we find that, having been savage, cruel, unsociable, and degraded, they have exhibited considerable improvement. The whole scene has changed.

They have attended public worship, they have sent their children to school, and they have betaken themselves to new industries, and availed themselves of any advantages which they possess in seeking to improve their general condition. Within a narrow district the progress has been very marked. Remember that I am not now speaking of the whole of Tierra del Fuego. There are savages in that part of South America still, and probably there will be savages for years. There are parts of the coast which are still dangerous, not only hecause of the rough seas which beat over them, but also because of the character of the people who inhabit them. But in a certain zone where the Mission has penetrated there has been introduced a new germ of life; there has been a generating power at work which a few years ago was wanting, and which has produced a new vitality that has changed the face of things. Within that zone or district you may see people regularly attending public worship, and every day children gathered together in schools. A few years ago even armed Europeans were afraid to go where men, women, and children are now living peaceably. And what has brought about this change? It has been brought about by the preaching of the Gospel, and nothing more. That has been the great spring and source of all the improvement; that has been the great civilizing power. A new principle of life has, as it were, come down from heaven; and when people say, "Don't go, it is of no use," we reply that it is of use; that the experiment has been tried, and has proved successful; that even under the most adverse circumstances the preaching of the Gospel has answered its end, and has justified the command of our Lord and Master. The people there are physically better than they were; they are increasing in numbers round the Mission-station; they have larger farms than they had; their children are healthier; they are becoming more intelligent in proportion to the time that the missionaries pass amongst them. So it has come that in the heart of that country there have sprung up, as it were, new germs of spiritual life, and there are to be seen the rudiments of Christian civilization. Surely that is something to justify the command, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." And yet a great deal remains to be done, and we want your help. Mr. Kane, who is one of the most admirable beggars that I ever met with, told you that we wanted 450*l.* for a church in Tierra del Fuego. No doubt he thought that; but what we really want is, not 450*l.*, but 250*l.* for a church. That is the sum which I ask for; and I believe that with the aid of native labour it will be sufficient. The estimate is drawn up, and we are ready to begin. The church which is being used now is a very little building. It was large enough at first, but it is not suited to the growing necessities of the Mission, and we want something better, and something more worthy of the worship which is conducted in it. For this purpose we require your help. I may remark that we also want rooms for the schools, and for the purposes of occasional amusement. Mr. Bridges did not venture to ask for such provision as that; but I expect to obtain a great deal of help when I come to England. I tell you, therefore, that besides the church, which will cost 250*l.*, I want a room where in the long winter evenings we can amuse the people with a magic lantern and other entertainments, so that besides the hard school-work, we may give them such things as will tend to soften the heart, and develop the character in a becoming Christian way. Further, we want cottages for the natives. They have, so to speak, grown out of their wigwams, One of them said to me, "I feel shame when English people see my wigwam." That man's wigwam is a very nice dwelling of the kind. He has got a dairy, where he makes tolerably good butter. He has sold me 20 lbs. of it, which tasted very well; and Europeans who are passing up or down the Straits have purchased butter of him, and expressed their approval of the quality. But though he makes good butter, this man feels that he has great difficulties to contend with in his wigwam, and longs to have a cottage with plenty of light and air, where he would not be ashamed to see English people. He has outgrowu the wigwam stage, and now wants something better. If we had all the necessary tools and materials, including

nails, screws, and so on, we could erect cottages of one class for 15*l.* each, and cottages of another class for 22*l.* I long to see cottages built. Why? Because in the cottage home must be laid the foundation of a Christian and moral life. The rent of a cottage would be about 6*d.* a week, and in these days, when so many people at home make investments which do not turn out profitable, it might, perhaps, be as well if some of them could invest in cottages in Tierra del Fuego. At all events, it might prove as good an investment as the purchase of Turkish or Egyptian stocks. If any of you will entrust me with 22*l.* for a cottage, I will guarantee the rent for the first year, and I think there is not much reason to doubt that you would receive it after the year had expired. Let me here tell you something with regard to the education of Fuegian girls and boys, who form part of the race which has been called "the missing link." I know that the School Boards in this country have often had to get parents fined for not sending their children to school. Not long ago I was at a native school—it was an ordinary day—where there were sixty-nine children receiving instruction. About a dozen of them were very comfortably clothed as well as fed, through the liberality of Christian friends at home, who subscribe so much a year to cover the cost of their board and education. A few others were clad in garments which were far less comfortable, having, I dare say, gone down from generation to generation. Admiral Provost spoke to us about the trouble which an old lady of Tierra del Fuego had in putting on a pair of trowsers on board his vessel. Well, the bulk of these school children had no trouble of that kind; they had no clothes at all, though it was a cold sleety morning, and there was no fire. I daresay that there were as many as forty of them without a rag of clothing upon them. A map of South America having been placed before those children, I found that many of them knew a great deal about the geography of that continent. It would have taken me longer to put my finger on the places which were mentioned than it took some of those children. The people are clearly not as incapable of improvement as many persons have supposed. Their eyes are very observant, and whenever they see anything, or are called upon to do anything, they seem to be quite prepared, as was the case when the map was put before those children. These are the kind of things which are going on in Tierra del Fuego. I know that some people are accustomed to utter jokes about my palace. Sometimes the "Allen Gardiner" has been called my palace, and sometimes a missionary box at home has received that designation. My palace may have appeared to some a very small one at first, but in a work like ours, we have had to make shift. We do not always wait to see the benefit of carrying on a good work, but we make shift for a time, and we have done this in the case of Tierra del Fuego. We want better Schools and better Churches; we want cottages for the natives instead of wigwams; we want clothes for them; we want to do all we can in these and in other ways to spread the Gospel among that degraded people; and in all this our great object is to carry out the command of Christ. Some years ago the question of providing a smaller vessel than the "Allen Gardiner" was mooted by Admiral Sulivan, who justly said that a less expensive vessel would do very well for the purpose. We have tried a smaller vessel, and have found that it has answered very well on the whole. There have been times when we have wanted to have a larger quantity of clothing carried down to Tierra del Fuego, and we have then had to charter a larger vessel for that purpose. There was more comfort in the old vessel because it was larger, but we did not wish to make, unnecessarily, calls upon the liberality of the Church at home, merely to increase our comforts. [Here his Lordship entered into minute details with regard to the means by which the cost of the vessel and its crew had been reduced to the lowest practicable point.] I mention this in order to show that one desire has been to keep the expenses within what I may call severe limits, in order that there may be the more money for the necessary development of the Mission itself in that sphere of labour. When we first took possession of Keppel Island, we soon found the spiritual necessities of the population increasing on all hands. There were shepherds with

flocks of sheep scattered about the Falklands, and in consequence of the roughness of the sea, it was often found impossible to hold public worship. A gentleman said to me the other day that it had been painful to him to think, that through going to Tierra del Fuego, we were, to a certain extent, neglecting the people of the Falkland Islands. The other day I wrote to my friend Mr. Gahan, whose wife has been one of the best friends of our Mission work in Ireland, and who, notwithstanding delicate health, is still actively engaged in our cause, telling him that I wanted a boat or vessel for my work in that region. I also spoke on the subject to a gentleman who had held the post of Secretary to the Falkland Islands Company, and who telegraphed to me in Devonshire, to say that a boat would cost so much; and the result was that a lady sent me the exact sum required to purchase a yacht in which I shall be able to go about visiting the people in the Falkland Islands. The vessel is now being built by Messrs. Forrest, at Limehouse, and it promises to be an admirable one for the purpose. We took possession of Keppel Island merely to obtain a basis for our work in Tierra del Fuego. There is a distance of 500 miles between that basis and Ushuwia, where the Fuegian Mission is being carried on. Thus there is a great gap, and the consequence is that there has not been sufficient superintendence of the work in the Falklands. That is the reason why another vessel has become necessary. We acquired possession of Keppel Island in order that Indians might be taken there for training and instruction and afterwards sent back again. That island having served the purposes for which we obtained it, it might perhaps now be as well to sell it if we could do so without throwing away the money we have expended upon it; but, as that is not at all likely, it seems to me that the best thing that we can do is to use it as a station for work amongst our own people. When I have spoken of Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland Islands I have, in fact, hardly touched our work. It is impossible for me to linger upon the Amazon. I should have to take you three thousand miles up that mighty river before we could see Mr. Thwaites Duke and his brave little company of fellow-workers. I have 10,000 miles of coast to travel over, and therefore it is impossible for me to go with you into the interior. There is, however, a rudimentary work being carried on in the valley of the Amazon with glorious success. I have not been there, but if I may judge from accounts which I have received on good authority, I should say that a more hopeful work than that which is being done there by Mr. Thwaites Duke and his companions is not to be found in the whole of South America. We have to look after our own people throughout the length and breadth of that continent. People have sometimes said to me, "Why are we to have a special Missionary Society for South America?" I will tell you why it is necessary to have a South American Mission—it is because there is no other Society or Mission in connection with our Church which touches that field. I know there are other societies connected with the United States who are doing what they can in their own way, but there is no other Society connected with our Church, and I believe there is no other English Society which is doing this kind of work. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is not doing it. That Society was formed to carry the Gospel, in accordance with the forms and teachings of our Church to the dependencies of Great Britain, and South America is not a British dependency. It is true that that Society has now somewhat softened the severity of its rule, and that it has lately been sending the Gospel to Japan, but that does not affect South America. Then there is the Church Missionary Society. Why does not that Society do the work? Because that Society is entirely for the heathen. It might work in Patagonia or in Tierra del Fuego, but it cannot work among our own people. Now this Society unites with efforts to do good to the heathen, efforts to do good to those who go forth from our own shores, speaking our own tongue, and professing our own form of faith, and from Brazil on the one side to Peru on the other, and from Tierra del Fuego to Panama, it is endeavouring to preach the Gospel and to administer the sacraments of our Church to all who value

or will receive them. Thus we have a most important work before us among our own countrymen as well as among the heathen. Let me give an illustration. I received a letter from the head of a mining establishment in Brazil, begging me to visit his place for the purpose of confirming a number of candidates. I was informed that there were awaiting me no less than fifty candidates for confirmation in the interior of Brazil. There was no chaplain there, and for seven years there had been no stated services performed by a clergyman of our own Church. I was therefore surprised when I was told that there were fifty candidates for confirmation. I thought I had better go, and what I learned there was like a ray of sunshine falling on my path in South America. Although there had been no clergyman there for years, although for want of regular religious instruction, many of our people had been constantly in danger of falling into utter indifference to religion, or of going into the Romish Church, some of them having, perhaps, married native ladies who belonged to it, fifty candidates presented themselves for confirmation. Having no chaplain I examined them myself, and found thirty-six of them prepared for the ceremony, and I have no hesitation in saying that the whole of those thirty-six candidates were quite equal, and many of them superior, to the average of candidates at home. Nowhere else in South America have I found the services of our Church so highly appreciated. Some people amongst whom clergymen labour complain that they have too many services, and here the complaint of the people was that they could not have enough. I went to the Sunday-school, and there, too, what I witnessed took me by surprise. I found five.and-twenty boys and girls engaged in receiving lessons on the Scriptures. I asked one or two difficult questions, and the answers were admirable. What was the source of all that? I say it was owing to the good influence exercised by the director of the establishment. There had been control and moral discipline. The people were called together Sunday after Sunday for worship. I noticed a desire among the people to keep up what they had learnt, and, as I said before, nowhere else in South America have I found such an appreciation of the services of our Church. There are other places where people, dependent upon their own resources, would be unable to find such advantages as these people possessed. As regards railway enterprise, I may remark that the management of nearly all the railways is in the hands of Englishmen, and I must say that wherever I have been on a railway I have found the managers and chief officers favourable to Church worship, and doing what they could to advance Church work. We have all sorts of agents in South America, but the staff of clergymen is only twenty-five in number. How is the Mission-work to be carried on? When a Bishop goes from one country or district to another, he finds himself among a number of persons who have no opportunity of regularly attending public worship, and it is his duty to hold services for them at a railway-station, or wherever he can. The consequence is that he is continually on the move, not merely holding visitations and so on, but always seeking to introduce at the places which he visits the ordinances of public worship. I believe that the experiences of the gentleman, to whom I have just alluded, is like that of numbers of others. I have seen letters on this subject in newspapers since I came home, which it was painful to read—letters in which people living in South America have declared that for many years they have not been visited by a clergyman, or had any opportunity of attending public worship. What we have to do, then, is to go after our own people. The thing cannot be done by means of a guarantee for the payment of a clergyman's salary on the part of settlers in South America. Two or three even well-to-do people do not like entering into an engagement guaranteeing the payment of a salary for a considerable period. The people say, "If you send out a clergyman to us, we will do what we can towards supporting him: but we are living from hand to mouth; many of us are struggling with difficulties." The English in South America promise that if we send out clergymen they will join in raising funds to aid in their support, and this Society desires to see such funds established in aid of its work, central funds for the collection and distribution of money

for the benefit of the whole Church in South America. People talk a great deal about going to China and to Africa to do missionary-work. There are in Brazil a million and a half Africans. The slave trade has been abolished, and slavery is doomed to extinction, but there are the slaves. Then, on the opposite coast the Chinese have been introduced in large numbers. They are an industrious people, but they are in the deepest ignorance of heathenism, and we have many opportunities of doing them good. We want a special machinery for this branch of our work; but at the present moment this cannot be provided. If you wish to do good to the heathen in South America, the Africans, the Chinese, and the native races, and also to the European settlers, you should support this Society. It is a vast work that is before you, and it requires all your sympathies and your energies for its furtherance. Starve it, and it will come to nothing; enter upon it as a great reality in Church-work, realize it as part of that work which Christ has commanded His people to undertake, as being of the essence of the work of the Church, and then you will understand, not only that there is something to be done, but that it is God's will that His Word should be preached, and His name glorified from north to south, and from east to west, of the great continent of South America.

The Resolution was then put and carried.

W. T. CHARLEY, Esq., M.P., moved the following Resolution—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman for presiding on this occasion."

The Hon. and Learned Gentleman said officers of the navy had always taken a deep interest in the work of that Society, and that was not surprising when it was remembered that it sprang from a distinguished member of that glorious service—the late Captain Allen Gardiner. He regretted the absence of Mr. Brassey, who had been announced as the Chairman. That gentleman sat on a different side of the House of Commons from that on which he himself sat, but he hoped the time was far distant when good Churchmanship would be the monopoly of any political party. The Society was supported alike by Liberals and Conservatives, being the only Society that was engaged in carrying on Evangelical work on the continent of South America. He hoped that they would always bear in mind the catholicity of that Society. It claimed the support not only of Churchmen, but also of orthodox Non-conformists. It was true that the episcopal form of Church government was fully recognised in that Society, but he well remembered the joy which he felt in the Committee-room when he found himself, a member of the Church of England, kneeling side by side with a member of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and invoking with him a blessing on the Society's labours. If the Committee loved Church discipline much, they loved sound doctrine more; and, wishing simply to promote the spread of the Gospel on the great continent of South America, they welcomed the assistance of all who loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and in truth.

The Rev. W. H. BARLOW, in seconding the Motion, said there were two naval officers whose names were associated in Christian minds with Mission work in America—Admiral Prevost, who had opened a way for Missions among the Indians of the North Pacific; and Captain Allen Gardiner, who opened the way for Missions in the extreme South. They had been reminded by Mr. Charley that work like that of the Society was not the monopoly of any political party; he (Mr. Barlow) would add that missionary work was not the monopoly of any one Society. While he loved the Church Missionary Society, and hoped to serve it as long as God should spare him, he had also a very warm corner in his heart for the South American Missionary Society; and he hoped that, acting as they did on the same great principles of the Gospel, they would be alike successful in their efforts to bring souls to Christ.

The Motion having been put by Mr. Charley, and carried unanimously,

Admiral PREVOST, in returning thanks, expressed the deep interest he took in the work in which the Society is engaged.

The Meeting then sang the hymn beginning, "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun;" after which the Bishop of the Falkland Islands closed the proceedings with the Benediction.

South American Mission in the Midlands.

THE Third Anniversary was held in the Town Hall, Wirksworth, on Friday, April 25th. The chair was taken at 7.30 p.m., and the Meeting was opened with prayer by the Vicar, Rev. T. Tunstall Smith, M.A., when the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Falklands, who kindly represented the Society on the occasion, gave a very clear and powerful address, showing the wide field over which his labours extended on that vast continent, and the manifest blessing which has attended the labours of the devoted men who first began and have since carried on the work of the Saviour amongst the degraded Aborigines and our own neglected countrymen whose homes are in South America.

Collected at the Meeting, 7*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; Annual Subscriptions sent in in connection with it, 4*l.* 13*s.*; total, 11*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* The attendance at the Meeting was very encouraging, as the weather was unpropitious.

Lee and Blackheath Association.

THE Quarterly Prayer Meeting of this Association, in connexion with the "Prayer Union for South America," was held in the house of T. Garnet, Esq., Highlands, College Road, on Friday, May 2.

The Ven. Archdeacon Whately presided.

Special prayer was offered for the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, who had left on the previous day.

A Trip across the "Llanos" to Chilecito.

(*Concluded from p.* 62.)

THE welcome from old friends in Chilecito was such as to drown all recollection of the hardships of the journey. It was a pleasure to meet again with those who had formerly performed the same journey with me, and to hear of their well-doing in their new homes. The gold and silver mines in the neighbourhood were still being worked, but with small results, on account of the want of capital. But the smelting establishment of Señores Almonacid y Parchappe, presided over by Mr. Pierson, was in a flourishing condition.

The following Sunday divine service was held at the neighbouring village of San Miguel, and eleven attended. All seemed delighted to join once more in the services of our Church, which always seem to gain in beauty among the rugged but beautiful grandeur of the Cordilleras.

The next day was engaged chiefly in recruiting rest after the long and tedious road. But on Tuesday morning a party of us set out to visit the gold mines of Mr. Treloar, situated in the Sierra Nevada, at a distance of six leagues from the town of Chilecito. The first league and a half was across a sandy plain, which separates the outlying spurs overlooking the town from the main range of the Cordilleras, above which towered, like a grand sentinel, the cloud-topped summit of the Sierra Nevada. This mountain is conjectured to be at least 24,000 feet above the level of the sea, but as far as is known, no one has ever been able to ascend it more than 21,000 feet. On entering the gorge that led gradually up between the hills, the road at once became rocky, winding in and out alongside a rushing mountain stream. The mules could only advance at a slight trot. At every step a fresh view opened before us, the chief beauty of which consisted in the varied lights and shades. This part of the journey seemed to a stranger bad enough for the mules, but worse had to follow. The latter half was nearly all up the bed of the mountain stream we had been following and crossing in turns all the way, what between the rush of the water over the stones and the splashing of the mules, as they threaded their way gingerly along. The overhanging rocks gradually became wilder and less woody, and in many places the passage was so narrow, and the impending rocks so high, that the light of the sun never penetrated. At other places it seemed as if there was no outlet, as if the rocks were all united, when suddenly turning a jutting point, the boiling, seething stream was seen between the narrow passages. Although we had started away from Chilecito at 9 a.m., it was after four in the afternoon before we reached the narrow gully where the Californian quartz-crusher had been put up. It seemed almost incredible that this machinery could have been brought up by the road we had come. But so it was. Every bit had been drawn up by teams of oxen, and gangs of men had been employed gradually making a road in advance of the teams! It had taken them six months to accomplish the short journey. The houses, or rather "ranchos," of the miners, were built of stone and mud, generally against the rock as a backstay. The machine and the few stone huts belonging to these gold-miners are at an elevation of 7,000 feet. The great inconvenience is, that few can make any great exertion at this great elevation on account of the rarification of the air, or as it is called here "puna." It is even impossible to walk quickly for any distance; the great secret is to trudge on with slow, measured step. Boys are employed in carrying the ore from the mouth of the mine to the crusher; they carry it on their backs in large skin baskets, and all walk in line at the slow, measured pace.

The whole of the neighbouring hills bear marks of gold veins, running

generally at an angle of 25° to the plane surface of the rock above the stream. At many parts where it ran to earth there are vestiges of old works, none of which, however, had ever done more than scratch at the surface. Mr. Treloar's desire is to form a company and work his claims on a large scale. He has been already singularly fortunate, and the veins he is now working are acknowledged to be very rich. Through his kindness I was able to view the whole of the workings, from which a few specimens were carried off as trophies. The next day's crushing was also most kindly given to me, and resulted in an ounce and a half of pure gold. This gold I eventually took back to Cordoba, and had a ring and chain for my wife made out of it.

That evening we met together in the largest room and had Divine service. Only seven Englishmen were present, but all joined in heartily. A strange contrast with the outward forms of our old land! Without, the roaring stream, discoloured by the washings for metal which these men had laboured so hard to obtain; within, a few weather-beaten men, straight from their arduous labour, kneeling around a rough table and joining in the prayers which most had learnt as children, and which some present had never heard since then. Grand as the words seem when solemnly read in our beautiful churches, they seemed to increase in beauty from the solemnity of the rough and ready scene around. In my life I never seemed to enjoy a service more, nor to feel the presence of the great Architect nearer.

The next day (Thursday) was to have been devoted to hunting the wild guanaco, but we could not start early, as the mules had cleared out in the night, and when at last they were brought in it was almost mid-day. However, we started then, and went off by goat tracks up the very face of the hills. Enduring as I thought myself I was soon done up. Stalking the deer in the Highlands or tracking the chamois over the Alpine slopes is child's play compared to the task of keeping one's feet on these Cordilleras. And yet the mules managed better than we could. We saw several guanacos in the distance, but before we could get up to them I was fairly beaten, and had ignominiously to retreat back to the ranchos. So ended my long desired guanaco hunt!

The next morning we returned to Chilecito, where it had been intended to hold service that night; but, overcome with fatigue, I was induced to postpone it until Sunday. We had then every English-speaking person in the neighbourhood, seventeen all told, of which eight remained afterwards for the celebration of the Holy Communion.

While staying in Chilecito I was able to arrange the preliminaries for procuring an English cemetery. The priest of the town met me with great cordiality, and as head of the ecclesiastical power in this district, gave a written permission for its establishment. This was subsequently ratified by the Governor of the Provinces, so that nothing now remains but to find a suitable locality and collect a few funds for enclosing it.

Instead of starting off, as arranged, on the Monday and Tuesday, my return journey was postponed until the following Friday, so as to take advantage of Mr. Pierson's departure to journey with him. His intention was to visit France, where his friends had paved the way for forming a larger company for the working of the silver mines in the district. This would bring out a larger number of English and French miners, and prove of great benefit to the locality. The silver mines are far richer and more numerous than the gold mines. They have been worked for centuries, but never systematically, and are capable of immense extension. In fact, they seem almost inexhaustible. By the old system of crushing, with two stones moved by a water-mill, or by mules, much of the most valuable ore was lost. The new smelting works at San Miguel have been a great success, and are to be considerably enlarged.

On Friday evening, therefore, we bid adieu to our kind friends, and in company started for Rioja across the sandy plain which stretches for six leagues as far as the Sierras de la Rioja. It was ten at night before we reached the entrance of the gorge which leads up to the Sigü pass of the Sierras. Here we encamped for a while, and then trudged on again until three in the morning, when we slept again until sunrise. The pass of the Sigü, which rises to an elevation of 11,000 feet, is renowned for the beauty of its scenery. At times the path is so steep that the mules had to stop for breath at every ten or twelve steps. The Rioja side is not nearly so steep. We reached the town of Rioja about one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and spent the night at the Governor's house. The sleepy little town was in the throes of political excitement, the Governor and the Legislative Chambers being at discord. To such a pitch had the excitement extended, that the National Government had been called upon to intervene, and the Official Arbitrator was expected in a few days.

The present Governor, Don Amonaje Almonacid, is a short, dark-haired, dark-bearded man, evidently of strong, wiry frame. He has worked himself up from a low station to his present post. Self-educated, he is wonderfully acute and intelligent, and from a short visit to Europe some few years back he has exalted ideas of foreign support and foreign immigration. His great partiality to foreigners has undoubtedly impaired his popularity. As he said himself, the idea of a "cura Protestante" sitting down to the Governor's table would have been an impossibility even three years ago.

As an instance of the bigotry of the people here one fact may be mentioned. About four years ago an English doctor (the brother-in-law of Mr. Treloar), who had been practising for some years in Catamarca, determined to come and settle in Rioja. On his journey he caught cold, and within a day or two of his arrival died of pleurisy. Immediately the authorities ordered the body to be cast out of the town like a dog. The popular excitement against the dead "gringo" was very great, and it was only by personal influence that at last Mr. Treloar, who had come over immediately

from Chilecito, was able to bury the body in a piece of land outside the town. This has since been railed round, and a slab of marble put over it.

On Sunday afternoon we bade adieu to our host and set forward on a forced march. The journey to Recreo has already been described in your Magazine, so that I need only say that we safely reached Recreo on Wednesday evening about sunset, after a very pleasant and agreeable journey. The next morning we took the train at Recreo, and so reached Cordoba at night. Mr. Pierson stayed one day with us and then set out for Europe *viâ* Buenos Ayres, and we all sincerely hope he may be successful in his attempt to start the desired company in France.

J. H. G. S.

Diligence Travelling in the Argentine Republic.*



DILIGENCE travelling in the Argentine Republic is gradually becoming a thing of the past as the railways push forward into the interior, but it will probably be many years before it is entirely dispensed with. Passengers from Rosario to Mendoza and San Juan mostly avail themselves of the diligence to perform the journey from Villa Mercedes, the present terminus of the Andino railway, unless they prefer going more quietly on horseback with their own "tropilla."

The distance to be travelled from Villa Mercedes to Mendoza is about 214 miles. The start is generally made early in the morning, when the half-sleepy passengers, with their baskets of food, crowd into the vehicle and settle down as best they can. All their belongings, including beds and heavy luggage, are heaped on the top and firmly secured with rope lashings and a tarpaulin. When all is in readiness the "capataz" blows his horn as the signal for himself and his half a dozen attendant peons to mount their horses and hook on to the coach. This is speedily done by means of side-chains and a "soga" or stout hide rope. A vigorous application of the native whip or "rebenque" soon causes the horses to break into a canter. As the horses and their riders go two and two at a considerable distance from each other, and the horses do not gallop in step, this has a curious effect. The ponderous vehicle is controlled by the two "wheelers" attached to the pole. They are ridden respectively by the "capataz" and the most experienced peon, who execute their perilous duty with a skill which is oftentimes marvellous to behold.

* See Frontispiece.

In dry weather the cloud of dust raised by the horses' feet envelops the coach, and its windows have consequently to be closed. The heat becomes intolerable as the day advances, and the passengers spend their time in smoking, eating, sleeping, and haranguing each other until they are hoarse. The monotony of the journey is relieved every four leagues or so on arrival at a post-house. When the "posta" appears in view the peons thrash the jaded beasts for a last effort, and drive up at a gallop. They immediately unsaddle, and the horses return in charge of their postillion to the place whence they came. Fresh horses are ready in the corral, as the coach is expected, and these are soon lassoed and saddled. The postillions are often little boys of not more than eight or ten years old, and sometimes they are so small that they have to climb up the fore-leg of the horse in order to mount. Meanwhile the passengers have been strolling about and perhaps refreshing themselves with a maté, if they have found a kettle boiling in the smoky cook-house. As soon as the peons are mounted, the passengers have to take their seats, and off goes the "mensageria," with a tune from the horn.

Should it happen to be the rainy season woe betides the traveller who is pressed for time. The diligence literally crawls along; as the road, or track—for it is little else—resembles those one reads of in England in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The peons wrap themselves up in their ponchos, and solace themselves with cigarritos which they are accomplished enough to light-up as they go along. When the rain has ceased falling, trees, shrubs, &c., are reflected in the watery road as in a mirror.

The next post-house that is reached after sundown is the one chosen as the halting-place for the night. Out get the passengers, down come the beds, and the general room, a long narrow apartment, containing a door, a mud floor, and several brick sofas, is soon filled with weary travellers, preparing their beds for the night. This room also contains a few rickety chairs and an antediluvian-looking table. About 10 o'clock at night, the supper, which has been cooked at a wood fire on the floor of an out-house, is placed on the table. It consists of asado and puchero, and the greasy liquid in which the latter has been boiled. The expenses are divided among the passengers, who provide themselves with bread, salt, drinkables, &c. Turning in is then the order of the evening. Between three and four o'clock a.m., the horn blows; all the passengers rise, put on anything they may have taken off the night before, and the peons pack up their beds. Everyone contrives to have two or three matés whilst getting up, and as the first streak of dawn is seen in the eastern horizon, the diligence starts.

Our frontispiece represents the diligence entering the outskirts of the city of Mendoza at a brisk pace. The stream of water on the right of the picture is an "acequia" or irrigation canal, branches of which run down every street to water the "quintas," by which all the houses are surrounded.—*By one who has been to Mendoza.*

Gleanings.

"I HAVE SWORN BY MYSELF, THE WORD IS GONE OUT OF MY MOUTH IN RIGHTEOUSNESS, AND SHALL NOT RETURN; THAT UNTO ME EVERY KNEE SHALL BOW, EVERY TONGUE SHALL SWEAR."—Isaiah xlv. 23.

Lord of the harvest, now descend,
Break up this dry, this fallow ground;
May light and life thy word attend,
Release the souls in darkness bound.

Ride on victorious to reclaim
The holds which Satan still defends;
Proclaim Thy great, Thy glorious name
To all the earth's remotest ends.

* * * * *

Pity, O Lord! their lost estate;
Attend Thy people's earnest cry,
Who plead for them, and supplicate,
Oh! leave them not in chains to die.

* * * * *

Kindle afresh that holy zeal,
Which fired apostles' hearts of old:
Arise, O Lord! Thine arm reveal;
Enlarge the borders of Thy fold.

May many hearts, inclined by grace,
Themselves a free-will offering give—
To publish peace in every place,
Where sinners now in darkness live.

Till every border is possessed,
And Christ proclaimed in every land;
Till then we would not, dare not rest,
But forward press at Thy command.

And every city compass round,
Till grace shall bid the bulwarks fall,
And joy and peace on earth abound,
And Jesus shall be all in all.

CAPT. ALLEN F. GARDINER.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

WE have called our readers' attention more than once to the desirability of setting on foot a "Ladies' Working Association," and have invited suggestions as to the best mode of carrying it out. To judge by the paucity of letters received on the subject, it would seem that few, if any, of our friends have any suggestions to offer. We are truly thankful, however, to say that three ladies have consented to act as Secretaries to the Association. Mrs. Robinson—who knows the needs of Fuegia better than any other lady, from her visits to Ushuwia with her father, the Bishop of the Falkland Islands—will be happy to answer any queries as to work for the Southern Mission. Letters are to be addressed to her at the National and Provincial Bank, Lichfield. Miss Duke, St. Mary's Vale, Chatham, will, in the same way, give every information to ladies desirous of helping with their fingers her brother's work on the Rio Purus. On the other hand, any who desire to dispose of or to accumulate "Fancy Work" for "Sales" in aid of the Society, may communicate with Mrs. P. W. Stephens, Tyringham, Beckenham. What is now needed is that all our lady workers who are interested in any of these three methods of helping our Society should send in their names for enrolment as members of the Association. A post-card, with name and address written on the back, sent to the office will suffice for this purpose. Those thus enrolled will have the advantage of receiving from time to time information gleaned from private letters from our foreign workers.

And now, to glance at our record of Sermons and Meetings for the past four weeks, we find, as usual at this season, that in England the former preponderate over the latter. In the South we cannot recal any Meeting of special interest except one held at Dorchester by Mr. Kane, who on the following Sunday occupied three of the principal pulpits, and succeeded in resuscitating our cause which had not been pleaded in Dorchester for just five years. The Rev. T. W. Knipe, of St. Peter's, will kindly act as our Hon. Secretary. Sermons have been preached in Curzon Chapel, Burstow, West Wickham, and St. Paul's, Clapham. In the West Mr. Pringle appears to find the continued depression of trade a serious obstacle to any great advance of our interests in South Wales, but has hopes of an admission into Llandaff Cathedral next month.

Mr. Welby's list of Midland openings is, we are thankful to say, a growing one, and we print in this number a local report of an interesting Meeting held recently at Wirksworth by the Bishop of the Falkland Islands. Mr. Mills' report mentions a Meeting at Preston under the auspices of our friend Mr. Huntley, now a master at the grammar school. We are glad to notice this, as we have long felt that Preston lagged behind less important places in its aid of our Mission. The work in the North also includes some Sermons and Meetings in the neighbourhood of Ulverston. In conclusion, we may add that the Spring tours in Scotland and Ireland are now being taken and bid fair to be as successful as ever in spite of the depression in commerce. We hope to give an account of these in the next number of our Magazine.

H. S. A.

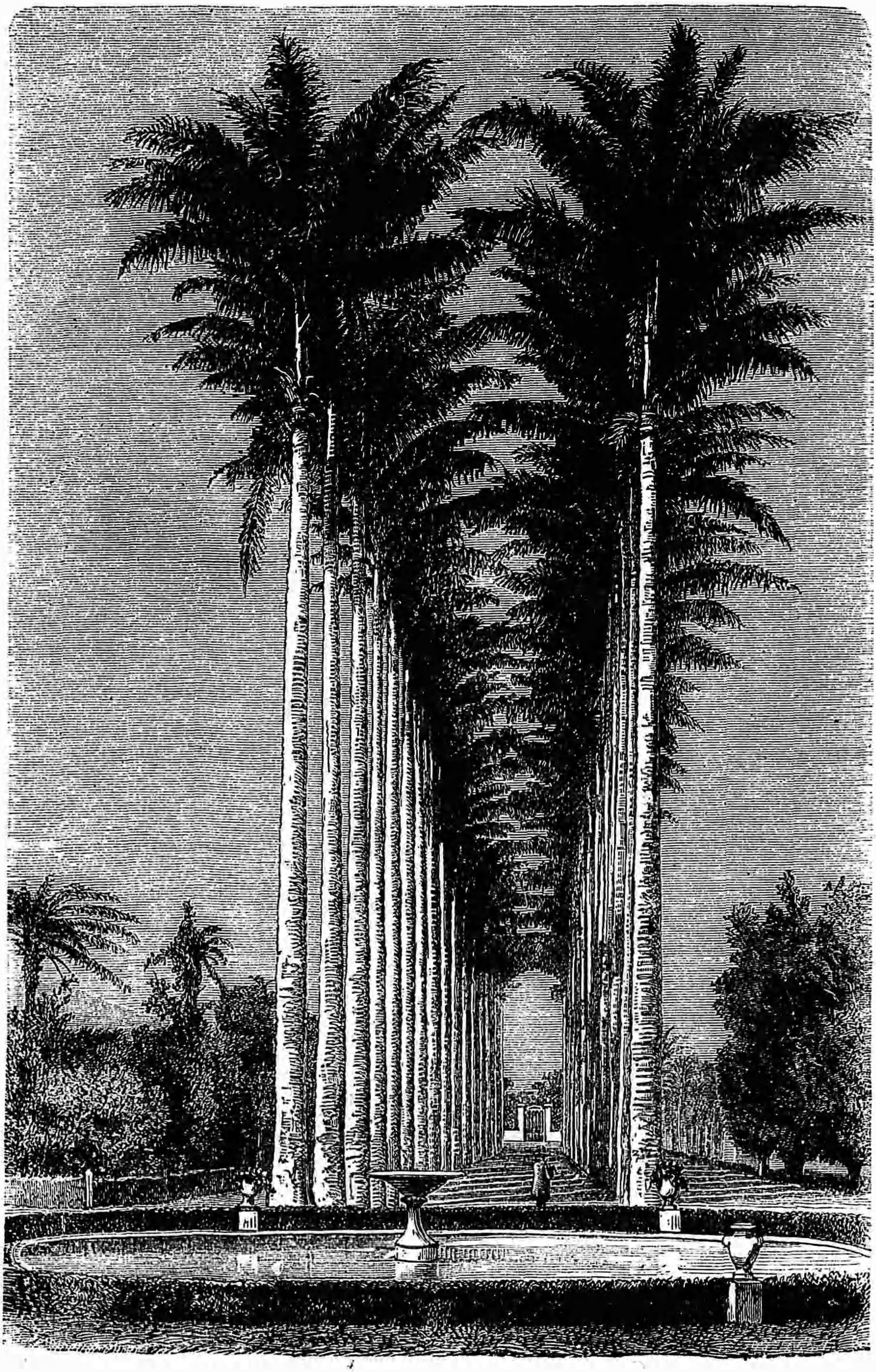
PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects suggested for prayer on Monday, the 2nd instant :—

I. For our late Secretary, Captain P. W. Stephens, R.N., now in command of H.M.S. "Thetis," that he may be enabled to advance the cause of Christ in the places he visits on the West Coast of S. America.

II. For a blessing on the labours of the Rev. G. B. Gordon, recently appointed as itinerating missionary in Chili.

III. For the restoration of peace between Chili and Peru.



THE AVENUE OF ROYAL PALMS, RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JULY [illegible], 1879.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the Bishop of the Falkland Islands (May 17th and 24th), the Revs. Dr. Humble (*March* 28), W. H. Lloyd (*April* 21), J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (*May* 5), W. F. Satchell (May 17), F. N. Lett (May 15), Messrs. J. S. Robertson (*April* 16 and 29), Singlehurst and Co. (*May* 12), J. Resyek Polak (*April* 10), and P. N. Schjolbert (*April* 29).

BUSINESS.

THE usual Monthly Meeting of the Committee was held on the 10th ult.

The name of the Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield was added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) be held on the 8th inst.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 5th and 19th ult.

The total amount received during the month of May was 488*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 3rd and 17th inst.

EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION.

ONE generation passeth away, and another generation cometh! Our valued friend Captain Stephens, R.N., has been called from the post of Secretary to this Society to once more resume command afloat, with its attendant anxieties, dangers, and honours. Still bearing on his heart the interests of the work in which he has for several years been engaged, he felt that his path was marked out for him to obey the call to serve in H.M.S. "Thetis." Singularly his station is the Pacific, and he will have the interesting opportunity of visiting the Mission stations he has so long corresponded with, and of cheering up the distant labourers in the Lord's vineyard by personal communion. Hence we may realize that, though he no longer works in the well-remembered old home-office, his services are not lost to the Society, nor to the work of spreading the Gospel of the grace of God in the region it has been led to appropriate.

We trust we shall not unfrequently hear from our old friend, and that his former experience will excite his sympathy for the succeeding editor of this Magazine in his efforts to retain the place it has held in the affections of the friends of the Society.

After gratefully acknowledging the kind reception he has experienced on all sides on entering upon his duties, the new Secretary begs to introduce himself to the numerous supporters, friends, and workers of this Society as one who desires to occupy a post of usefulness in their service, and as one who earnestly desires them often to couple his name with the work he is engaged in when making their intercessions at the Throne of Grace, so that the "little time" of service here may be well filled to the glory of God and the advance of His kingdom in the great dark Continent.

To his numerous friends on shore and afloat, if acquainted with this Mission and its wonderful opportunities, he would commend it afresh to their hearts, with the hope of stimulating them even to increased exertion in supporting it, while to those

whose attention has not yet been drawn to the consideration of the quiet steady growth under disappointment and death, under storm and sunshine, of this great Mission to the inhabitants of vast South America, he would beg to introduce it for friendly notice. He is assured that many would rejoice to help to support this cause of the Lord according to their means if acquainted with its needs and difficulties, and with the results of patience and faith here and there.

He would suggest that any whose interest is awakened, may have further information as to local associations and methods of assisting the Society, by referring to him at the office in London.

He commends the interests of the Society afresh to the warm sympathies of the friends and supporters who have so long laboured in love on its behalf, and regrets, with Christian regard, the necessity for some dear aged or infirm friends to cease their hitherto active work for it. Doubtless such will remember in prayer the cause which has been so dear to them, and will still by their influence and material support be working, only somewhat less.

To those abroad with whom it is now his privilege to co-operate, he sends kindly Christian greeting, and trusts that intercourse will ever be mutually beneficial. Having visited many ports in South America and the Falklands, threaded the Straits and rounded the Horn, he can understand the physical difficulties of the various posts occupied for the Lord, and sympathize with the distant workers in their arduous and responsible duties.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE have very great pleasure in informing our friends that the Bishop of the Falkland Islands and his daughter arrived at Pernambuco on the 17th May, and were able to report "all well," and a later mail reported them as having reached Rio on the 24th May. Thus the prayers which have ascended on their behalf have been heard and answered.

Since our last issue intelligence has been received from the Southern Mission, from which we gather, with much sorrow, that the health of the Mission party is very far from satisfactory, otherwise there is much to cheer. The account which Mr. Bridges gives of the victory achieved by the Gospel over the cruel customs and revengeful practices of the Indians will be read with deep interest. Mr. Bartlett, the Society's farm bailiff at Keppel, writes a cheerful letter giving a favourable account of the flocks and herds and of the conduct of the natives on the island, now numbering twenty-one. He writes that they are, he believes, making fair progress in spiritual as well as in temporal things.

The Rev. Mackwood and Mrs. Stevens left Southampton for Rio by the "Douro," to relieve Rev. W. F. Satchell, whose time has expired at Morro Velho. By the same steamer Miss Gilbert proceeds to join the Southern Mission.

Captain Willis has again made successful voyages in the "Allen Gardiner," between Keppel Island, Stanley, and Ushuwia, from whence he brought as passenger Mr. Lawrence, who is now completing his tenth year of service. For some time past this faithful worker's health has been so indifferent that he was at length compelled to seek rest, change, and medical advice at Stanley. We are very thankful that he is able to report himself as already benefited by the voyage.

Mr. Resyek Polak, in a letter dated 10th April, reports in the absence of the Superintendent who had not then returned, that all was well at San Pedro. He also sends some highly interesting photographs of scenes in and around the station, including the new Mission house and groups of the children and other natives. Some of these we hope to present to our friends from time to time in the form of illustrations in this Magazine.

According to advices from Chañaral, Mr. Robertson had arrived there with his newly married wife, and received a very hearty welcome from the Church Committee. He at once entered upon the discharge of his new duties of lay reader and schoolmaster. In consequence of an apprehended attack by the Peruvian navy a large number of the residents, who are perfectly defenceless, were leaving for a place about twenty miles distant.

We trust that the horrors of war may not continue long to disturb and harass these communities and interfere with the work of Evangelization, and that the distress and insecurity prevalent may cause many to seek the balm of Gilead and the Rock of Ages.

E. P.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

FROM the simple narrative related by the Rev. T. Bridges in the following letter, in which he describes a fierce encounter between a number of enraged natives, we see at once how deeply rooted are the savage customs of the country, and how trenchant is the Word of God, the weapon of our warfare, which here, as elsewhere, has been proved to be "mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds."

"*Ushuwia, Tierra del Fuego, March* 7, 1879.

"Since I last wrote, important matters have transpired here, and a time of testing the hold of Christ's love and doctrine on the hearts of the people has passed, with the good effect of making the people sensibly aware of their failings and follies, and that it is high time to give up their past customs in connexion with revenge and mourning, as, for instance, fantastic paintings of the body, frantic leapings and yellings, and indiscriminate vengeance upon all relatives of murderers or manslayers, and especially the laying all such under tribute to all the friends of the murdered person, in order they might thus purchase exemption from bodily injuries.

"I have already informed you of the death of Stephen Luccia's brother by violence, though he lived, I believe, some weeks after the injuries were inflicted. Stephen's other brothers and relatives met in the spring with Detamahgan, one of the men who had injured him. This poor fellow is so hurt by them that he died some two months afterwards. They, one and all, men, women, and big children had a hand in this infliction. They in their turn are scouted as murderers, and all Detamahgan's relatives were very hot in their anger. Some of the chief of these were natives of Ushuwia, for Detamaghan's mother was a woman of Simahchi, a place in Ushuwia, which latter place is a district including over twenty miles of coast.

"Fuegian etiquette and custom require that all the relatives of a mur-

dered person should be hot and frantic in their angry demonstrations, and that they should visit their displeasure upon every connexion of the man-slayers, each personally. Thus a man may be much hurt by a party of enraged and demon-like avengers, and though the poor fellow may have suffered ten times more than he deserved, yet another party of avengers who had not punished him themselves would not let him escape in virtue of what he had already suffered, but would, moved by their own lust of vengeance, and prescribed custom, wreak upon him further punishment. Or suppose a man has many things, and the avengers are willing to accept gifts in lieu of their right to the infliction of suffering, then every avenger expects some gift from every person liable by family connection, quite as much as by participation in guilt. Thus such a season is quite a harvest-time to the aggrieved party if they have power to press their claim.

"In connection with Detamahgan's affair, Stephen John March and his brother, John Longman, together with Hester and a few others, had cause to fear the violence of the Ushuwian avengers, men and women alike, for, really, the latter are quite as formidable as the former, or even more so as a general rule. The persons named above had had no hand in Detamahgan's death, though they certainly must plead guilty to not having done what they ought to have done—to so reason with their enraged countrymen and women as to deter them from undue heat in avenging themselves.

"They were quietly living here at the time when Detamahgan was hurt by their clansmen and women. When I first heard of this poor man's death I was much grieved. He was about fifty years old. The Yahgans, *i.e.*, Stephen's party, came to me for advice and help. I advised them to be conciliatory; to make what recompence they could by gifts to the friends of the deceased, and thus lessen their anger. I told them plainly they had not done their duty to their clansfolk by restraining their anger, and therefore they ought to suffer by loss of property, but not otherwise, inasmuch as they were not parties to the violence committed. On the other hand, I told the avengers that pity became them, and they should not be exacting, but should remember that Stephen's party had a strong case against them, in that one of them, Detamahgan, had had a chief hand in Stephen's brother's death. Again I told the Ushuwians that Detamahgan was not a very dear friend of theirs, that they did not see him once a year, and cared nothing for him, and that he was nothing more than a distant cousin to any of them. This disputing their claim to vengeance excited great wrath, but it did good, and though both parties were rebuked and made angry, yet it was directly for their mutual advantage. So much annoyed were many who had received gifts, that they returned them with much chagrin. I showed them how all the trouble arose, and could and ought to have been avoided, whilst yet due punishment was inflicted upon the wrongdoer. But injustice, and not justice, has been the object of avengers, who would by no means be satisfied with a party of natives if they should actually deliver up into their

hands a murderer or manslayer, or kill him themselves, but would yet exact from all the murderer's friends, tribute or infliction of injuries with sticks or stones. Of this fact I am certain, and have often made inquiries on this point. But for our presence here, Stephen and his party would have been obliged to clear out, notwithstanding their valuable gardens and possessions of cattle. Out of the medley of evil passions many quarrels arose, and every time a party of Easterns arrived, Stephen's party had to confront another angry demonstration, and have their heads bent down to angry men and their shoulders beaten with sticks and paddles by women dancing and acting like demons. One evening Robert and John Marsh were walking together in the settlement, when to the surprise of both, the former was suddenly set upon by three women armed with sticks, and had several blows dealt upon his shoulders, and a great demonstration made. This was because a distant connection of Robert's was one of the party concerned in injuring Detamahgan. Again, there is a man named Muriyan. This man has to wife the two sisters of Detamahgan, and as a consequence the two men were much together. But Muriyan was often weary of his dull and unattractive brother-in-law, and was often unkind to him. All very well so long as the man lives, but no sooner is he killed than his connections count up his grievances, and visit with punishment, more or less severe, those who in past times have been specially unkind. Muriyan was in this way called to account, and in hopes of escaping, lived away, apart from the places of resort of those he had occasion to fear. Thus even among such degraded races as those in Tierra del Fuego iniquity does not go unpunished, and sin does at the last, even here, find the sinner out. Again, a man often for a long time does many things to the great annoyance of others with seeming impunity; but presently he gets mixed up in some contention, his misdeeds are enumerated against him in the presence of his enemies, and he gets at last lashed by his own misdeeds.

"Those who undertake to avenge the wrongs of a deceased person are not, as one might suppose, his nearest relatives, but his more distant connections. With the former he has chiefly lived, and consequently they are those who have chiefly injured him, and these are those who are called to account. This is a queer sort of justice, but it has and does prevail everywhere. Thus many things conspire to make the shedding of blood a fearful thing. A murderer imperils all his friends and connections more or less, and consequently estranges them from himself. This state of things is the greatest safeguard to human life we can conceive, and amid such unbridled anger as from time to time seizes hold of men's hearts, human life needs to be sacredly guarded. I have witnessed the anxiety of men's minds after a quarrel, when any have been seriously injured, to know how the injured party is doing when fears are felt for his death, and I have heard them express the horrible sensations which creep over them when the sense of blood-guiltiness is likely to be charged against them. One day about three weeks ago, a certain man named Richard Ahmooshmeenan, who has taken

Joe's sister to wife, and through her and his own evil passions brought himself into much turmoil, went down to Jaminaze wigwam to fetch his eloped wife. He went in a very threatening manner, with spear in hand, into a hornet's nest. The ill-will of her relatives had often been stirred up by his violence to her, and now seeing him come among them in this threatening manner, their evil passions everflowed all bounds and a savage assault was made. Richard's friends came to his aid, and a scene of universal broil and violence was the result. It occurred during the dinner hour at the lower part of the settlement and we knew nothing of it. As usual I rang the bell for work, but no workmen appearing, I rang a second time; still none came. At last Samuel, a fine young man, came up to tell me all the people were in a great uproar, and had hurt each other very much, and asked me to go down. I did so, and stood looking upon the scene; but the worst was past. Learning particulars I went quietly to one and another, and especially reproved Richard, for he was the spark which set on fire the already loaded mines of passion and hatred in men's hearts, and out of this many joined in seeking at this juncture to repay those they hated. (Some even of the baptized natives were involved in the conflict.) I hear there was quite a heap of struggling prostrate men, with angry women thrusting those they hated with sticks when unable to see in the confusion who inflicted the blows, and friends and foes suffered alike. So sharp was the fighting, that the next day serious fears were entertained for the lives of Richard, Fred, and Palalian (Palahlian). Most mercifully they are all recovered, and further danger of turmoil is not generated. The morning following the fight I spent in visitation and converse, and was moved by God to announce a special evening meeting for the reconciliation of enemies, and the destruction of native customs in connection with revenge. This meeting was held in the road, as the schoolroom was too confined, and every one who could came to it. Messrs. Whaits and Lawrence were present. After a few introductory words I offered prayer, and then in a long address showed them how evil is man's heart, and how necessary it is that sinful man must be born again before he can enter the kingdom of God. I showed them the guilt and folly of yielding to their passions and of returning evil with evil, and on the other hand the blessedness and glory of a meek and quiet spirit of return evil with good even as our Lord Jesus did. I showed them it was high time they broke away from the pernicious demoniacal customs which grew up in the days of darkness, that now the light of God was shed abroad there should be a glorious resulting reformation of customs and habits, and that as they were all under one and the same condemnation before God, and suppliants for His favour, that they should make up their minds to a thorough reconciliation and forgiveness one of another. I then brought together those who had been most bitter to each other, and there was a sight that evening which Jesus loved to look upon, when sinners out of deference to His authority, and moved by faith in His love, humbled themselves before Him and each other and made up their differences, and became friends, and

moreover promised to prevent further fighting by mutual co-operation, and also declared their resolve to give up their demon-like ways, and to settle their disputes as men and women should who are all alike accountable to God. After the meeting we went about among the people cementing our work, or rather the Lord's work, upon the grateful hearts of a willing people, and we felt the demon of spite and fighting was slain. But the Yundagians, Detamaghan's own people, had not yet settled matters; though they had been for weeks expected daily they had not yet come, and their arrival had been much dreaded by Stephen's party here. I asked one of their number, Alexander Fellamolaze, to go to them, tell them what had happened here, and the resolve of the people for peace, and to do what he could to move them to peace. The following day was gloriously fine, and he left, and went to meet his clansfolk. Strange to say, having no idea where they might be, he met with them at a place called Ushimoia, a place some four miles to the westward. In the afternoon, to the surprise of everybody, the Yundagians and Gordon Islanders walk into the settlement overland with faces unpainted, without sticks, stones, or spears, and instead of further fighting and uproar peace reigned. And not only so, but they and all have passed their word to leave Stephen's brothers and those intimately concerned in Detamahgan's death alone. Thus the storm is stilled under the feet of Jesus, and the turmoil of human passions yields when at its height to His blessed power, and they and we rejoice under His peaceful yet powerful rule. This matter leads many to feel how much they owe to the Lord Jesus. This happy result calls for special thankfulness to God on our parts.

"Since the 'Allen Gardiner' left, as far as my health would permit, I have steadily followed the work of correction and re-writing of the Yahgan Dictionary, of which over 530 pages are complete, containing at least, one with another, thirty-eight words. I have yet about 2,000 more to enter. Brevity of expression and simplicity of grammatical construction exists in Yahgan, affording wonderful facility for combining whole sentences in a few words. Thus, for instance, I will ask him to make the canoe for me, *i.e.*, in my stead; is rendered thus, Hatoomoo-tiamuga-lapooa anan. Here the Ha is I, the too is ask, the moo answers for the objective me, tiamgua is instead of, lapooa is will make (canoe), and anan is canoe. But the sentence, 'I will ask him to make me a canoe,' is Hatoomoolufyahgooa cunjuna anan. By the time I next write, I have every reason to hope to announce to you the completion of a full and accurate Yahgan Dictionary of over 20,000 words, single and compound. As one might expect, many a compound word is retained of which the simple parts are lost.

"Fred Hamacana, whom I left at Gretton Bay, has safely returned with his wife and family, but no ship called there during his stay though many passed within sight.

"On the 1st of February, at 5 a.m., we had a succession of shocks of earthquake, sufficiently strong to wake almost everybody, and to make

walking somewhat difficult. It spilt largely the milk in the pans, and was felt all over the country. Fred felt it at Gretton Bay.

"Mr. Lawrence has for a long season had poor health, and has just asked me leave to visit Stanley for medical advice, which I have freely given. I sincerely hope he may be strengthened, for strength is needed in the discharge of his duties, which call for much energy and decision of character.

"The Orphanage will be duly and fully opened on Saturday week, the anniversary of Capt. Gardiner's landing in Patagonia. On Monday next Mrs. Whaits will take two in, clean them, and settle them; and the next day two more, and so on, till the whole number is taken in—say twelve to begin with. On Saturday, the 22nd instant, we have determined to inaugurate its opening by prayer and praise, and by a public statement to the natives of the conditions of the admission of children, and of the regulations of the house concerning discipline and training, which it will be well that all should clearly understand. I forbear to enter into particulars till after the event, and as we expect the 'Allen Gardiner' back in four weeks, you will then, I trust, receive pleasing information of the inmates and their management. Such parts as are finished of the building are really beautiful. The lining boards are beautifully planed, and look exceedingly well. The whole materials in the house are produced and worked up here, save the iron roofing, the doors, windows, and the floor of the large room and porch. Two of the bedrooms are completed, and the large room, with the exception of fittings, will be finished this week. There remains to be done the two porches and outhouses. Every preliminary preparation possible has been made by Mr. and Mrs. Whaits, and they are in real earnest about the effectual managing of the Home.

"T. BRIDGES."



Shag Hunting in Tierra del Fuego.

SHAGS, of three or four kinds, are generally much more plentiful than any other class of birds, and are highly valued, being well covered with fat, and having a good weight of flesh. These birds are social in their habits, and congregate in large numbers in the various places they severally select to rest and breed in. Though they go far out to sea in quest of fish, on which they entirely subsist, yet they always spend the night on shore, and, as a rule, large portions of the day. Their breeding places are cliffs, which are also their general resort at all seasons. The wilder and more romantic the cliffs, the greater the number of shags. No place is so exposed to wind and weather but these hardy birds find there a place of rest and safety.

Such shags as frequent the inner channels and seas as their fishing grounds, unable always to find safe cliffs, resort to distant and lonely islets as their nightly resting-place. But there is a species of black shag which invariably select lofty and leafless trees as the breeding and resting place. They also assemble in rookeries, but, notwithstanding their wise selection, the lofty lone resorts are visited, and their numbers decimated by human hands. Dark and breezy nights are preferred as affording better hopes of success to the hunter. The roar of the wind helps to drown any noise the hunter may make in approaching and catching the birds.

Such shags as frequent cliffs are taken in the following manner:—If the cliff is approachable from below, in the darkness the canoe or canoes silently approach, and the men land and set to work.

Sometimes holding torches of dried bark, at other times without, the men climb the cliffs. Sometimes with a stick they knock the birds over, at other times when the rocks prevent approach they have to noose them. Sometimes they seize the birds with both hands, especially when others are near, and kill them as noiselessly as possible by biting their heads, and holding them firmly till quite dead. Shags, like fowls, sleep with the head under the wing, and are not very readily disturbed. If aroused, they speedily fly away, however boisterous or dark the night may be. The bright glare of the torch has the effect of stupefying them, and they act as though the safety of their position secured them from every danger. But those cliffs which can only be climbed from above must be descended by the aid of long thongs. These are suspended from suitable places, and by them the men let themselves down, and with their aid clamber about the face of the cliff. Such birds as they kill they attach to another thong, suspended for the purpose, as the man could not always ascend if he took the birds with him.

Many accidents occur in following these risky pursuits. Sometimes sharp rocks cut the thongs; sometimes the man slips, lets go his hold, and falls into the surging sea below. In our late boat expedition to and round Lennox Island many dangerous cliffs were pointed out to us as the places where such and such persons had met their death, or where such and such persons had fallen and severely injured themselves when hunting shags. Some of the latter had very narrow escapes. One man, by being a good swimmer, was able to effect a landing on the steep rocks, and reascended the cliffs in safety. The Eastern natives, as a rule, cannot swim.

Those shags which resort to low, solitary islets as their resting-places, are no safer than their brethren in the cliffs. The natives approach these rocks in dark nights, preferring a fairly stiff breeze to a calm. The hunter, if the birds are scattered, carries a flaring torch to stupefy them. He then kills them by knocking them over with a stick. When close together, he carefully catches them one by one, and prevents their making any noise.

But many of these islands are very exposed, and far distant from other land, and so unfit for residence. On such the hunter is landed by day, and constructs, either with stones or sticks, a little shelter for himself. He must not make a fire, and disguising his shelter as much as possible with the surrounding guano, he remains perfectly still and hidden.

Towards evening (the canoe having meanwhile departed) the shags begin to land. When it is quite dark he creeps forth and carefully seizes them one by one. But should a gale of wind come on, many days may pass before his wives can venture to cross over to the islet to take him off. The solitary man then husbands to the utmost his limited supply of fresh water. The rising billows nearly overflow the islet, sometimes quite so, and threaten to wash him away, and the spray keeps him thoroughly wet. I have heard of very distressing cases, when the men have had to drink shag's blood, and to eat them raw, and when they have nearly perished with the cold.

The black shag, which makes its rookery in trees by the seacoast, is under the cover of darkness approached. The active Indian climbs the tree, and carefully secures the shags roosting in it, either with a noosed rod, or with his hands. All are not able to signalize themselves in the difficult art of shag catching, but such as do become valued members of society.

Loggerhead ducks are trapped in the following manner :—

An Indian builds himself a little bower in a place these birds frequent. Here, with a long, slender rod, having a fine noose of whalebone at the end of it, he sits, awaiting in patience the landing of the birds. When they are sufficiently near, he cleverly imitates their cry, which awakens their curiosity ; they approach his hiding-place nearer and nearer, till he is able with his noose, which he moves very imperceptibly, to catch one of them. He pulls this in to him, and if a male he keeps it alive as a decoy. He thrusts out his noose again little by little, and makes his poor decoy bird cry out ; this brings the birds up again, and so he nooses another. In this way the Western natives catch large numbers of these ducks.

Certain sea-birds are readily caught at night by the aid of torchlight. They then suffer themselves to be approached, and before they are aware of danger they are thrust through with the held spear.

Seals are taken from the shore by these natives much in the same manner as by the Esquimaux. To the spear-shaft is firmly secured a good line of thong, one end of which is tied round the man's body. The seal being speared from the shore, the spearman firmly fixes himself to withstand the pull of the wounded animal. In this way he is gradually able to draw it to shore, where he can easily kill it with his spears.

T. BRIDGES.

PATAGONES.

INTELLIGENCE from the Rev. Dr. Humble, our medical chaplain at Patagones, has been received. He draws attention to the rising importance of the place, and we trust is still able to bring the living truths of the Gospel before many who apply to him for the healing of the body.

"*Patagones, March* 28, 1879.

"You are aware that Patagonia is now a distinct province of the Argentine Republic, the capital of which is Mercedes, on the south of the Rio Negro, where we live; but it seems it is proposed to give it a new name.

"Some time ago the new governor, Colonel A. Barros, called on me, and most unexpectedly offered me a seat at the Municipal Board about to be formed, and urged my acceptance of the same; not seeing any good reason for declining, I told His Excellency that my services were at his disposal if he thought I could be of use in the capacity of 'municipal.' I do not apprehend that my new duties will interfere with my other duties, clerical or medical, but I think my new position will rather give me more influence for good.

"The departments of which I take charge as 'municipal' are those of hygiene and public instruction. Mr. and Mrs. Ackerley, who live in this house, are candidates for the new mixed school about to be opened by the Municipality on this side of the river, and I think they have a good prospect of success, unless priestly influence be very strongly exerted against them, which there is some reason to fear will be the case. I will of course back them up as well as I can, and my new position will give me some voice in the matter.

"It is the general opinion that this place is on the eve of great changes, and that Patagones will soon begin to go ahead; the Rio Negro will form the new military frontier. An expedition is about to start, consisting of several thousand soldiers, to drive the Indians beyond this river; the river will then be fortified, to prevent the Indians crossing it, and it is supposed that towns will spring up in the vicinity of the new forts and that new colonies will be formed. I am told that the Argentine Government has lately made a grant of some four or five square leagues for a German colony up the river on the north side. When the Indians are driven away, there will be security for the farmers, who will be able to breed cattle and sheep without danger to life or property, which at present is far from being the case.

"There is also a prospect of the River Colorado being colonised, for it will share in the benefits to be derived from the new frontier.

"While the north side of the Rio Negro will be most benefited by the new line of frontier, the south side will derive advantage from the formation of the new province of Patagonia, with the town, or rather city, of Mercedes for its capital and seat of government. A government house will be erected in this place, containing public offices, and a residence for the governor.

"Besides the governor, there will also be a staff of public officers, who will reside in the place.

"At present there is but little increase to the number of English in this place; but if the town of Patagones advance, as there is every reason to believe it will, the number of English will probably increase in proportion to the rest of the inhabitants. I am told it is intended to alter the name of the capital of Patagonia, which is now called Mercades, but this has not yet been done. The new Governor, Colonel A. Barros, is a superior and highly intellectual man, and the author of several books; he was a widower, and has just married again in Buenos Ayres; his new wife is, I am told, of English extraction. The Governor and his family are expected back from Buenos Ayres in a few days.

"From what you say in your letter, I suppose the Bishop is on his way to South America; probably we shall be favoured by a visit from his Lordship in Patagones. "GEORGE A. HUMBLE."

Argentine Confederation.

ROSARIO.

OUR esteemed chaplain, Rev. F. N. Lett, continues to furnish interesting reports of his work. He also affords us an interesting account of an evangelical congregation using the French and Spanish languages at Colon. The following extracts from his letters will be much appreciated.

"*Rosario, March 25th*, 1879.

"My many engagements have left no leisure for me till the present to write my monthly letter, which I suppose you always wish to receive, although there may not be anything fresh or exciting to mention, and notwithstanding the delicacy I feel in being the sole recorder of my own work.

"On February 4th, the Annual General Meeting of the Church was

held, and Messrs. W. Robinson and J. M. Gay were re-elected as Churchwardens for the year.

"There have been three funerals during the month, all adults.

"At the children's monthly service on the 9th, there was an attendance of forty-seven; subject, Joshua iv. 5, 6.

"The works for the completion of the chancel have gone on during the month, and we hope to inaugurate it on Easter-day.

"Please to acknowledge receipt of a box of second-hand books from C. F. White, Esq., and received by me some time ago, as also a small packet of publications from E. M. Clifton.

"Tracts have been distributed as usual.

"There has been an attendance of 60 children at the day school, which takes up a good part of my time, being assisted by Miss Brandt, for the first or junior class.

"The most interesting fact that I have to mention in connection with the progress of our cause in this country is the establishment of a congregation at Colon, in the province of Entre Rios, under a French minister, Señor Erioche. It is a perfectly independent church, unassisted by any society or body. I am in constant communication with Señor Erioche. The French language is used, but also Spanish, and Divine service is performed in a solemn liturgical form similar to our own. Indeed, it is most probable that our liturgy, with necessary alterations, will be permanently adopted. The name by which they designate themselves is 'Evangelical Church of Colon.' I have every confidence and hope in the work, which I am rejoiced to encourage, as helping to provide for the religious welfare of the much neglected Protestant settlers, and also for Romanists who may wish to join them. Señor Erioche informs me that he is constantly enrolling new members. 'Quant à l'œuvre entreprise, et meneé par Dieu d'une maniere si visiblement providentielle, elle marche comme par enchantement. *Plusieurs nouvelle conversions se sont produités. Des familles entieres viennent à nous. Les membres de cette Eglise sont maintenant au nombre de pres de* 200.'

"The cherished longing of my heart has been to see a pure episcopal Church in this country, which would become the resort of the many who are disgusted with Rome; and also gather into its fold the different Protestants of different nationalities who are scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd.

"During March I was called to celebrate three marriages all in Spanish.

"On the 16th I was at Carcarañia, and had a pleasant service for the benefit of an appreciative congregation of twenty-five persons.

"Three funerals have taken place. The first on the 19th, of a dear little girl of 6 years, Annie Muskett, one of the lambs of our flock; an event that made a deep impression on the members of our Sunday-school, a number of whom accompanied me to the grave, where they sang, 'Around the throne of God in glory.' On the following Sunday, when I alluded to the sad bereavement, our school was solemnly affected.

"On the 20th we buried Mr. J. P. Brandt, a Danish gentleman, and one of the oldest foreign residents; and in whose house Mr. Coombe lived on his first settlement here. I do not ever expect to witness a more complete resignation and genuine preparation for his departure. Called to endure great suffering, and in the prospect of departure from a fond family, Mr. Brandt's end was eminently exemplary; and as he breathed his last while I was offering prayer, my own feeling was, 'Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like this.'

"The third burial on the 31st was that of a lady from the United States, who had been employed in the national school at Mendoza. Feeling her end drawing near and dreading to die among the people there, she made the long journey by coach and rail to Rosario to breathe her last among friends, and be buried in a Christian manner.

"The church is rapidly approaching completion, and I hope the inauguration will take place on Easter-day.

"The ladies of the congregation have collected the money to pay for the beautiful east window—subject, the Ascension—as a memorial of the late pastor who laboured so unweariedly to complete this sanctuary, but was not allowed to witness the full result of his toils. He is now engaged in the work of a more excellent sanctuary, and other hands are endeavouring to fulfil his cherished designs.

"My day-school continues to occupy a good deal of my attention. Yet once more the attendance of the scholars has been broken. This time by an epidemic of measles. I have some twenty-five scholars now absent on this account.

"F. N. LETT."

Chili.

SANTIAGO.

TROUBLED times have followed on times of great depression in Chili, and work of every description suffers in consequence. But this is not a reason for the Christian labourer to stand aside. A clergyman has been selected who it is hoped will shortly proceed to take charge of this and other stations on the West Coast. The following is from a recent letter of Mr. Robertson's; since writing which he has had to temporarily close the Depôt and go to Chañaral, to supply the place of the Chaplain there, who had proceeded to Callao.

"I send you copies of the diary and cash statement for February. I

really do not know what Chili is coming to, and this expected war with Peru and Bolivia will make matters worse. The Government have not paid the interest of the Bonds, nor have the teachers in the Institute received their money for several months, consequently we are all suffering.

"The Church services have been very well attended for the last two Sundays; yesterday we counted fifty-three, and the former Sabbath fifty-one—a very great improvement on the three previous Sabbaths, when many of our regular attendants were in the country.

"Our service commences now at 12.15 p.m., as the church is required from 10 till 12 o'clock by the Chilian congregation, Mr. Christen having lately instituted a morning service in Spanish; I believe this is the first time a daylight service has been held in the church. It was supposed that Chilenos who were seen to enter the 'Templo Disidente' would be roughly handled by their Roman Catholic countrymen, but, thanks to the Almighty's aid, they come and go away in peace.

"Mr. Christen has also an assistant in a Spaniard, who makes a house-to-house visitation and invites the natives to attend the church, at the same time speaking to them about our Maker and urging them to read the Word and study it. Chilenos pay far more attention to one who is of their own nation or akin to them—they look upon all foreigners as 'herejos,' and treat them accordingly; but a Spaniard, or any one sprung from the Spanish race, has more hold of them, and they consequently pay more attention to what he says. He says that 'nearly all the Bibles, Testaments, &c., bought in Chili in large numbers are sent for by the priests, who burn them afterwards.' I am, however, happy to say that I know for a fact that many Chilenos have Testaments.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

Notes on the History of the British Community of Lota.

ALTHOUGH there were a few English families residing in or near Lota previous to the year 1854, as the Nesbitt's, who came hither in 1841, and a few others, yet the British community was very small and received no considerable accession to its numbers till the year named under the following circumstances, as gathered from the testimony of some of the emigrants themselves, who at that time left England for America.

Early in August, 1853, the British bark "Colinda," commanded by Captain Mills, and chartered by the Hudson's Bay Company for the conveyance of emigrants to Vancouver's Island, left the East India Docks, London, with thirty-nine British families, a few single men, and forty Norwegians, chiefly young men. Most of the families, and some of the

young Englishmen were miners from the neighbourhood of the Clyde; the rest were agricultural labourers, and were engaged for three years at a certain rate and free passage out and back under the charge of Mr. Mark White, to work the coal mines and for agricultural work in Vancouver's Island.

After the "Colinda" had been fourteen weeks at sea, the captain put into the port of Corral in Valdivia, Chile, alleging that the surgeon and emigrants had mutinied against his authority. . . . After a delay of five weeks, waiting for a British man-of-war, the emigrants and the "Colinda" were taken into the port of Valparaiso, under a naval escort from H.B.M.'s ship "Portland," and the steamer "Virago," where, a naval court of inquiry having been held, the charge of mutiny was dismissed. . . .

The emigrants were allowed to enter into an engagement with the firm of Messrs. Cousiño and Garland of Valparaiso and Lota. These gentlemen had shortly before purchased lands, and began to work the coals found near the surface at Lota, and wanted British miners of experience to carry on and develop the industry. Hence they engaged on very moderate terms, it is said, all who were desirous of leaving the "Colinda," which proved to be the greater part of the British emigrants; the rest, together with most of the Norwegians, after some delay went on to Vancouver's Island. The Lota detachments were conveyed in the schooner "Sarah," of Messrs. Cousiño and Garland, to Lota, the scene of their future labours; where they arrived February 1st, 1854, and were at once employed in the coal mines, which have since continued to progress. . . .

The little community thus formed has continued to receive additions. to its numbers, at different times since, of miners and mechanics from the Clyde, from Yorkshire, Cornwall, and other parts, and now numbers about 250 persons:* nor has it probably been under 200 since the year 1854, as, though several have dispersed, but few have returned home to Great Britain. Indeed, the younger generation, and especially those born in Chile, now regard the latter country as their home.

The "Colinda" passengers appear to have had among them some earnest religious spirits, and meetings were held on ship-board for reading the Scriptures and prayer; as also after their arrival in Lota, where they were aided by a Mr. Blake, an American schoolmaster, who held religious services, sometimes in private houses, and at other times in the Lota

* In the port of Lota there is a population of about 5,000 in the lower and upper town, and over 1,300 persons are employed by the Compania Esplotadora in the coal mines, brick, tile and pottery works, copper smelting furnaces, and oil works. For the native population, there are good schools for boys and girls, both in the upper and lower town. And Madame Cousiño provides an excellent band which plays in public for the delight of all who love sweet music.

Company's offices, kindly lent for that purpose.* But Sunday work has a demoralizing effect on the people.

At length in 1860 an English clergyman, the late Rev. Allen Weare Gardiner (son of the late Captain Allen Gardiner, the well-known originator and founder of the South American Missionary Society, who died on a mission in Tierra del Fuego) was sent, under the auspices of the South American Missionary Society, to labour in Lota. . . .

Chiefly through Mr. Gardiner's exertions, first a school-room and teacher's house was erected in 1861, and these, afterwards thrown into one, form the church of the present day (1878). A house was afterwards erected for the clergyman, the expense of which, as well as of the church, was mainly defrayed by the South American Missionary Society. The lands on which these buildings were erected were granted by the Company rent free so long as they are used for the purposes intended. . . .

A third English Confirmation was held by Bishop Stirling in 1876, when eight or ten persons were presented to the Bishop by the late Mr. Elkin. . . .

A Sunday-school has at times been conducted in the Lota community, and is now superintended by Mr. and Mrs. Bates who have about fifty scholars. And Mrs. Bates has also a day-school. A Sunday-school library is much needed, and a small contribution of twenty-five volumes has just been sent as a nucleus to this desirable object.—W. B. KEER in the *Chilian Times*.

NORTHERN MISSION.

THE RIVER AMAZON.

THE intelligence from the Amazon is rather scanty this month, but our friends will be pleased to hear that some photographs of native children, under Christian instruction, have been received, as also some views of this mighty river, which it is hoped will be reproduced in the Magazine from time to time. The following extracts from Mr. McCaul's letter will be interesting.

"*S.S. Pioneer, March 10th*, 1879.

"You will be glad to hear that I succeeded in leaving Manaós with the launch on the 11th of last month.

* The proper name of this Company, which succeeded the firm of Messrs. Cousiño and Garland, is the *Compañia Esploiadora de Loto y Coronel*; though, it is said, that the property is almost entirely in the hands of Madame Cousiño.

"I cannot help thinking, from several things which have come under my notice, that the priests have been working steadily against us here, and have done what they could to put difficulties in the way, and prevent the launch being freed.

"I had the good fortune to meet Mr. Duke some 200 miles up the Purus, at a place called Paricatuba, and was, as you may imagine, very glad to see him.

"Mr. Duke was much pleased with the launch, and surprised at the speed she is capable of attaining when required. He left the 'Andira,' the steamer in which he caught us up on his way from Manaós, and is now on board with us.

"I have received much kind assistance from a Mr. Hounsell, who happened to be in Manaós at the time of my leaving with the launch. His practical knowledge of the Amazon and Purús, which he placed at my disposal, saved my incurring the expense of taking a pilot, which would certainly have cost the Society not less than 20*l*., besides his passage back to Manaós again. While I am writing this, we are lying at anchor in the river, not far from a place called Guajaratuba. We have had a pretty rough time of it, on the whole, since we left Manaós, partly on account of the small accommodation we have at present, for we are three men and two boys living on board. I feel that we cannot value our good health too much, more especially as, were any of us to fall ill, it must seriously cripple the forward movements of our little vessel. "HUGH MCCAUL."

The Avenue of Royal Palms, Rio de Janeiro.

OUR frontispiece represents one of the most magnificent avenue of palm trees in the world—that of the Botanical Gardens in one of the outlying suburbs of Rio de Janeiro, where the Bishop of the Falkland Islands and his daughter arrived on the 24th May. These palms, familiarly known out there as royal palms, belong to the genus "Oreodoxa regia." They are not indigenous to Brazil, but are natives we believe of the East Indies and Madagascar. They grow however to a magnificent height in their adopted home. The stem is smooth, of a greyish lilac hue marked with bands of a paler colour, changing to red and green just beneath the beautiful feathery foliage.

In contemplating this wonderful production our thoughts may well dwell on the inspired similitude, "The righteous shall flourish like the palm tree; he shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon."

Gleanings.

"THY GOD HATH SENT FORTH STRENGTH FOR THEE."—Ps. lxviii. 28.

THE above passage is one of the numerous hidden treasures which lie unobserved by the casual passer by and are brought out and revealed as "apples of gold in pictures of silver" to the needy searcher for such treasures.

We may have "toiled all the night" and taken nothing. The "day of adversity" may have proved that our strength is small, and though "pursuing," still we may be faint and apparently far behind in the race.

The explanation of the discipline may not yet be plain. As a "captive exile" we may fear that our bread and our water may fail and we be left in the pit. Our experience may be such that it is difficult to think that there are any similarly conditioned travellers on the road to Zion.

Faith may be at such a low ebb that we are more ready to say with Job, "He hath taken me by the neck and shaken me to pieces," than with Habakkuk to sing, "Yet I will rejoice and joy in the God of my salvation."

Under such circumstances the hungering spirit is keen of vision for comfort,—lighted up by the wonderful power of the Holy Ghost the Comforter,—the eye is attracted to the gem, and with ability supplied to appropriate the treasure, the spirit enters into a lull of rest which may be compared to that of a crew which has been straining at the oars to round a point against a fierce tide, and, having succeeded, finds the current in favour now instead of adverse as immediately before.

"To thee O Captain," ran the message on one occasion. And there is a blessedness in the individual directness of the word we have been contemplating. "Thy God hath sent forth strength for thee." And remembering that "with the word of a King there is power"; and that "His commandment runneth very swiftly," what comfort may we not take in whatever straits we may be, whether working far away, isolated from much that lives in the memory, and occupying the difficult but honourable post of advanced guard; or, engaged in the multifarious works of organisation at home.

In the hope that some dear weary fellow-traveller may be cheered by this special word of personal "help from the sanctuary," we send it forth feeling assured that it shall not return void under the holy guidance of the Comforter.

"As thy day thy strength shall be,
This should be enough for thee,
He who knows thy frame will spare
Burdens more than thou canst bear."

E. P.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

WE have during the last few months made several mentions of the new "Ladies' Working Association," and have invited our friends to become members of it. No very large numbers have responded to this invitation, partly, no doubt, because those who have for years interested themselves in "work" for our Mission stations or for Home "Sales," feel it is unnecessary to take such a step. Some too, have asked how the Association can become a practical reality. To this we reply, that its power will depend much on the willing and hearty co-operation of the members themselves. Certainly it ought to bring together "producers and consumers," if we may be allowed the phrase, or in other words, those who say "we do not know what to do with our work," and those whose difficulty is rather, how to collect work. We ourselves are acquainted with friends in these different positions, and believe that they will alike be served by the Association in question. To save time we now propose to add all our well-known workers' names to the list, unless we hear that they specially wish to be excepted. And in August a copy of the roll will be sent to each member.

Turning now to the deputation work of the Society for the past four weeks, we notice that practically Mr. Mill's efforts in Scotland were confined to the cities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen. In the former both a Drawing Room Meeting, and a more public one with the Bishop in the chair, were held at the close of May, and two well-known gentlemen kindly promised to act as joint Treasurers. Aberdeen needed (no new need in the case of Associations) resuscitation, and Mr. Mill's visit secured this. The Rev. R. Allen is our new Secretary and Treasurer, and hopes to enlist some fresh subscribers.

The first Irish tour of the year closed on May 28th, and comprised Sermons in some of the best Dublin churches, such as Christ Church, Leeson Park, St. Matthias, and St. Ann's. The Irish Church, as we have often remarked in these pages, sets an example to all sister churches in its truly missionary spirit.

In the Northern District of England, Sermons at Bromborough and Low Moor were the most important engagements of the month. The former were taken by Mr. Gordon, who is soon to sail for Chili.

In the Midland District, the Derby and Matlock Anniversaries came off on June 15th and 17th. Here Mr. Pringle assisted Mr. Welby—while Mr. Marsh kindly preached for us at Stourport, Sermons being given for the first time, and took the Annual Meeting at Great Malvern. Grinshill and Hadnall are among the new openings in the Midland District.

In the South Sermons have been preached at Horsham, Westley, Stetchworth, and Brasted, and Meetings taken at Bourn, near Cambridge, and Beccles. A successful Drawing Room Meeting was held by Mr. Kane, at Mr. Crichton Stuart's on June 14th. We would gladly see these Meetings in London multiplied; at no other kind of gathering can so much information be given to the class of friends a Society desires to reach.

H. S. A.

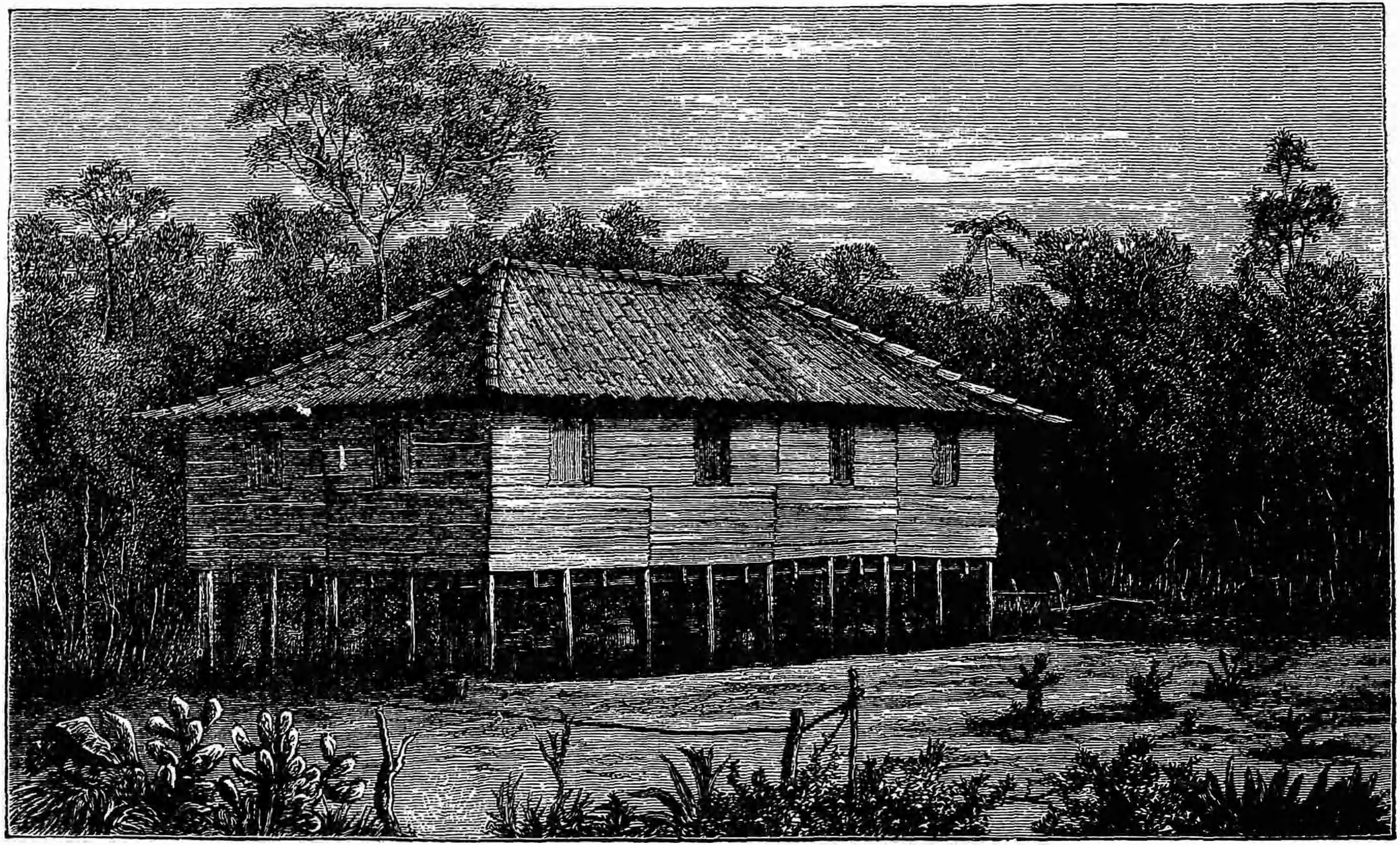
PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects suggested for prayer on Monday, 7th inst.:—

I. For the restoration of health to the suffering members of the Southern and to the Superintendent of the Amazon Mission.

II. For restoration of peace between the contending nations on the West Coast of South America, and that the present strife may be overruled for good.

III. For journeying mercies for Rev. Mackwood and Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gilbert, now on their way to South America.



MISSION HOUSE, SAN PEDRO, R. PURUS, UPPER AMAZONS.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

AUGUST 1, 1879.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the Revs. J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (*May* 21), W. H. Shimield (*May* 20), W. H. Lloyd (*May* 19), Messrs. J. S. Robertson (*May* 10), Messrs. Dean and Sons (*May*), H. Burleigh (*April* 8).

BUSINESS.

THE usual Monthly Meeting of the Committee was held on the 8th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) be held on the 12th inst.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 3rd and 17th ult.

The total amount received during the month of June was 432*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 7th and 21st inst.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IN our last number we briefly mentioned that the Bishop of the Falkland Islands had safely arrived at Rio. After a most comfortable passage, his Lordship and Miss Stirling, on landing, became the guests of Rev. F. Young, the British Chaplain, and Mrs. Young, whose care and hospitality were much appreciated.

An exchange of duties had been effected between Rev. G. P. Quick, Chaplain of Sâo Paulo, and Mr. Young, with mutual comfort and advantage, as affording a pleasant variation of scene and society to both, combined with a profitable and refreshing reception by the respective congregations, of the Gospel message from the lips of a stranger—an interchange by no means inconsistent with devoted regard for the stated ministry.

Mr. Young had returned to Rio on 22nd May, and, on the 24th, Mr. Quick started on his return journey southward to Sâo Paulo, after a pleasant day or two in the society of his chief pastor. His Lordship contemplated moving onward to the River Plate by one of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers; and we have since learned that he was enabled to preach on behalf of the Mission at Sâo Paulo, with the encouraging result of adding over 12*l.* to the funds of the Society.

The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Fox to England from this place is a felt loss to Mr. Quick and the community. Mr. Fox having kindly called at the Office, was able to give us recent intelligence of the well-being of this field of the Society's work.

From Morro Velho we have received a short notice of an interesting examination of the school children, under the auspices of the St. John del Rey Mining Company.

The church at Rosario we learn is now completed and the chancel was opened on Easter Day, April 13th, when, doubtless, David's rejoicing at going up to the house of the Lord was in measure re-enacted.

A change has taken place in the management of the school at Salto, the Local Committee having elected Mr. Ferguson as teacher, under satisfactory conditions which will be found detailed further on.

Intelligence is scanty from the Southern Mission, but a short letter on accounts from Keppel Island of date April 8th, indicates that the Mission party there are about as usual.

From Stanley we learn that the Mission wool is forwarded to England by the "Village Girl."

We are rejoiced to be able to tell our friends that the Bible

Depôt is again opened at Santiago, the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, in conference with the Church Committee there, having been enabled to secure the services of a storekeeper, and to form a Committee to superintend the affairs of the Depôt.

Thus the temporary stoppage of the flow of the Word of Life, by the closing of the former Depôt, and Mr. Robertson's change to Chañaral, is removed; and we trust that with increased power that Word may now run, have free course, and be glorified. Well may we raise the note of praise, and with uplifted hearts ask the Lord of the Harvest to enable us to occupy the ground more and more fully, and to raise up suitable labourers and the means to sustain them, knowing as we do, that where the light of God's Word enters, the darkness of error and superstition vanishes. May we earnestly work and take possession of these opportunites of setting up the Lord's standard. Doubtless, our dear friends will bear this matter specially on their hearts, while ever remembering the needs of the whole of the Mission Agencies.

E. P.

Brazil.

SAN PAULO.

OUR friends will be interested to read the following, a reprint from the "Anglo-Brazilian Times," of a very interesting account of the leave-taking of Mr. and Mrs. Fox and the railway employés :—

On Saturday, the 5th April, the superintendent of the San Paulo Railway gave to the employés of the Company and their friends one of those annual entertainments which are always so anxiously looked forward to and so thoroughly enjoyed. At 2.30 p.m. a special train left the San Paulo Station for Mr. Fox's chacara at Mooca, with about 350 persons, whose cheerful countenances and animated converse in so many different languages showed that they intended to spend a happy afternoon. They were all welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Fox at the gates of their beautiful garden, which, with its bright flowers and tastefully arranged flags, corresponded well with the gay holiday attire and joyous feelings of such a festive gathering. The little children of the English employés came for-

ward on the lawn, and to Mrs. Fox's delight and surprise, presented her with a bouquet and address, and sang some pretty verses bidding her a touching farewell, for they had been told she was going to England. The athletic sports then commenced. Unfortunately, just as the athletes were prepared to start for the first race, there occurred the only damping event of the day in the form of a heavy shower, which made the ground slippery, but did not prevent the programme being carried out.

After the sports were closed, the bell called to the bounteous repast which had been prepared by Mrs. Fox in a spacious marquee, where the arrangements were so perfect that the immense number of guests sat down together with as much comfort as if they had been one family. After the tables had been removed, Mrs. Fox distributed the prizes and made some kind remarks to the successful competitors.

Mr. J. Hamer, sen., one of the oldest and most respected workmen on the line, then came forward and read the following address :—

"To D. M. Fox, Esq., C.E., Superintendent of the San Paulo Railway Company.

"Dear Sir,—We are deputed by the employés of the San Paulo Railway Company to convey to you and Mrs. Fox our sincere thanks for the pleasant entertainment you have given us to-day.

"We wish to assure you of our hearty appreciation of your kind efforts to contribute to our happiness in this foreign land. Our meeting together on such an occasion as this tends to remind us of our own country and to increase our kindly feelings to one another as compatriots and friends. We shall often look back with pleasure upon the happy gatherings you have arranged for us at Mooca, and, perhaps, on our return to Europe, they will be the subject of cheerful conversation at many of our firesides.

"We have long learned to look upon you and Mrs. Fox as true friends who are always ready to give us wise counsel and timely help, and in every way to add to our happiness. And it is our hearty desire that health and every prosperity may be long continued to you both and to all your family.

"And now that you are about to go to England, we take the opportunity of wishing you a most pleasant and enjoyable voyage. We hope that you will return again to live amongst us, and that we may look forward to many more occasions of offering you our thanks for such a happy day as this.

"Again thanking you and Mrs. Fox most warmly for your kind consideration and bountiful hospitality, and wishing you both every happiness,"

(Here follow the signatures.)

In reply, Mr. Fox offered his warmest thanks to the employés for their address and its assurance of kindly feeling towards himself and Mrs. Fox. They had also been very much touched by the beautiful way in which the children had addressed Mrs. Fox early in the afternoon. They were

glad to think these expressions were no mere compliment, but represented what was really felt. It was a great satisfaction to both of them to be on such friendly terms with all connected with them, and especially with their fellow-countrymen. The feeling which had now been expressed was fully reciprocated, and he could assure them that, although they were soon to leave, and not return, they would never lose their interest in their friends at San Paulo. Now that the time was so near, they felt more and more how great a wrench it was to leave those with whom they had been so happily associated for years. They trusted that their old connection with their friends would be kept up, and that they should hear gratifying news relating to their welfare; and the wide intervening ocean would not lessen their sympathy or destroy their friendship. It gave him great satisfaction to have so many present on this occasion. It was delightful to see each one not only happy himself, but endeavouring to make others so. People of various languages were there mingling together in pleasant intercourse. It was especially necessary for his own fellow-countrymen to keep up a bond of union with each other, and it was his greatest pleasure to see a chord of sympathy drawing them together. One especial means of keeping up this unity he had always considered to be the Church. He had desired nothing so much as to see the English people assembling there, for he felt assured that they would get help towards living earnest noble lives, and would be stimulated to maintain that true charity and love which is the most beautiful thing on earth.

Mr. Fox concluded his speech with words of the same tenor in Portuguese.

The Rev. G. P. Quick said they must all feel this to be one of the bright days of their lives. He could now understand why the former festas were spoken of with such feelings of pleasure. But a thought of sadness was mingled with their pleasure to-day, for they had been told that those who had been the life of these gatherings were about to leave. Though he had been in Brazil such a short time, he had learned to value so highly the friendship of Mr. and Mrs. Fox that he did not know what could compensate for their leaving, and he was not surprised at the regret of others who had been so long cheered by their presence and sympathy. The address had stated some appreciation of their thoughts and acts of kindness, yet it could not fully express how much their absence would be regretted. He had been told on every hand how, by his ability, kindness, and consideration, Mr. Fox had at all times gained the highest regard and respect of the employés and all the people of the province; and Mrs. Fox, by her personal attention and affectionate sympathy in sorrow, sickness, and joy, had proved herself more than a friend. They had both constantly shown how they earnestly desired to promote the truest welfare of all, and to help them to run life's race that they might arrive at "that sunlit shore where tempests beat not and no shadows fall."

* * * *

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

FROM the Rev. F. N. Lett, the valued Chaplain of Rosario, we learn by date May 15th that various interesting services have been held at Las Rosas and Cañada de Gomez. And that on Easter-day, April 13th, the chancel of St. Bartholomew's Church at Rosario was opened, the building of the church being now completed. We earnestly hope that the Resurrection Life brought before the congregation on that occasion may be working largely amongst them, to the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom and the gathering in of His people. We take this opportunity of thanking the friends who have so actively and kindly helped in forwarding this good work, while we note that one of the band has been called into the Lord's presence.

"*Rosario, Argentine Republic, May* 15*th*, 1879.

"On the first Sunday of April I held Divine service; morning at Las Rosas, and evening at Cañada de Gomez, followed on both occasions by the administration of the Holy Sacrament.

"*April* 11*th*.—Being Good Friday, we had a good congregation in the School-room, on account of the work going on at the church.

"*April* 13*th*.—Easter-day was another memorable day in the annals of our church. We opened the chancel, which renders the building complete. We had a large congregation, and I preached from Luke xxiv. 34, a text which formed the subject of a motto which was prepared for this occasion by a lady in England (Miss Raynor, formerly connected with Rosario), and which came to us just in time to be put up, but after the excellent Christian friend who had made it had passed away from this world of trouble and danger.

"The centre window, at the east end, is to the memory of Mr. Coombe; subject, 'The Ascension,' the cost being collected by the ladies of the congregation. The left-hand window, the 'Rose of Sharon,' is a gift from Mrs. Barnett; and that on the right, the 'True Vine,' from William Barnett, Esq. The space within the Communion rails is floored with a mosaic of coloured Valencia tiles. All the choir stalls, as well as the woodwork of the whole church, the open roof, doors, &c., are of Argentine cedar. The chancel is approached by two marble steps, under a handsome arch, on which the words, 'Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty,' are painted. A pretty bell-cot surmounts the roof, which is of Welsh

slates. We still require a pulpit and a few fittings, otherwise this great and good work is now complete, for which we are indebted to the zeal and devoted exertions of Mr. Coombe, supported by the cheerful liberality of the members of the congregation and other subscribers at home and in South America.

"We are also indebted to Mr. Pite for the designs and plans of the building, and to the skill and taste of Mr. Eddenes for superintending the work with praiseworthy attention.

"Some amount of debt will remain to be discharged as soon as we can have the accounts made up.

"I have to acknowledge a donation of books from H. Murray, Esq., lately H.B.M. Consul at Buenos Ayres.

"The week following Easter I made a visit to Cordoba, where I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Spilsbury, and of learning about his itinerant Mission.

"The news from the Chaco colonies is not good; what with the Indians and other troubles the people do not 'get on,' and quite a number of them have already found their way to Rosario in search of a more hopeful home.

"F. N. LETT."

Uruguay.

SALTO.

OUR Chaplain reports a change in the management of the Protestant school, by which the Society will be relieved from financial responsibility in regard to it.

The success of the efforts of the community to meet the necessary expenses of repairing the church is very gratifying. The roof, which much needed repair, had suffered from the violence of the occasional hurricanes from the Pampas.

Cordially do we reciprocate the earnest desire of our Chaplain for a spirit of self-dedication to the Lord's service to abound in this community.

We are not surprised at the conduct of the Roman Catholic Cura in connection with the burial of a member of the Protestant community, and look forward to the dawning of the light which shall dispel the mists of superstition in many hearts and lead them to join Him who "suffered without the camp."

"*Salto, May 20th*, 1879.

"I have to report a change in the management of the school. The Local Church Committee have elected a Mr. Ferguerson to the vacant post, allowing him the use of the schoolroom under the following conditions:—1. That he shall receive no payment but the fees of the scholars. 2. That he shall impart religious instruction daily, according to the faith of the Church of England. 3. That he shall receive four free scholars nominated by the Church Committee. The Society will thus be relieved of the grant which it has so generously made to this station in support of the school master.

"A great improvement has been effected in our Salto Church. The ceiling had become so much torn and disfigured by the violence of Pamperos, that a new one was absolutely necessary. The matter was discussed at our Annual Easter Meeting, and it was resolved to invite estimates for replacing the canvas ceiling by a wooden one, and for repainting and colour-washing the whole of the church interior. The estimate of one of our countrymen was accepted, who contracted to do the entire work for 232 dollars, about 50*l*., and two members of the committee volunteered to go round with the secretary and solicit subscriptions to meet the expense. The result has been very gratifying. Without any difficulty, not only the amount specified, but forty dollars over was at once raised. The work is now almost completed, and the effect of the stained pine ceiling, the newly tinted walls, and repainted woodwork, is very good. I trust the efforts of the congregation to prepare a comely house in which to worship God, may be accompanied by a like earnestness in presenting themselves, by God's grace, as living and holy temples for His Spirit to dwell in.

"A very painful incident occurred at Concordia on the morning of Good Friday. The wife of one of the engine drivers on the railway died the day before, and as there is no Protestant Cemetery in Concordia, application was made to the municipality for permission to bury her in the general burying-ground of the town. The permission was granted, and the funeral was arranged to take place at seven o'clock in the morning. When I arrived there, and the funeral procession was about to start, then came the startling news that the Roman Catholic Cura had refused to allow the body to be deposited in the cemetery, and persisted in his refusal in spite of all expostulations. After considering what could be done, it was determined to ask the municipality to grant permission to inter the body in the ground on which the railway workshops stand. This was granted, and we consigned her there to her last resting-place. Many were the indignant protests against the bigoted Cura, who, thinking perhaps to curse his enemies, has altogether blessed them.

"I am thankful to say that the camp services I have held in the Mercedes District of the Banda Oriental, and in the Mandisovi District of Entre Rios, have been well attended. The same may be said of Salto and Fray Bentos.

"W. H. SHIMIELD."

Chili.

CHANARAL.

MENTION was made in the last number of this Magazine of the arrival of Mr. Robertson at the interesting scene of his future labours. We are now able to give extracts from his letter dated April 29th, from which it will be seen that a very cordial welcome was given him and his newly married wife, and that they have a field of usefulness before them. The scourge of war continues to agitate the minds of the various members of the community, and to fill them with vague fears and alarms. May the dark cloud soon pass, and leave the nations on this coast more than ever accessible to the beneficent influences of the Gospel of peace.

"We left Valparaiso on Wednesday the 16th in the S.S. 'Luna,' and arrived at Chañaral late on Saturday evening, after a passage rendered very agreeable by the kindness of Captain Steel and his officers. Mr. Lloyd, with some other friends, came on board to bid us good-bye. Upon our arrival at Chañaral we were met by Mr. Peters, H.B.M. Consul, and Mr. Kennedy; and although the night was very dark, and the surf roaring in our ears, we landed on the mole comfortably. Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Schjolberg, Mr. and Mrs. Sheriff, and Mr. Kennedy, welcomed us very cordially. Mr. and Mrs. Peters have kindly entertained us at their house since our arrival.

"On Sunday the 20th I held Divine service in the evening. We had thirty-one present.

"The church is extremely pretty, especially when lighted up in the evening; and I am sure it would make many of our friends in England rejoice to see such a church built in the desert of Atacama.

"We commenced school on Wednesday 23rd with thirteen pupils, four of whom are half German and half Chilian. I hope to have several native children when the war is over.

"After what has happened at Pisajua and Mollendo, the inhabitants of Chañaral have become very much alarmed, and the English colony have determined to move to Pan de Azúcar, a mining establishment on the coast, about twenty miles north of Chañaral. As all the pupils will be there, and the ladies, it is proposed that we should accompany them, and carry on the school as usual, and hold the Church services at Pan de Azúcar instead of Chañaral. At the railway station great preparations

are being made to endeavour to resist the attack of the Peruvians, who, everyone says, will shortly come and destroy the whole port. There are many stores and a large amount of coal here, which would prove very acceptable to the Peruanos. We are not yet settled in our new home, nor do we think it is wise to arrange our house till the war is over. In the meantime, busy hands had two nice rooms prepared for our coming. All the people have been most kind, and I am sure I never received such attention before in my life. We expect to leave Chañaral on Thursday next. Mr. Schjolberg, the President of the Church Committee and Manager of the Mines, has studied our comfort in every way. I assure you I look forward to being very happy in Chañaral. The fact of my wife speaking Spanish as well as English will probably draw some native pupils to the school.

"I enclose you a list of attendants at worship during the months of January, February, and March of this year, and also a copy of a letter I received from the Santiago Church Committee. This letter was followed by a gift of fifty dollars from members of the congregation, which was very acceptable to me indeed.

"Great excitement was caused here yesterday by a steamer appearing in sight coming from the North. As no steamer was due, it was at once put down to be a Peruvian man-of-war; but we were greatly relieved to find that it was H.B.M.S. 'Pelican.'

"Last Sunday, the 27th, we had twenty-one present in the morning, including three sailors, and in the evening twenty-four attended.

"I hope to be able to write you more when we are settled, both as regards our place of residence, as well as our house.

"Trusting that what I have done about the Bible depôt meets with your approval, and asking your prayers for our future here,

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

Far Off and at Home.

THE mighty Amazon—the father of rivers--watering with its tributaries so large a portion of the great continent of South America, fills the traveller with a feeling akin to awe as he sails along its surface,—in one part called Solimoes, in another Maranhao. Strong currents here, sluggish waters there; towns prettily situated, hamlets half hid in bays; birds of gorgeous plumage flickering among the trees which thickly stud the banks,—all these and much more we have heard of from the days of Sir Walter Raleigh down to the year of grace 1879.

One traveller says, "Some idea may be conveyed of the immense size of the Amazon by the statement that above San Paulo, at a distance of

over 1,900 miles from the ocean, from the deck of our steamer we saw at one time a wide water horizon before and behind us."

All men have their own standpoint (an economist might look up towards the sun and calculate the amount of gaslight it saves us) and ours is missionary enterprise. Along the Amazon and its tributaries for thousands of miles live Indian races to whom Christ has never been proclaimed. Those of them who have come in contact with white men have not been bettered, while others have retired into the deep forests to escape extermination; they are not themselves gentle children of the Pampas. Many a story is told of their appearing on the praias of the river, coming from the interior and slaying with fiendish ferocity those whom they met. In "Fifteen Thousand Miles on the Amazon and its Tributaries," Messrs. Brown and Lidstone say, "A trader with his men in going up the river had camped one night on a praia, when they were attacked by a party of native savages, having large ears, belonging to some unknown tribe. The trader, wounded in many places by arrows, sought refuge beneath the toldo of his boat, while one of his slaves, getting alongside of it in the water, managed to drag it off, and thus they were able to escape."

Many travellers say that the Catauixis Indians inhabiting the borders of the Jurua are most treacherous; accounts of their cruel deeds have been told by many a settler with a shuddering heart. "No use trying to improve them," has been said even by those not altogether unacquainted with the power of the Gospel of the Grace of God. The South American Missionary Society has undertaken this work—vast beyond conception—knowing the power of Almighty God, for whose honour and glory we ought to attempt great things.

In 1874, Dr. Lee and his assistant, Mr. Resyek, went up the Purus, about 1,000 miles from its mouth, to find out the most likely place to establish a Mission. The Purus is a branch of the Amazon, running nearly S.W. from the main volume of water; winding with many a twist and curve. In width near the Solimoes from half-a-mile to three-quarters, narrowing to the one-sixth of a mile. The valley in which the river flows is at least twenty miles across, and in the wet season the waters rise more than sixty feet—an enormous rise, which gives some idea of the amazing rainfall of these regions. "There is not a single town or village upon the Purus. Here and there several houses may occupy the same barrieras, but there is no street nor church, neither do the inhabitants seem to hold any social intercourse with each other," is the description of modern travellers. After many trials and difficulties they returned, intending to report to the Committee the results of their investigations. Stopping at Saccado, Dr. Lee slept in a hammock slung under the awning of the launch, while the other passengers went on shore. During the night the little trading launch sank, and Dr. Lee was drowned in the waters of the Purus. Sorrow at the loss of so faithful a missionary was felt by all who took an interest in the work of evangelizing the Indians of the Amazon. His

place was soon filled by another. The Rev. Thwaites Duke gave up a London curacy and went forth joyfully to labour on the banks of the Purus. To him the call was not in vain—

"Come, labour on!
Claim the high calling angels cannot share,
To young and old the Gospel gladness bear;
Redeem the time, its hours too swiftly fly,
The night draws nigh."

Aided by a few workmen, he has built his house (see frontispiece) three thousand miles from the mouth of the Amazon. He has learned the Portuguese, the language spoken by nearly all the traders. He is fast acquiring a knowledge of the language of the principal tribe in his neighbourhood, the Ipurauhas. Kindness and tact have enabled him to induce many of them to visit him, and on several occasions he has ventured about eighty miles into the interior. A good beginning has been made; nine children are now at the Mission-station under instruction, learning the Word of God both in their own language as well as in the English tongue; the parents come to see them occasionally, and this widens the sphere of usefulness, and opens the door of hope. A steam launch has been sent out to him by the Society, as all readers of our Magazine know; and Mr. McCaul has added himself as a helper in this great work.

Not the lofty mountains nor the mighty rivers of South America occupy our attention, but the points of light where God's servants labour in it; the conquests of days gone by, with all their glitter of glory and romance given in detail by Spanish writers, have not half the interest for us as the simple narrative which month after month comes to us concerning those who have been taught to say "Abba, Father." By the labours of devoted servants in the Misson-field, by the willing contributions of rich and poor at home, the Lord is carrying on this work. By the banks of the Thames in the busy town of Chatham, where the ponderous hammers and huge engines seem for ever busy, where the long line of soldiers are drilled and marched and counter-marched to move as one man, there every Saturday night, for some years past, in the Soldiers' Home, where men meet for prayer, the solemn supplication has entered into tho ears of the Lord God of Sabaoth "to bless and prosper the work of the South American Missions," and the Litany has not been in vain.

"Come, labour on!
Away with gloomy doubts and faithless fear!
No arm so weak but may do service here;
By feeblest efforts can our God fulfil
His righteous will."

J. B. K.

Gleanings.

"NUN FREUT EUCH LIEBEN CHRISTEN GEMEIN."

Dear Christian people, all rejoice,
Each soul with joy upspringing ;
Pour forth one song with heart and voice,
With love and gladness singing.
Give thanks to God, our Lord above—
Thanks for His miracle of love :
Dearly He hath redeemed us !

The devil's captive, bound I lay,
Lay in death's chains forlorn ;
My sins distressed me night and day—
The sin within me born ;
I could not do the thing I would,
In all my life was nothing good,
Sin had possessed me wholly.

My good works could no comfort shed,
Worthless must they be rated ;
My free will to all good was dead,
And God's just judgments hated.
Me of all hope, my sins bereft ;
Nothing but death to me was left,
And death was hell's dark portal.

Then God saw with deep pity moved,
My grief that knew no measure ;
Pitying He saw and freely loved,—
To save me was His pleasure.
The Father's heart to me was stirred,
He saved me by no sovereign word,
His very best it cost Him.

He spoke to His beloved Son.
With infinite compassion,
"Go hence, my heart's most precious crown,
Be to the lost salvation ;
Death, his relentless tyrant slay,
And bear him from his sins away,
With Thee to live for ever."

Willing the Son took that behest,
Born of a maiden mother,
To His own earth He came a guest,
And made Himself my brother.
All secretly He went His way,
Veiled in my mortal flesh He lay,
And thus the foe He vanquished.

He said to me, "cling close to Me,
Thy sorrows now are ending ;
Freely I gave Myself for thee,
Thy life with Mine defending ;
For I am thine, and thou art Mine,
And where I am there thou shalt shine,
The foe shall never reach us ;

True he will shed My heart's life blood,
And torture Me to death ;
All this I suffer for thy good,
This hold with earnest faith.
Death dieth through My life divine ;
I, sinless, bear those sins of thine,
And so shalt thou be rescued.

I rise again to heaven from hence,
High to my Father soaring,
Thy Master there to be, and thence,
My spirit on thee pouring ;
In every grief to comfort thee,
And teach thee more and more of Me,
Into all truth still guiding.

What I have done and taught on earth,
Do thou, and teach, none dreading ;
That so God's kingdom may go forth,
And His high praise be spreading ;
And guard thee from the words of men,
Lest the great joy be lost again,
Thus My last charge I leave thee."

LUTHER'S HYMN.

(Chronicles of the Schonberg Cotta Family.)

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

THERE is nothing of very special interest to chronicle concerning the Home Work of the Society for the past few weeks. The average number of sermons and meetings have been taken, the average amount of fresh ground has been broken, but owing to the bad state of trade, and the poor agricultural prospects, the direct results from the deputation work have fallen somewhat below those of the corresponding period in 1878. Commercial depression tells most in the North, bad weather in the South; thus special efforts made at Monkwearmouth and its suburb Millfield, with dissolving views, produced but little over 1*l.*, while a number of villages in Dorsetshire and Somerset, visited for the first time, and seemingly interested in missions, if we are to judge by the attendances, contributed still smaller sums. We may rejoice, however, at our cause being ventilated in new localities, and trust that as times improve, we may see larger returns. In the North, two of our ex-Association Secretaries have aided us, Mr. Scott, by opening his church at Wakefield, to Mr. Mills, and Mr. Reed by taking the sermons for us at the parish church, Warrington. We cannot but wish that more of those who have in times past worked for the Society, either at home or abroad, would thus assist us. We should thus be able to compass far more than we can at present with our limited staff. In the Midland District, Woodhouse, Whitchurch, Winshill, and Alveston, have given us sermons, and St. Matthew's, Rugby, both sermons and meetings. The most successful meetings in the Southern District have been those taken by Mr. Kane, at Tunbridge Wells, Southboro', Chatham, and Wisbech. We were particularly glad once more to have a drawing-room meeting at the first of these, four years having elapsed since the Society was represented there, save in the pulpit. St. Paul's, Poole, Durweston, Bryanston, South Stoke, E. Farleigh, Long Sutton, Penselwood, St. Stephen's, Hampstead, and Brasted, were among the places where sermons were preached between June 15th and July 20th. We take this opportunity of expressing our thankfulness that our old friend, the Right Rev. Bishop Perry, Canon of Llandaff, has become President of our important Cardiff Association, and that at York we have a successor to our late indefatigable Hon. Secretary. We shall be glad to hear of someone to succeed the late Mrs. Bainbrigge, at Lowestoft, who was a hearty supporter of our cause, and corresponded with us about a meeting only a few weeks before her death. We postpone the printing of the list of members of the "Ladies' Working Association" for a few weeks, in the hope that more may join the ninety or a hundred already enrolled.

H. S. A.

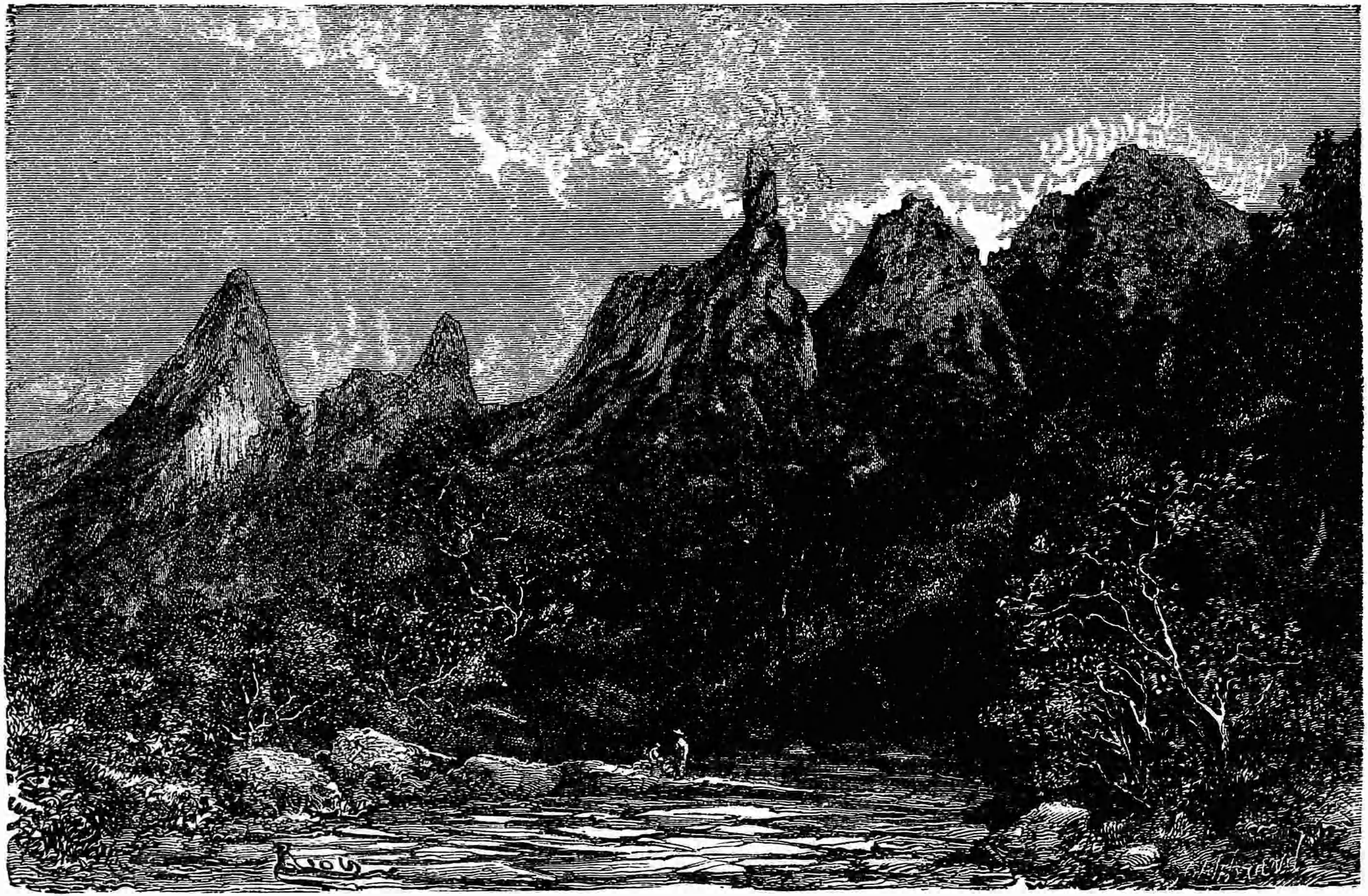
PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects suggested for prayer on Monday, 4th inst.:—

I. For a special blessing on the work of spreading the Scriptures in Santiago; with thanksgiving for having been enabled to reopen the depôt.

II. For restoration of peace between the contending nations on the West Coast of South America, and that the present strife may be overruled for good.

III. For a safe passage out of Rev. G. B. Gordon, who is expected to sail for Chili on the 6th inst.



ORGAN MOUNTAINS, RIO DE JANEIRO.

[*See p.* 196.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1879.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the Revs. W. H. Lloyd (*June* 4, 16; *July* 1); F. N. Lett (*June* 15, *July* 14); W. F. Satchell (*July* 23); Dr. Humble (*June* 5); G. P. Quick (*July* 10); W. T. Duke (*June* 13, *July* 2); T. Bridges (*May* 22); Messrs. J. Peters (*June* 17); W. Bartlett (*April* 9); J. S. Robertson (*June* 16, 30); J. E. R. Polak (*July* 2); H. McCaul (*June* 9); R. Whaits (*May* 21); and Capt. Willis (*June* 24).

BUSINESS.

THE usual Monthly Meeting of the Committee was held on the 12th ult.

It was reported that the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester had consented to become a Patron of the Society.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) be held on the 9th inst.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 7th and 28th ult.

The total amount received during the month of July was 481*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 4th and 18th inst.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

GAIN we have cause to thank God and take courage; to raise the note of praise, and hopefully look forward to continued blessing. Recent mails bring us welcome news from both North and South which will cheer the hearts of numerous friends who are following with the deepest interest the movements of our missionaries in their distant fields of labour; and will draw forth our gratitude to Him who hears and answers prayer, and delivers from impending danger at the cry of His people.

From the Northern Mission the Rev. W. T. Duke, dating from San Pedro, gives us the good tidings that his health is restored; and that the little party is once more concentrated at the Mission Station, and hopefully looking forward to sowing the "incorruptible seed" after the long and weary work of clearing away "the forest of obstacles" to progress. The "Pioneer" Mission steam launch has arrived at the station, and will doubtless presently be employed in conveying willing worshippers to hear of the true God, and in enabling visits to be paid to distant encampments on the great water-way "Purus." While Mr. Duke and Mr. McCaul were slowly wending their way up from Manaos, Mr. Resyek Polak at the Mission station was busily employed with the Indian children and two native assistants in clearing the ground for planting the necessary seeds for future support. May many plants of the Lord's right-hand planting spring from this favoured spot to the praise of His name!

We briefly note that letters from the Rev. T. Bridges convey the cheering intelligence that the general health is restored, the work progressing peacefully, and the orphanage opened; and will give further details (D.V.) in our next number.

The latest accounts of the movements of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands show that his Lordship was on the way from Rosario to Cordova, after refreshing by his timely visitations

and counsels the hearts of the pastors of San Paulo and Rosario and their flocks.

The Rev. W. F. Satchell has returned to England safely with his family, after three years spent as chaplain at Morro Velho, in which sphere he is followed by the Rev. Mackwood Stevens, who will doubtless find a nucleus of Protestants in the community glad to have their spiritual wants and aspirations fed. We trust Mr. Satchell will meet with employment at home, as we understand he now desires.

San Paulo continues in a flourishing state, and has recently gladly welcomed the Bishop on his tour of visitation. From the Rev. G. P. Quick's pen we supply an interesting account of his visit to Rio.

At Rosario all continues well, the schools are thriving, and pastor and people have much appreciated the pleasant visit of his Lordship alluded to above.

From Patagones the Rev. Dr. Humble informs us that the Argentine Republic is extending its frontier to the Rio Negro, and that the neighbourhood is likely to become more populous, so that the necessity is the more apparent for occupying such an important post, adjacent as it is to territories inhabited by Indians, as well as having a considerable number of English and Spanish-speaking residents.

Chañaral, we understand from Mr. Robertson, is still very unsettled on account of the community fearing a descent on the coast by the Peruvian men of war, but he is able to conduct the services and carry on the school.

At Santiago we are hopeful that the Bible Store will prosper under the management of the local committee, with the Rev. W. H. Lloyd's kind supervision. A highly recommended store-keeper has been placed in charge, and the position of the depôt is better than that formerly occupied. The intended chaplain for this place, Rev. J. B. Gordon, was unable to leave on the 6th August, and the 3rd instant is now named as the date of his departure by the "Galicia."

A valued friend to our Society, and Member of the Committee, the Rev. G. S. Fitzgerald, Rector of Wanstead, has been suddenly called home, after a short illness of pleurisy. He was in

the Society's Office on the Friday preceding his death, speaking of the eternal interests now become such a blessed reality to him. We sympathise with those who remain, and though saddened by the loss of our friend, gird the loins and press forward towards the happy entrance he has gained.

A brief account of the quarterly prayer-meeting of the Lee and Blackheath Association will be found further on. We trust that the spirit of grace and supplication may be largely vouchsafed to both supporters and agents of this Missionary Society, so that the cords may be lengthened and the stakes strengthened, and many souls added to the Lord by its means, from the teeming multitudes of South America. E. P.

Argentine Republic.

PATAGONES.

FROM this important post on the frontier of the Argentine Republic, and adjacent to the camp districts of Patagonia, which are freely visited by Indians, we learn from our esteemed Medical Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Humble, that the regular services have been conducted in the Society's building devoted for Divine worship, at which fair congregations are reported to have attended, sometimes supplemented by strangers from the men-of-war in the Rio Negro. Numerous visits have been paid to sufferers, both Indian and otherwise, needing medical help, and we trust that many opportunities have been thus afforded for the "entrance" of the Word which "giveth light" and "understanding unto the simple."

It is satisfactory to find that the Protestant children are under the care of Protestant teachers who have been appointed by the Government, and who are under the observation of our chaplain in his capacity of Member of the Municipality.

"*Patagones, June 5th*, 1879.

"The much-talked of expedition for driving all the Indians out of the province has reached the Rio Negro; it is commanded by the Minister of

War, General Roca, and consists of some four or five thousand men. It is intended to fortify the Island of Chodechel and some other parts where the Indians are in the habit of crossing. It is calculated that some 15,000 square leagues of camp will be recovered from the Indians, which may be used for establishing colonies. To cover the expenses of the expedition the Government is already selling by anticipation the land to be recovered at the very low price of about 80*l.* a square league ; each square league contains no less than 6,500 English acres, which makes the price to be about between three pence and four pence an acre. So that for the small sum of between 70*l.* and 80*l.* a person may acquire 6,500 acres of camp with Government titles ; moreover, the Government pays for the measuring. I think if this was generally known in England, many persons of small capital might be induced to come out and try farming in this country. After the Indians are driven away it is expected there will be security for life and property in the camp.

"Mr. Ackerley, the English schoolmaster, who has been living with us up to the present time, has been appointed national schoolmaster in this place, at a salary of about 150*l.* a year.

"A German Swiss and his wife have been also appointed schoolmaster and mistress for a national school at St. Xavier, a village about twenty miles up the river on the south side. Like Mr. Ackerley, they are Protestants. Of course it will not do for them to attempt to proselytize the Romish children, but they will be able to see that justice is done to any Protestant children who may attend the school ; for instance, to see that they do not learn the Romish Catechism, or attend the Romish Church, and in so doing they will be acting quite legally, as the rules respecting education in this country are framed in a most liberal spirit. There was some opposition to Mr. Ackerley's appointment, which did not succeed.

"In my capacity of member of the municipality for the department of public instruction, I exercise a sort of general supervision over the two schools alluded to, as well as over another mixed school still higher up the river on the north side.

"The number of Protestants in this place continues much the same. The Rio Negro is now the new line of frontier against the Indians, and it is proposed to build forts at various points and plant colonies under the protection of the forts; so we may expect an increase in the number of colonists; and a certain proportion will probably be Protestants.

"In a few days we are to have in this place a weekly newspaper, in Spanish, called the 'Rio Negro' ; this is a proof we are getting on.

"GEORGE A. HUMBLE."

Brazil.

SAN PAULO.

THE following interesting account of a visit to the hill country adjacent to Rio de Janeiro is supplied by our Chaplain at San Paulo, who, as we intimated in our last number, had been enabled to effect a brief exchange of duties with the British Chaplain of Rio, the Rev. F. Young :—

"*San Paulo, June 24th,* 1879.

"I feel very grateful for your kind attention to the request in my letter of the 10th of March, and for the special prayer suggested at the end of the May Magazine, and I am looking for further proof that 'more things are wrought by prayer than the world dreams of.'

"During Lent I preached on Sunday evenings from the words uttered by our Lord on the cross, and I was thankful for the attention of the congregations, as in viewing the various aspects of that precious death I endeavoured to fix their minds upon the first doctrine of our Christian faith—the Atonement, and to bring them into contact with Him who said, 'I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me.'

"I held service on Sunday mornings at Santos until in the hot and fever season no one could attend, and then I discontinued it for two months, remaining at San Paulo for the whole Sunday, and visiting Santos only in the week. On the 15th I re-commenced the service there. There was only one English ship in the bay, and the captain gave me permission to hold service on board early on Sunday morning, but when I arrived he told me the sailors would not attend, and they had all gone to work discharging cargo. The congregation at the station consisted of only five adults and eight children. Perhaps you can scarcely understand the difficulty of getting a congregation in Santos. We meet in a bare room in the station without any musical instrument. Most of the English people in the district live out by the sea at a considerable distance, and we can scarcely expect them to come in regularly on Sundays to the close atmosphere in which they have to work every day during the week. Sometimes there are captains present from steamers or sailing vessels, but sailors seldom care to attend. I hope to be able to do something more among the sailors now that I have permission to visit English ships. I should be glad to receive from friends of sailors books and periodicals for distribution.

"At a general Church Meeting in San Paulo on the 25th of April, Mr. Fox and Mr. Speers were re-elected churchwardens, Mr. Heyland consenting to represent the former during his absence.

"Our community has suffered a great loss in the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Fox for England. You are well aware of the deep interest Mr. Fox has long shown in Christian work here by devoting his time and money to the building of our pretty church, and reading the service on Sunday mornings when the chaplain was at Santos, and by special attention to the choir; and I think there are scarcely any employés of the railway who have not at some time or other had occasion to be grateful for the sympathy and kindness of Mrs. Fox. She felt an interest in all, as if they were a part of her household, and no instance of sickness or sorrow ever occurred that she did not go to relieve. When, a few weeks before their leaving, Mr. Fox gave an entertainment in his grounds to about 400 people of various languages, it was easily seen how sincere were their expressions of regard and regret. On the 6th of May we bade them farewell on board the 'Douro,' at Santos, wishing that some favourable breeze would bring them back to Brazil again.

"On the evening of the same day, after my return to San Paulo, I had the pleasure of receiving at my rooms the Rev. Fred. Young, the British Chaplain at Rio de Janeiro, and Mrs. Young, an exchange of duty having been arranged between us for a fortnight. After introducing them to the people here, and taking them to see the beautiful Serra, I left San Paulo on Friday morning by the 5.30 train from the Northern Station, for a journey of over 300 miles to Rio. After daybreak there was always something beautiful to attract the eye. We kept winding through a succession of wooded hills and thick 'matto,' interspersed here and there with purple azaleas. Then passing by stations with such euphonious names as Pindamonhangába and Guaratinguetá, we came to the banks of the River Parahyba, along which we continued for several hours. About 1 o'clock there was a beautiful semicircular view of the Serra Mantagueira, with its finely shaped peaks and dark purple sides, and farther on Itatiaia, the highest mountain in Brazil, rose far above the rest in robes of luxuriant loveliness; and all along the banks were pretty river scenes and picturesque plantations of coffee. It was dark long before we came down the hills into Rio.

"On the Sunday I held two services in Rio Church, and the following day I left in a little steamer to cross the bay for Petropolis. Unfortunately it was raining fast, and nothing of the bay was to be seen till we got near the coast. Then there was a vision of a golden beach and wooded knolls, innumerable winding bays, rocks of granite, and tiny islands with dark green vegetation and tall palms, as we glided by to the farther shore. There a train was ready to take us ten or twelve miles through the thick undergrowth of a low marsh to the foot of the Serra, where we changed the train for an English coach, and at the crack of the whip we had already entered the forest, and were going up a zigzag road that rivals the Splügen for excellence of construction and for beautiful scenery. On this occasion there was so much rain and mist that the view

of the bay was completely shut out, but the very lining of the road was full of beauty,—a granite sugarloaf rising straight in front of us, moss-grown granite everywhere, a great variety of tropical trees, magnificent tree-ferns, maidenhair of many varieties, completely hiding the low parapets. After winding up this beautiful mountain road for eleven miles we descended a short distance on the other side of the ridge, and I was set down at McDowall's English Hotel. The garden at this hotel has such a number and such a variety of tropical flowers, that a traveller writing of it said he was reminded of the man who advertized a house for sale, and added: 'The only drawback to this charming residence is that it requires an extra man to sweep up the rose-leaves from the garden walks.'

"Petropolis is on the old mule road to Minas Geraes, along which there has always been much traffic from mines and coffee plantations. The Emperor founded a German colony here, and about twenty years ago the 'Industry and Union Company' built a carriage road to Juiz da Fora, a distance of 100 miles, which is one of the best-constructed roads I have seen.

"It would be difficult to find in any quarter of the globe a more lovely situation than Petropolis. The mist prevented my seeing the view down over the bay, which charms all travellers, but I saw beauty everywhere. There is the long, principal street, with the river running through it, and the Emperor's palace and beautiful gardens a little off from the centre, and roads branching out into the numerous valleys, studded with the prettiest white villas and cultivated gardens to be seen in the Empire; while further out in the valleys, and on the sides of the hills, you see patches of forest land cleared by German immigrants, and vegetable and flower gardens edging off into the creepers and epiphytes of the primeval forests, which drape the sides of the many beautiful mountains to a height of 2,000 or 3,000 feet above the level of the town. It is something like a beautiful Swiss scene, only there are no snowy peaks in the distance, while, on the other hand, there are so many curious trees, so many graceful palms, and such a surprising growth of vegetation. I suppose few places could be more interesting to one who studies nature, or has an eye for the beautiful, or rejoices in the handiwork of the Almighty Creator. Mr. Hinchliff says that of all the regions he had seen, nothing is comparable to this Brazilian hill-country as a field for the fern-hunter. At various times his companions and he had collected about 250 distinct species within a day's walk or ride from Petropolis or Palmeiras.

"The first morning before breakfast I climbed up the back of one of the mountains by the side of a precipitous rock, pushing my way up over trunks of decaying trees, and holding on to overhanging branches. It was slow work, for the creepers twined around and held one back, and sometimes I had to struggle upward on all fours. It was delightful to be alone there in a real hilly Brazilian forest. I could see nothing except the thick forest-growth straight down through the trees, but I could look and admire for hours. There were all sorts of curious parasites, and epiphytes, and

creepers, and trailers, and mosses, and trees growing out of the rotten wood of other trees. And all so dim, and lonely, and quiet, and all telling so forcibly of an Eternal Mind. I could see very little from the summit, but descending by an easier way I found some beautiful peeps into the valleys below. When I entered the town I must have presented a most disreputable appearance, so wet was I and moss-covered and torn. But after a bath, and change, and breakfast, I went with a lady and gentleman, with whom I had been acquainted in Rio, to the Falls of Itamaritz. It rained considerably; but we thoroughly enjoyed our walk. Coming to the river, we followed its right bank till from a little promontory we saw the water rolling over two massive rocks, taking the left bank of the upper, when, after gliding through a clear pool and resting, it gathered up its force and rushed over the lower rock on the opposite bank. On either side was a steep mountain, splendidly wooded, with here and there a palm rising above the other trees, and large ferns hanging over the water's edge.

"The following day Mr. Morritt lent me a horse and rode with me to a Fazenda, where I was strikingly reminded of Chateau d'Oex. There were the rocky and wooded mountains and pasture slopes, and the road running through; but there was no pretty village or church on a knoll. We were entertained with preserved oranges, and wines, and cheese, which they eat with sweets instead of bread. We then went to the famous Swiss Valley, which is dotted over with châlets, and surrounded with forest-clad hills.

"At 4.45 the next morning I started with Mr. Morritt in an English coach, and had a glorious drive of fifty miles to Entre Rios in five hours. Seldom have I enjoyed a journey so much. For the first ten miles we descend by the side of the rolling little Piabanha River, all through valleys between steep mountains, sometimes of smooth inaccessible rock, sometimes clothed with pathless forests, on to the cascades and aloe hedges at Padre Correa, where we change mules. It is amusing to see them start. Perhaps a fresh, untamed young one is brought out and harnessed between the two older leaders. Men stand at the head and hold each animal till the whip is cracked, when they jump aside, and the mules dash off at a runaway pace, as if they thought it great fun, and only break off their gallop for a hard trot till they are relieved by a fresh relay.

"Further on the road runs through a broader valley, and for some distance is almost flat. And again you drive through a narrow gorge, with a perpendicular mountain of rock hanging over the river, studded with bromelias and orchids. After a while we saw little plots of coffee worked and made profitable by two or three free men, and then large coffee plantations all worked by slaves. The regular rounded outline of the green coffee shrubs, with their red berries on the hill-sides, formed a pretty contrast to the wild forests around, while here and there were plots of sugar and Indian corn.

"Agassiz thought that this luxuriant part of the country had at some time been swept by glacial action, and 'found that the most successful coffee plantations were exactly where the movements of the ice had most enriched the soil by the transportation and mixture of its component elements.'

"Just before reaching the train at Entre Rios we cross an iron bridge over the Parahiba River, which receives the Piabanha, and, after flowing a long distance inside the coast range, empties itself into the Atlantic north-east of Rio. The railroad winds up the banks of this river for several hours, through many a coffee plantation, with various pretty river scenes by overhanging woods and masses of creepers, and by stations with palm, and banana, and orange trees, and aloes.

"At Barra Station I join the line by which I had come from San Paulo, and wind my way down between the mountains, through many tunnels, to Palmeiras, where, at four o'clock, I become the guest of Dr. Gunning. Sitting in a rocking-chair on his balcony, one cannot help being charmed. At the sides of his garden are grand forests, and in the front is a vista down through a long valley, which runs up in the far distance to the fantastic peaks of the Organ mountains. (See Frontispiece.) It was delightful to walk in the woods the next morning, for the weather at this season was not too hot for exercise. I found the trees larger than those I had seen in other accessible parts, and there was less undergrowth, so that we could easily make our way far from the path to gather ferns, cutting notches in the trees to find our way back again."

(To be continued.)

Chili.

CHANARAL.

MR. ROBERTSON furnishes us with the following description of the disturbed state of things consequent on the war still waged between Chili and Peru. We trust with him that the community may shortly be able to return and reoccupy their homes, and that the services and school may again be peacefully continued at Chañaral.

"*Pan de Azúcar, Chili, June* 16*th*, 1879.

"We are still refugees at Pan de Azúcar, and at present there are no hopes of the war being soon over. I can give you no reliable information of what has been done, as we have so many conflicting reports. Chili has lost the 'Esmeralda,' and Peru the 'Independencia,' and with both

steamers many brave men. Chili seems to be more active in her preparations than Peru, although the latter country is supposed to have been preparing for war for some time. All the most important Chilian ports, even as far south as Lota, have been fortified.

"About a fortnight ago a report reached us that the Peruvian man-of-war 'Huascar' had eluded the vigilance of the Chilian fleet, and had left Antofagasta on her way south to bombard the forts of Chili. The excitement caused by this announcement in Chañaral can hardly be imagined. A general stampede was made for the mines in the interior, the mountains, and the adjacent hills. Nor did we at Pan de Azúcar escape a fright. On Thursday night, the 29th May, about twelve o'clock, the watchman on the mole, in a great state of alarm, ran up the street shouting, 'A large steamer in the bay, come from the north!' Of course, every one, convinced that it was the 'Huascar,' turned out, and waited in breathless suspense to ascertain the truth of the supposition. However, our fears were soon allayed when it was discovered that a steamer of the 'Compania Esplotadora de Lota' had put in for metals. Sleep, after this, was for some time quite out of the question.

"I have received a letter from Mr. B. Bates, of Lota, thanking you for the box of things for the Juvenile Missionary Association. He writes:—'Its contents gave great satisfaction to the little members of our Association. I thank you very sincerely for the many useful things you sent, also for the variety, as the children have so few opportunities of enjoying anything of the kind.'

"I have now made visits to the districts which are included in the pastorate of Chañaral. Las Animas is the name given to a collection of mines, worked by private individuals, amongst them several of our countrymen. We hold service at Captain Faull's house, of the 'Mina Depreciada.' We were very hospitably and kindly received. 'Carizalillo' is a large copper mine about thirty miles from Pan de Azúcar. It belongs to a company, of which Mr. Schjolberg is the manager. Mrs. Robertson and I stayed there two nights. We were very kindly and courteously received by all. I find that distance lessens the number of services considerably, as those who atten. have sometimes to come from very far.

"During May the services I held were as follows:—May 4th, Pan de Azúcar, afternoon, present 9; 11th, Las Animas, morning, present 19—Chañaral, evening, present 21; 18th, Carizalillo, afternoon, present 25; 25th, Chañaral, evening, present 21. Mr. Schjolberg has always found horses for the journeys, and helps our cause very kindly in every way.

"My report of the month of June is as follows:—June 1st, Pan de Azúcar, no service; 8th, Chañaral, evening, present 22; 15th, Pan de Azúcar, morning, present 17; 22nd, Chañaral, evening, present 26; 29th, Pan de Azúcar, morning, present 13.

"We hold school morning and afternoon at Pan de Azúcar, and on the

Sundays I preached at Chañaral ; Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Robertson read to and catechised the children.

"The Chilian squadron seems to have suspended for a time their action by sea ; it is now engaged in raising guns from the defunct 'Independencia,' off Iquique, much to the chagrin of the inhabitants of that unfortunate port. We hear that the 'Huascar' has retired to Callao to be provided with heavier cannon, and to receive munitions for another contemplated cruise. Captain Grace, of the 'Huascar,' has performed an act of gallantry and good feeling which deserves notice. After Captain Arturo Prat, of the 'Esmeralda,' fell on the deck of the 'Huascar,' Captain Grace carefully took possession of his watch and chain, ring, pocket-handkerchief, &c., and sword, and sent them to the widow of the Chilian hero, who died fighting for his country in the combat off Iquique.

"The Income Tax Bill has at last been passed in Congress. It takes effect at once, at the rate of 3 per cent. on salaries and capitals from 300 dols. per annum.

"I trust you are quite well, and ask for your prayers to the Almighty for our welfare in the teaching of the young committed to our charge, and for strength and power to read His Word from the heart, and not with the lips only. "J. S. ROBERTSON."

NORTHERN MISSION.

PURUS--AMAZON RIVER.

WE are very pleased to be enabled on this occasion to supply our friends with long-expected accounts of the Amazon Mission party. Our valued Missionary Superintendent, Rev. W. Thwaites Duke, and the other members of the Mission, are at their station, and with renovated health and spirits are looking forward hopefully to sowing the incorruptible seed of the Word of Life amongst the numerous natives who visit the river banks of this tributary to the mighty Amazon.

Our friends who have so kindly interested themselves in providing the steam launch "Pioneer," will be very pleased to hear such a favourable report of her from the Superintendent.

"*Sao Pedro de Caxoeira, River Purus, June 13th*, 1879.

"As you will expect, my letter by this mail must of necessity be somewhat taken up with explanations. These I now proceed to give, and, if time permit, will then give you some more interesting details of our doings. From the time when I wrote to you from Mañaos, until the 30th

of May, I have been journeying. I left Mañaos on the 17th of February by the 'Andira,' and three days afterwards we overtook the 'Pioneer.' We were in much doubt as to the advisability of continuing the journey in the 'Pioneer' by her own steam, and held a consultation with the captain of the 'Andira' on the subject. Of course we had but a few minutes in which to decide, and we gave it in favour of steaming. The captain kindly let us have a ton of coal, that we might have something to fall back upon when out of wood.

"On arriving here I found that Mr. Polak had been employing the time, while awaiting our arrival, in clearing and planting our estate. He has employed the children in setting fire to all the tree-stumps left standing on the ground, and with such effect have they worked that the place is hardly recognisable.

"Our first cares were the 'Pioneer' and our dwelling; so I set one of our new 'hands' to work on the launch, cleaning and painting, and the other to making a room for Mr. McCaul and myself to live in. This latter is now accomplished, and the 'Pioneer' has had a thorough overhauling and painting inside. On Monday next we hope to take her down to the nearest sand-beach and put her ashore, in order to attend to her plates on the outside. A neighbour has kindly promised to come with all his men to assist us when we wish to run her into the water again. This is the most favourable time of year for performing the operation, as the river is falling rapidly.

"In one of your last letters you ask me for my opinion of the 'Pioneer.' I give it without reserve. She has for me but one fault, which is, that her furnace is too small for burning the firewood which is made here for the large steamers, even when cut in half. Having said this, all else that I can say is in words of the highest praise; her build, draught, burden, and speed, are exactly what are needed; in fact, I am delighted with her. I can put it in no other form. The defect mentioned Mr. McCaul and I are determined to overcome. On the voyage we raised her funnel some two feet with old oil cans, &c.; it did not look pretty, but we had to put up with that. We are about to construct a rotatory bellows, such as is used in large smithies, on a small scale, to see if it will give the necessary draught to make the wood burn, so as to give steam. Should it succeed, we shall do away with the tall funnel, which might be a hindrance to entering small streams overhung by forest. On leaving home in the 'Pioneer,' we can always secure a good speed, for there are certain woods here which are but little inferior to steam coal. Andiroba (of the nuts of which the Andiróba oil is made), Pão Mulatto, Paracanba, Mirapiranga, and several others, are excellent. These we can obtain on our own ground, and cut them to the size we require. For the homeward voyages we shall have to rely upon the traders making and keeping suitable firewood for us. I need hardly say that we shall take every possible care of the 'Pioneer.' Mr. McCaul evinces the greatest anxiety for her safety and preservation

in good condition. From observation during the voyage, I can state that he seems perfectly up to his work, and most careful in all that he does.

* * * *

"I should be glad if you would send us out some ready made-clothes for men and boys. I think a common sort of drill, grey or blue, would be as good a material as any. As we do not give away the clothes without the Indians making some return for them, it would give more satisfaction to the receivers if they were nicely made. The articles sent out in a large box, I think to Mr. Clough, were not quite the thing, being what are known as 'overalls,' and in no case fitted the Indians to whom they were given.

"Also kindly send some garments for women.

"N.B.—All clothes should be made with long sleeves on account of the piums.*

"W. THWAITES DUKE."

(To be continued.)

March 11*th to April* 15*th*, 1879.

From Mr. Hugh McCaul's diary we gather that the little party experienced various difficulties while making their way up the Purus to the station—through storm and sunshine, mosquitos and heat, fatigue and illness, sometimes running short of provisions, and again meeting with hospitable treatment from a friendly trader.

Sometimes finding difficulty in making the fires burn well, and again keeping up a good head of steam with the Andiroba wood, which from its oily nature answers nearly as well as coal.

From this diary also we incidentally observe some of the characteristics of a good missionary, appearing in such entries as, "Mr. Duke" "got up a quantity of the chain out of the bows," or "re-painted the funnel," &c., &c.

Mr. Resyek Polak, from whom we are glad to hear, seems to have worked energetically at clearing the ground around the station. He came to meet the party at their port, and welcomed the voyagers to their new home, and they were equally rejoiced to see their friend and rest awhile from their labours.

* Will the members of the Ladies' Working Associations kindly note this?

Lee and Blackheath Association.

THE Quarterly Prayer Meeting of this Association was held on July 25th, at the house of Mrs. Sweetland, Vanbrugh Park Road East, Blackheath.

The Rev. J. W. Marshall, Vicar of St. John's, Blackheath, presided, and there was a pleasant gathering of several of the neighbouring friends of the Society. After a hymn and some introductory remarks by Mr. Marshall, a suitable portion of the Word of God was read, and prayer offered by various friends; special attention being drawn to the following amplification of the suggested subjects for intercession:—

SUBJECT I.

"For journeying, mercies on behalf of a Chaplain soon to embark for the West Coast, and for our late secretary, on his way to his station on the Pacific; and for Miss Gilbert joining the Keppel Station.

"For the health of the Chaplain-Superintendent of the Southern Mission; and that of the Chaplain-Superintendent of the Northern Mission; both suffering from the climates.

"And thanksgiving for the safe arrival at his Diocese, and health of Bishop Stirling."

SUBJECT II.

"For all the Missionaries, Chaplains, Catechists, and Officers of the Mission; that the spirit of wisdom, faith, patience, and utterance may be poured out upon them, and that they may be daily cheered with the Divine presence and blessing."

SUBJECT III.

"For the restoration of peace between the contending nations of the West Coast of South America; and that the present strife may be overruled for good."

Hymns were sung between the subjects, and the Meeting closed with the Doxology and Benediction; those who were privileged to attend having felt it a profitable and heart-stirring occasion of assembling in the name of the Lord to plead for the welfare of His cause in South America.

Gleanings.

"THE FRUIT OF OUR LIPS."—Heb. xiii. 15.

THE tongue is small, and the lips are small, and do not take up much room, but they can do much harm and they can do much good. They can guide and teach,—and they can pour balm on the wounds of the soul, and bind up the heart when sick. Their words may melt the hard heart, and lead the soul to Christ. They can warn of the death which sin will bring, and the hell in which it will plunge the soul. They can lead to the blood of Christ as shed for sin; they can point to the Lamb of God, and bid the dead soul look to Him and live. They can cheer the heart of those that faint by the way, and bid them droop and mourn no more. They can show the straight path and the right way to those who are in doubt, or who have lost the road. They can speak a word for Christ, or stand up for His cause, when His foes speak ill of Him.

* * * *

Let us talk of the things of God as in the sight of God, who hears each word we say. Let us take care, too, not to talk in a light way of sin. The sins we see in our friends are like posts set up to warn us from the wrong path, or like lights at sea, to warn us from the rocks and shoals on which ships have been lost. Let us sail straight on, and shun all such rocks, and we shall be safe. We are not to plead, "I am slow of speech, and my tongue is not like a swift pen; the cause of truth would lose more than it would gain by me; my fear that such would be the case chains my lips." No; who was it made man's mouth? The same God that tells us to use it for Him. And will He not give us grace to use it well? and will He not bless what we say, if we strive to do what we can? Yes, He will. Our strength of speech will grow with the use of it; the more we use our lips for God, the more grace will God pour on our lips, and the more good will He help us to do with them. The gift of the tongue is from the Lord, and, like all His gifts, it is free. Ask, then, and you shall have this gift too. God will not say thee nay. This is His will, that you bring forth much fruit—much fruit of the lips. Will He not help you to do His own will? It would be a sin to doubt it. Do not thus wrong Him, but strive with your lips to serve Him, and He will touch them with a live coal, clothe them with the fire of love and zeal, and give you to see, in the great day, that the fruit of your lips has not been lost. The Lord, whose ways are not as our ways, may choose the weak things to bring to nought the things that are. He may make choice of your lips to do that which the lips of wise men and the tongues of great men fail to do. A worm may do great things in the hand of God, and your lips may do great things if you give them up to the Lord's work.—*Brief Thoughts, by the late Rev. Edward Dalton.*

Coombe Memorial Fund.

THE friends of the Society will be interested in hearing that the appeal which is being made in this country in behalf of the widow and children of the late Rev. W. T. Coombe, of Rosario, has met with generous support.

A great and good work was begun at Rosario more than ten years ago by this zealous and devoted man, and we now see the fruits of his labours in one of the best organized stations of the Society in South America.

The Committee are fully aware of the loss they have sustained by the death of this earnest worker in God's vineyard, as they are constantly receiving fresh testimony of his worth, and of the influence for good which he had over those around him. They therefore do not hesitate to commend the completion of the "Coombe Memorial Fund" to those friends of the Society who have not contributed already.

Two hundred pounds are still required in order to make up the contemplated sum of 1,000*l.*, and of this a kind and valued friend of the Society promises to contribute 100*l.*, provided the remainder is forthcoming without delay.

The Committee sympathize with the promoters of the Fund in their earnest desire to be in a position to avail themselves of this most generous offer.

The Fund is altogether productive of good results, as the amount received has been invested in the names of trustees and is now bearing interest.

By this means, and by the aid of the Society's special grant and the liberality of a lady connected with Trent College, Notts, the elder boy, George William Coombe, has been placed at that school, where he is pursuing his studies satisfactorily.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Honorary Treasurer of the Fund, Edward Woods, Esq., 45, Onslow Gardens, S.W.; the Honorary Secretary, E. Harry Woods, Esq., 3, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.; the Secretary of the South American Missionary Society, Commander Edward Poulden, R.N., 11, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.; or by any member of the above Committee; or they may be paid to the account of the "Coombe Memorial Fund," at the Charing-cross branch of the Union Bank of London.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

AS the autumn draws near, we begin to think of our Society's Association work in the two countries where we have no resident Association Secretary, viz., Ireland and Scotland. The few meetings and sermons which we get in the latter are soon arranged for, and taken. Two, or at most three, Sundays, with the intervening weeks, suffice. With Ireland it is very different. We may set down the work there as extending over twenty well-employed weeks. Of these, sixteen have to be given in the early autumn; this, as our readers will see, can only be done by breaking up the work, and allotting it to several deputations, each pleading our cause for a month, and taking, say, twenty or more meetings and eight sermons. For these tours we are ever glad to have Honorary Deputations, but they must be men well versed in our Society's operations, and withal not disinclined to tolerably hard work. We can always promise them a cordial welcome and attentive audiences. The Revs. S. Bardsley, R. J. Simpson, and W. H. Redknap, are still remembered with pleasure by our friends in Ireland. Failing such Honorary Deputations, we have to divide the work among our ordinary staff, and tours are now being marked out for Revs. J. B. Kane, A. A. Welby, and A. D. Pringle, in the South, Midland, and Northern districts respectively, while Mr. Farmer will visit the Western with the magic lantern.

Turning to the work of the past month, we may mention that sermons were preached at St. Paul's, Prince's Park, Liverpool; St. Stephen's, Walcot; Winterslow, Odiham, Winshill, Wincanton, Shoreham, St. Matthew's, Widcombe, and St. Thomas's, Rhyl. Prebendary Mackenzie kindly preached at the last of these, and the Rev. G. V. Garland at Wincanton. By the kindness of C. L. Woodd, Esq., our cause was brought before a large company at Oughtershaw, the collection and result of "Sale" being divided between *ours* and the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Clark, of Wingfield, near Trowbridge, also opened his house to the Society, and a large meeting was held there on August 8th. We cannot conclude without noting the sad loss our Society has sustained by the death of Mr. Fitzgerald. He was to have preached for us in his own church on the 24th, and had helped us almost yearly since his appointment to Wanstead. Our readers may be interested to hear that a somewhat improved sheet almanac for 1880 will be ready in October. Early application for copies is desirable, as the number issued will be limited.

H. S. A.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects suggested for prayer on Monday, 1st inst.:—

I. For a special blessing on the labours of the Mission party now assembled at San Pedro, River Purus; with thanksgiving for restored health of the superintendent chaplain there.

II. That the orphanage now opened in Tierra del Fuégo for the reception and education of eighteen children may be under the special protection and blessing of the God of the fatherless; with thanksgiving for the restored health of the Mission party.

III. For the tours now being organized for Ireland; that a blessing may rest both upon speakers and hearers, and that suitable weather may be vouchsafed.



PAMARI INDIANS, RIVER PURUS AMAZONS.)

(From a photograph by Mr. J. E. Resyek-Polak.)

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

OCTOBER [illegible], 1879.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the Bishop of the Falkland Islands (*July* 28); Revs. W. H. Shimield (*July* 20); W. H. Lloyd (*July* 14, 28, 29); J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (*August* 6); R. Langbridge (*August* 7); G. P. Quick (*August* 21); G. B. Gordon (*September* 9); F. N. Lett (*August* 14); Pastor Zink (*July* 25); Messrs. J. H. Lapage (*July* 17); H. McCaul (*July* 30).

BUSINESS.

THE usual Monthly Meeting of the Committee was held on the 9th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) be held on the 14th inst.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 4th and 18th ult.

The total amount received during the month of August was 387*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 9th and 23rd inst.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE flow of events during the past month has been undisturbed by any striking incident to attract our special attention, and we simply chronicle the ordinary history, and again record our thankfulness at being permitted to enjoy to the extent we do, the rest accorded to the Churches. May such rest rather nerve us for the conflict which must ever exist between the

Church of God and the world that lieth in the wicked one, rather than lead us, in a spirit of false security, to slumber as though not children of the day.

The fuller accounts from the far-off Amazon will make many a dear friend's heart throb with sympathy for the plodding, struggling, and finally successful little party, as they are known to have now reached their base of operations, and are making their plans for the spiritual campaign.

Referring our readers to the frontispiece for a view of the material to hand for work in the North, we pass on down the East Coast noting the remainder of Mr. Quick's pleasant description of his visit to Rio; and, promising an account of the steadily progressing work at Rosario in our next number, we then spread our wings southward, following the Bishop as he steams away for Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, in the mail steamer leaving Monte Video about the middle of September. His Lordship having cheered, comforted, and advised such churches and their chaplains, as he was able to visit up the coast, is now bound for the Falklands and Ushuwia, where his presence and stay awhile will, we are sure, be hailed with delight by these valued distant workers in the Mission.

The accompanying letter from Mr. Bridges will be specially interesting from the account given therein of the opening of the Orphanage, and some of the dear friends of the work may feel moved to relieve the Society of the weight of sustaining the orphans shown by the list as not yet adopted individually.

We give a description of the farewell meeting held with the Rev. G. B. Gordon, who sailed on Sept. 3rd in the "Galicia" from Liverpool for Valparaiso, and commend him and his work at Santiago to the prayerful consideration of our friends.

By a letter from Lisbon we are thankful to find he has reached so far most pleasantly; and that he is able to hold Sunday services on board, and looks forward hopefully to commencing his work in Chili.

E. P.

NORTHERN MISSION.

PURUS—AMAZON RIVER.

MANY of our friends will, we are sure, be anxious to obtain all the intelligence they can as to the progress of the work in the Amazon, and we have thought it advisable to give the narrative of events supplied by our esteemed missionary chaplain, Rev. W. T. Duke, more fully than was contained in our last number.

The account will enable our friends and readers to understand some of the difficulties which, by the grace of God, have been so bravely and successfully overcome, and they, with us, will rejoice at the safe arrival of the voyagers with the steam launch at San Pedro, the base of missionary operations, from which the little party look forward so hopefully to commence their campaign for the release of souls from Satan's power.

May much prayer be ascending constantly for a blessing on this distant and isolated Mission; and remembering that it is a part of the extension of the kingdom of the stone which in due time must conquer the kingdoms of the earth, may we feel more and more assured that triumphant success will finally attend our efforts, although we may personally have to wait until we stand in the same lot with Daniel to witness the glorious result.*

"*Sao Pedro de Caxoeira, River Purus, June 13th*, 1879.

["As you will expect, my letter by this mail must of necessity be somewhat taken up with explanations. These I now proceed to give, and, if time permit, will then give you some more interesting details of our doings. From the time when I wrote to you from Mañaos, until the 30th of May, I have been journeying. I left Mañaos on the 17th of February by the 'Andira,' and three days afterwards we overtook the 'Pioneer.' We were in much doubt as to the advisability of continuing the journey in the 'Pioneer' by her own steam, and held a consultation with the captain of the 'Andira' on the subject.]

"He seemed not to like the business of towing the launch, I think on

* The portions of this account which appeared in our last number are printed within brackets in their consecutive order.

account of the accident which befel her before. However, he offered to tow the launch to Sao Pedro, and carry her crew for 400 dols. (40*l.* more or less.) This, I thought, very heavy, but as she cost 50*l.* from Para to Mañaos, he said it was the least he could do it for, without getting into difficulties with the company. He assured me that it would not cost more to steam up, including expenses of food and fuel. [Of course we had but a few minutes in which to decide, and we gave it in favour of steaming. The captain kindly let us have a ton of coal, that we might have something to fall back upon when out of wood.] For some days the launch travelled really well, and we hoped that not many days would bring us to our destination. But we were sadly deceived. When our coal gave out and we were obliged to use wood alone, our troubles began. We found great difficulty in keeping more than 20lbs. of steam with the ordinary wood provided at the different stations for the large steamers, and many days even this we could not obtain.

"At first we cut the wood, which is made in pieces 5 spans long and about 3 inches thick, in halves, but we soon found that even this was too large for the small furnace of the 'Pioneer.' Then we broke up the wood into about five or six pieces and thus were able to make a little more progress. Yet even to the end of our journey there were days when, being obliged to use poor firewood, we had to stop ten or twelve times a-day to let steam get up. Latterly I engaged a couple of men to come with us and assist in cutting wood, &c., with the prospect of finding work at Sao Pedro on finishing the voyage. One is an American and the other a Dane, who speaks English. Since the first joined us, we got along a little better, as instead of buying the firewood ready cut on the bank, and then cutting it smaller, we asked leave to cut wood already fallen and dry, choosing that of good quality, and not having to pay for it.

"This then was our greatest cause of delay; but in addition to this neither Mr. McCaul nor myself were in the best of health. The climate seemed to have told on him considerably, and his occupation of standing by the boiler all day long did not tend to strengthen him. For myself, I was suffering from a very troublesome visitation; the ulcer on my hand, for which I went to Mañaos to obtain a remedy, healed within a few days after leaving Mañaos, but after being on board the 'Pioneer' about three days, the same species of sore broke out on all parts of my body. It was useless to attempt to cure them, for our staple article of food was pirarucu salted and dried, and this I believe to be the most hurtful of all articles of food. We did our best to obtain fresh meat, but owing to the river being almost at its highest point, fresh meat of any kind was next to impossible to obtain. I state all these little particulars because, not knowing them, I feel that the Committee might blame us, and that not without reason, when they heard that we delayed in certain ports longer than was necessary for cutting up firewood. At one place we stayed seven days, at another five, at another three, and at

several two. I feel sure, however, that when they know that we were neither of us well, and that the cause of our stopping was (except in two instances, where we stopped to take up wear in parts of the engine) that we might take advantage of the better living which these places afforded, they will not consider that we were much to blame.

"I am now beginning to diet myself, and doing what I can to effect a cure. My great desire is that I may be able to continue here for some time longer, for I cannot but see that for one of our small number to leave the Mission just now would throw the work back in no small degree. Were I not convinced of this, I should ask the Committee to sanction my making a trip to Para and back, spending a month there, to see if the change would set me in order again.

"I have felt so low at times during the voyage and since my return, that I have had hardly energy enough to perform the lightest work. However, I trust that, in God's loving Providence, I shall soon be given health again, and enabled to take part in the various duties of our Mission with the energy I should wish.

"I feel most thankful to be able to say that, beyond the malady mentioned above, I am well.

"But enough about myself. Perhaps I have been led into giving more particulars than I ought to do, through a fear lest the Committee should imagine that the prolongation of our voyage in the 'Pioneer' was due to want of perseverance.

["On arriving here I found that Mr. Polak had been employing the time, while awaiting our arrival, in clearing and planting our estate. He has employed the children in setting fire to all the tree-stumps left standing on the ground, and with such effect have they worked that the place is hardly recognisable.

"Our first cares were the 'Pioneer' and our dwelling; so I set one of our new 'hands' to work on the launch, cleaning and painting, and the other to making a room for Mr. McCaul and myself to live in. This latter is now accomplished, and the 'Pioneer' has had a thorough overhauling and painting inside. On Monday next we hope to take her down to the nearest sand-beach and put her ashore, in order to attend to her plates on the outside. A neighbour has kindly promised to come with all his men to assist us when we wish to run her into the water again. This is the most favourable time of year for performing the operation, as the river is falling rapidly.

"In one of your last letters you ask me for my opinion of the 'Pioneer.' I give it without reserve. She has for me but one fault, which is, that her furnace is too small for burning the firewood which is made here for the large steamers, even when cut in half. Having said this, all else that I can say is in words of the highest praise; her build, draught, burden, and speed, are exactly what are needed; in fact, I am delighted with her. I can put it in no other form. The defect mentioned Mr. McCaul and I

are determined to overcome. On the voyage we raised her funnel some two feet with old oil cans, &c.; it did not look pretty, but we had to put up with that. We are about to construct a rotatory bellows, such as is used in large smithies, on a small scale, to see if it will give the necessary draught to make the wood burn, so as to give steam. Should it succeed, we shall do away with the tall funnel, which might be a hindrance to entering small streams overhung by forest. On leaving home in the 'Pioneer,' we can always secure a good speed, for there are certain woods here which are but little inferior to steam coal. Andiroba (of the nuts of which the Andiroba oil is made), Pão Mulatto, Paracanba, Mirapiranga, and several others, are excellent. These we can obtain on our own ground, and cut them to the size we require. For the homeward voyages we shall have to rely upon the traders making and keeping suitable firewood for us. I need hardly say that we shall take every possible care of the 'Pioneer.' Mr. McCaul evinces the greatest anxiety for her safety and preservation in good condition. From observation during the voyage, I can state that he seems perfectly up to his work, and most careful in all that he does.]

"I have been aware for some time past that considerable firmness would be required in refusing the requests of traders that we should use the launch for towing canoes loaded with cargo from Caxoeira to ports further up river. At this time of year the steamers cannot pass the Caxoeira, and consequently, as the 'Colibri' is not now plying with cargo, all goods left at Caxoeira must be taken to their destination by canoe.

"The first request was made a few days ago by one who has always shown me courtesy and kindness, but I explained to him that to undertake such work was not the object with which she was sent out, and furthermore would seriously hinder, if not altogether prevent, the launch being recognised by the Indians as sent here for their welfare.

"From what I have observed, I can clearly see that if we travel with one or two Brazilian friends on board and a loaded canoe in tow, the Indians will avoid the 'Pioneer' as they do the 'Colibri' and did the 'Madeirainha.' And I look forward in hope to the day when her arrival in the tributaries, where the Indians reside, will be hailed with delight.

"What a glorious day it will be for us—for I have confidence that we shall see it—when we shall be carrying Indian passengers from their maloccas to our station to give them employment for a few days, and, taking advantage of each opportunity, to preach to them the love of the Great Father of all, and the salvation which He has wrought for them through His Son Jesus Christ. Then—although we may not be able to say we are reaping—we shall have the joy of planting the good seed on the ground which it has taken so long to clear. The forest of obstacles in the way of our commencing has been high and thick, but now I believe it has been in a great measure cleared away, and we shall soon be fully occupied in breaking up the ground and planting in the seed. Whether we or

others be permitted to water the tender plants, may God give the increase.

"While on our voyage we met with several incidents, which I doubt not it will interest you to hear.

"At one place where we stopped to take in wood, and where we rested on a Sunday, I was asked to go to a neighbour's house to see if I could administer some relief to a man who was dying. I went accordingly, and found that he had been taken ill—or, rather, had become worse—while on a voyage down river, and had been obliged to stop at a house where he was a stranger. He appeared to be suffering from mesenteric disease, and was evidently beyond the reach of human aid. However, being pressed by the people of the house to give him some remedy, I chose the most appropriate of the homœopathic medicines which I had with me, and gave it to him. Soon after I had arrived, the poor creature was seized with such a violent spasm that those watching called out that he was dying. Having heard that I was a 'Padre' they begged of me to administer the last rites of the Church to the dying man. Then there was a call for a crucifix, and one not being forthcoming, a figure of Santa Antonio, which someone happened to have in his trunk, was produced, and held in front of the eyes of the apparently dying man. After kneeling down and lifting up my heart in silent prayer to God that the words I was about to speak might be blessed to His glory, I endeavoured to put in plain words the Gospel of our Saviour before him, in the hope that even in that eleventh hour he might be enabled to believe, at the same time explaining to those around that nothing save faith in Jesus Christ our Lord can be effectual to the saving of the soul.

"Soon after I returned to the launch; and when, on continuing our journey, we passed the house, we heard that the man had died not long after my visit. We noticed that the owner of the house was packing up all his goods in a large canoe which was at the landing, and I was told that he had determined to leave the place, the reason given being that the first night after being interred the dead man commenced firing shots, throwing stones, and battering the canoes in the port to such an extent that there was no remaining in the place!

"Several other incidents which occurred I will leave till my next letter. On a good many occasions I had opportunities of speaking pretty directly to people on the subject of salvation through Christ alone; generally commencing with conversation about the differences between the Roman Catholic and our faith. People here do not scruple to speak out against the abuses which exist in the Church of Rome, but generally one finds that, while they reject certain articles of their own faith as being contrary to common sense, they have but the very faintest ideas as to what constitutes true religion. On more than one or two occasions men have entered into conversation with me on these subjects and gradually I have led them on to the subject of the Mediation of Christ Jesus, showing how per-

fectly suitable He, and only He, is to be our Mediator, and how coming in Him we must be accepted by God, and it has moved me almost to tears while speaking to see by the earnest, eager expression of a man's eye what a desire to know more of these things was roused within his heart. But too often some interruption would occur, by the arrival of more people from on shore, or the remark that the gauge was at 60lb.—a suggestion that it was time to continue our voyage—and one had but to hope and trust that words spoken in faith were not lost but some day would bear fruit unto eternal life.

["I should be glad if you would send us out some ready-made clothes for men and boys. I think a common sort of drill, grey or blue, would be as good a material as any. As we do not give away the clothes without the Indians making some return for them, it would give more satisfaction to the receivers if they were nicely made. The articles sent out in a large box, I think to Mr. Clough, were not quite the thing, being what are known as 'overalls,' and in no case fitted the Indians to whom they were given.

"Also kindly send some garments for women.

"N.B.—All clothes should be made with long sleeves, on account of the piums.*]

"*July 2nd*, 1879.

"I regret very much that I cannot send you more than a few lines in answer to your very kind and sympathetic letter, dated April 28, 1879.

"For the last fourteen days I have been occupied making journeys between this and the 'Pioneer,' which we placed upon the nearest beach in order to be able to paint her thoroughly outside. For the last five days we have been struggling to induce her to take to her native element again, but although, in putting her upon the beach, we placed plenty of rollers under her, she has hitherto resisted all our efforts. A few days since we had as many as seventeen men hauling upon her, but without effect. Since then our two men and ourselves have been occupied making an excavation round her in order that as she would not go to the water, we might bring the water to her. By yesterday evening we had got so far that she lacked but a few inches more water to make her float; and had we continued to work to-day I doubt not that by night she would have been in our port. However, yesterday evening, the 'Andira,' Captain Garepa, passed up, and promised that, on his return, he will tow her off for us. Mr. McCaul has been taking care of the 'Pioneer' ashore, in company with one man and one of the boys. This will explain there being no letter from him. Your messages to Mr. Polak I have duly delivered.

"It was through a mischance that copies of photographs were dispatched to Mr. Carpenter before the Committee. Mr. Polak had given me some, and asked me to enclose them to you, but in the hurry of my unexpected departure I left them behind. I hope that soon we shall be

* Will the members of the Ladies' Working Associations kindly note this.

able to send you photos of whatever places any of us visit, as Mr. McCaul works at photography, and we have now two sets of apparatus, that of the Mission and Mr. Polak's.

"I beg you to thank the gentlemen of the Committee very much, on my behalf, for the consideration they show with regard to my health. I feel glad to know that should I be obliged to return to England for a change, the step will meet with their sanction. Such is not my intention just yet. The malady mentioned in my last letter is rapidly passing away, and I am now, thank God, fast recovering strength, and hope to be able in my next to report myself as being in normal state of health. Since my arrival here I have put myself on the most careful dietary, eschewing coffee, salt meats, pirarucu, and in fact everything that might do harm, and I have found myself much better for it. I have taken but little medicine, as I am persuaded that the cause of the whole evil was unsuitable food (notably pirarucu) and nothing else. What gives me most anxiety is the thought of the apprehension which news of my being out of health must cause in my home; and the disappointment they will feel when they learn that I am not yet about to leave for England. I must now ask you to excuse my closing this without giving you more particulars about our movements, as I have yet another journey to make to the 'Pioneer' to make arrangements for the steamer to tow her off without fear of causing her damage.

"That we shall accomplish this without difficulty I have no doubt.

"Again thanking the Committee for their thoughtfulness on my behalf.

"W. THWAITES DUKE."

Brazil.

SAN PAULO.

OUR readers will be pleased to see the following conclusion of the Rev. G. P. Quick's interesting description of his visit to the hill country adjacent to Rio; and to find that the pastoral visit of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands had left such pleasant reminiscences of spiritual refreshment and comfort.

We earnestly trust that a rich blessing may rest on this community and its chaplain, and that many souls may be aroused, under his devoted ministry, to seek the pearl of great price, in comparison with which the earthly riches fade into insignificance.

"In the afternoon I took the train down to Rio, and as I walked up the

Nova Cintra to Mr. Young's house I was caught in the heaviest storm they have had in Rio for two or three years. The lightning flashed and the thunder rolled magnificently, and in a few minutes the steep road had become a torrent bed.

"One day in the following week I went to the Botanical Gardens by the tram-cars, which in Brazil are called 'bonds.' It is seven or eight miles from the centre of the town. When you have driven through some streets you keep nearly the whole way along the side of the beautiful blue water, with pretty houses and gardens at the right, the Sugarloaf rising abruptly out of Botofogo Bay, and Corcovado ever changing his form as you pass round his base, and the curious castellated Gavid far in front. On entering the garden, a feeling of astonishment comes over you as you look down the grand avenue of palms, and up to the beauteous woods and precipitous rocks of Corcovado, and you begin to wonder whether you are in some fairyland. When I sat down in the shade, between two thick clusters of bamboos, with a delicious breeze rustling all the leaves, and cooling the soft balmy air, there was a lovely picture before me. In the foreground, on a smooth lawn, were some exquisitely-shaped fan-palms shooting out on all sides a hundred of their graceful, drooping leaves, and behind them some fine Madagascar palms, and tamarinds, and mangoes, and bread-fruit trees, and curious delicately-fronded firs; and at the right, behind all these, some of those tall, royal palms, *Oreodoxa regia*, which stand out in bold relief into the deep blue sky eighty or a hundred feet, their pearl-grey stems and regular green crowns forming a fine colonnade of one-third of a mile, and a continuous arch of Corinthian capitals, as if you were looking down the pillars of some grand old temple. Above these the perpendicular rock of Corcovado, one of nature's priests, keeps solemn watch, while from his right shoulder droop those lovely garments of thickly woven forest trees. The scene is hedged in by a continuation to the left of this fine forest which covers the broad buttress of the mountain with various kinds of Brazilian trees, leaving only a few bare spots where the rock is too steep for them to grow, and where the ruddy moss forms a beauteous contrast.

"I must say no more now about the scenery around Rio, or the epithets of beauty will occur too often.

"Yet on the Thursday morning as I watched the glorious sun rise from my window in Mr. Young's house, I could not help wishing that my friends could see those beautiful colours across the bay, and the great rocky Sugarloaf, standing out in precipitous grandeur with its dark purplish-brown bare sides against the sky, and some of the Organ Mountains far off at the left so mellowed by the tender light. As I was looking, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's 'Galicia' came gliding round the rocky sentinel and up the bay, and then I hurried down to go on board to meet our Bishop, who was expected in her from England.

"Two days afterwards I had to return to San Paulo, but it was in ex-

pectation of an early visit from the Bishop; and on the 3rd of June, I had the pleasure of meeting him and Miss Stirling on board the 'Tagus,' at Santos. Happily it was delightful weather, and the bay was looking lovely; and so was the Barra, where we went at Mr. Ellis's kind invitation to spend the evening. The next day, after visiting the few English people at Santos, we took the train to San Paulo, where Miss Stirling became the guest of Mrs. Heyland, and the Bishop gave me the delight of his company in my rooms. We arranged that nearly all the English and Americans should meet the Bishop either at evening gatherings or in the workshops before Sunday. And on that day we listened in the morning and evening to the earnest stirring words in which he set before us some great truths, and exhorted us to follow Christ more closely, and to run more diligently the race set before us. At the close of each sermon he made an appeal for the South American Missionary Society. The two congregations together numbered 168.

"The following day Mr. Speers and I accompanied Bishop and Miss Stirling as far as Mogy, on their return to Rio. It was a great pleasure to us all to have his Lordship among us, and we were only sorry that his visit was so short. I think his presence makes us realize more fully our position as members of the Church, which is Christ's Body, and unites us in heart with other members who are far distant. And for myself, and I am sure for other chaplains also, these visits are bright, cheering, refreshing times, for which we thank the Great Head of the Church, while we pray that He will ever be with our good bishop, strengthening him in all the duties and difficulties of his arduous work, and through him strengthening and reviving all the churches in the diocese. "GEORGE P. QUICK."

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

FROM the Rev. T. Bridges we have received the following interesting tidings describing the opening of the Orphanage at Ushuwia for eighteen children, of which number sixteen have already been admitted. The establishment has been successfully opened under the immediate management of Mr. and Mrs. Whaits, in the presence of a full assembly of gratified natives.

The restored health of the Mission party is a subject for much

thankfulness, and we gratefully acknowledge the kind hand of God in the continued freedom from anxiety and safety of the settlement.

The visit of a sealing vessel has caused a pleasant break in the ordinary routine, and the careful behaviour of the officers and men in dealing with the natives has left a pleasant impression, which we trust may not be effaced by different conduct in future similar visits.

"*Ushuwia, Tierra del Fuego, May 22nd*, 1879.

"Your kind letter of December 20th was received on the 16th instant, together with the bulk of the goods lately sent out in the 'Vicar of Bray.' A small portion was received earlier, as I believe I informed you. I have great pleasure in telling you that all the things are most suitable, and give great satisfaction.

"The Orphanage is now fairly supplied with all needful appliances, and Mr. and Mrs. Whaits tell me they find the goods most suitable and sufficient. They were both consulted when the order was sent home. On eliminating from the goods lists cases and packings, &c., which are not saleable, or do not realize their cost, I find 25 per cent. does not represent the cost of these goods by over 7*l*., I, therefore, have charged them in the price-list at from 25 to 40 per cent. increase on the cost price. I am apprehensive you may be much put to to send us out all the goods we have ordered during the past ten months and meet Mr. Dean's heavy bills. You will perceive our receipts from that house are almost entirely provisions. We have now handed over to Mr. Whaits' charge six months provisions for the Orphanage, reckoning the inmates as eighteen; there are at present but sixteen. I enclose a paper representing the cost of the children for six months, and trust it will meet with your approval.

"Mr. and Mrs. Whaits are earnestly at work in carrying out your wishes in training the children, and in the efficient management of the Home.

"The Orphanage was opened on March 22nd, and since then all has gone on as favourably as we could have expected. As a matter of course the children prove deceitful and naughty in sundry ways, and need constant supervision. The children, also, have been much troubled with tumours and swellings in all parts of the body, but at present they are all in good health. I send you a paper containing their names, ages, former place of residence, names of persons who support, and parents' names.

"The Home was publicly opened in the midst of a large assemblage of natives, to whom a full explanation was given of our connection with the children and their connection with us. Notice was given that no child should be withdrawn without our consent, and also that necessary restraint and constraint should be brought to bear upon the children. Friends of

the children were requested to object to the compact, and withdraw any of the children they chose, but all refused, declaring their complete satisfaction with our management. I told them plainly that they were debtors to the Society, and that, therefore, they should not expect any kind of payment for entrusting the rearing of their orphaned kin to us, for they certainly should not get anything. I showed all how the happiness of the children would depend entirely upon their conduct and character; and that if they proved tractable and good they would be happy and beloved, but if they proved unruly we should be compelled to punish them. To commemorate the occasion, Mr. Whaits gave to such men and women as were specially worthy a good tea, after which addresses were given by the natives, Mr. Whaits, and myself, and, after singing and prayer, the natives went to their several homes.

"Since then Mr. Whaits and I have instructed the children, also Miss Martin and Miss Whaits take the children between them each Sunday afternoon to teach them the principal parts of our Church service, whilst Mr. Whaits conducts Sunday-school in the schoolroom for outsiders.

"Mrs. Whaits shows all diligence in looking after the social and bodily comfort and welfare of her charge, being very attentive to them when sick, and zealously watching over the weaker ones, and forecasting the requirements of all.

"I am gratified with the progress of these children in reading, manners, and other matters, and Mr. Whaits is earnest to find them all the work he can. The boys work in the garden, saw and split up their fuel, and store it, and assist Mr. Whaits in his varied works. We are minded to bring them up to daily habits of industry, order, and thrift, as well as storing their minds with knowledge. Also as regards their food we bear in mind their future, and guard against over-feeding them as regards quality and quantity, and make local sources of supply contribute to their wants. Thus, though no entry of garden produce is entered on the table of estimated expenditure, but only an allowance for help in the garden, yet swedes, milk, and meat will be very important, yea, principal items of their food. We must carefully avoid accustoming them to a dietary course they will be unable to secure in after years, and as the land must yield to the people their chief supplies of food, such food we now aim to utilize for the children. If our vessel could but regularly visit Sandy Point twice a year, so that we could obtain our supplies of Chilian produce, our expenditure would be still further reduced. Since I last wrote to you little work has been done by the natives here for the Society. The sawyers have shown little desire to work and thus earn those things they will urgently need by-and-bye, and which are in the store, as, for instance, boots, clothing, and food. In the winter, when cold and hunger will distress them, under our present circumstances we cannot employ them, having no working sheds, nor materials to work upon, nor a covered sawpit. The reason of their indolence has been partly because they had swedes of their own, partly because

they had work of their own to do in connection with their own dwellings and crops, but chiefly their disinclination to regular daily labour, the baneful result of their early state of home anarchy and listlessness. Even now the parents allow their children, boys and girls alike, to idle their time day after day, and make no effort to profitably and regularly employ them.

The sawyers cut say two hundred boards in a space of ten weeks, and the other work done has been the gathering in of the garden produce, swedes and potatoes, and procuring supplies of winter fuel. And now I must write about the natives' cottages. You know we have no stone fit for building walls or chimneys here at Tushcapalan, and though there is a bed of suitable rock for this purpose a mile away, which can only be brought over by boat or flat, this we find expensive work. The stone is very hard and heavy, breaks very unevenly, has first to be quarried, shipped, towed, landed, and finally carted to place of building.

"Now, Mr. Whaits seeing the low price of the excellent stove sent for the orphanage, proposes that, instead of building chimneys to the cottages, we put in each of them a similar stove to that mentioned above, only in order to lessen expense, No. 7 in place of No. 8 Enchantress cooking stove, and with fewer cooking utensils, say for each stove one iron kettle and iron pot. If we have stoves for these cottages the erection of them will be made easier, cheaper, and much more expeditious. We need then no stone from a distance, as the stone on the place will serve very well for foundations for a wooden house. Though I was at first startled at the proposal to put in each cottage a stove, and thus dispense with chimneys, I now heartily propose it as decidedly the best thing to do. The value of the cottages will be doubled to the occupier ; his fuel, here only to be had from a distance, and all brought across water, will be economized, and the cost of the stove is very trifling compared with its excellent service. Then, also, these cottages will be rented till their cost has been defrayed. On the other hand, I see objections. There will be risks, the stoves may be spoilt through carelessness, there will be a call for stove bricks, piping, and replacements of broken bars, &c. Notwithstanding these difficulties, I decidedly think it best for them to have the stoves. That which answers best is cheapest, although it appear to cost more.

"I see from the invoice that No. 8 Enchantress cooking-stove, with extra set of bricks, cooking utensils, 20ft. pipe and four elbows cost 6*l*. 12*s*. 9*d*. If you think good of this proposal suppose you send three No. 7 stoves, with six lengths of piping, no elbows, and one iron pot and kettle, and one set of spare bricks for each.

"Since I last wrote there have been no quarrels of importance among the natives, and the general health has been good. On Good Friday we had a special service, and on Easter Sunday, in the midst of a large company of natives, I baptized such of the orphan children as were not before baptized.

"A short time since a sealing vessel called the 'Golden West,' of New London, came in here from the south and distributed freely among the natives a great number of seal carcasses and large quantities of blubber. Many natives offered them swedes in exchange for the blubber, which were gladly accepted. The officers of the 'Golden West,' taught by past experience, were diligent in keeping their men in order, and were very kind, so that their visit gave us unmingled pleasure. The captain purchased half a ton of swedes.

"Somewhile ago I told you about Eemyooïa, who had been some two seasons back engaged by a party of sealers, with whom he lived and worked happily for some months on the Diego Ramirez islets. Since then Meenataga, a relative of his, was similarly engaged, and we heard from himself he was satisfied with their treatment. The former the sealers nicknamed 'James Smith,' after their officer, and the latter 'Billy Perhaps,' because of his frequent utterance of this word, for he knows much English. To help the latter the sealers gave him one of their whale-boats, which was in good order. The natives here heard that the sealers wanted to take two men from here, and many applied to me to be sent, so I sent, or rather assented to, two single young men, relatives, both from the south coast of Hoste Island, even the above James Smith and Hacamanagoo. These will spend the winter with a party of the sealers on the Diego Ramirez islets, and will receive a supply of such clothes as the rest have, and, on being landed either in their own country or here, are to receive a supply of bread and clothing. The 'Golden West' will probably call here in November next.

"Another vessel passed southward through the Murray Narrows, bound for the wreck of the 'Hazeldine.' The schooner anchored somewhere in the Murray Narrows, and some of our natives were received on board, and one of them brought me a letter from the captain, leading us to expect him to call here on his return to Sandy Point. We have now no expectation of seeing them, as much time has since passed. The writer of the letter was the captain of the 'Hazeldine,' and had his wife with him when they were going about in boats from place to place.

"Mr. Lawrence has returned much benefited in health and spirits by his visit to the Falklands.

"On the 23rd ult. our family was added to by the arrival of our fifth child and second daughter, and I am very thankful to say that both mother and daugher are, through the goodness of our God and Father, doing well. As regards my own health, I have been very much better the last two and a-half months than for a long time, and hope this improvement will continue.

"We were all greatly grieved and startled to hear of the sudden death of our highly esteemed friend Mr. Longman, and feel truly sorry for her whom he has left to mourn his loss. For him we rejoice; he has gained unspeakably. For ourselves we grieve, for we have lost a valued friend.

"I am sorry to be obliged to tell you that John Marsh Lisania, by continued neglect of the means of grace, and by taking to himself a second wife has obliged me to discontinue his services as referee and consultee in my study and writing of Yahgan, so that my work has most unfortunately been again delayed, for there is no one so able as he to satisfy me as regards the meaning and construction of words and sentences. In this matter I felt I must interfere, so at one of our morning meetings I spoke to the people, and directed the girl to leave John and return to her uncle, who promised to care for her. This she did at once, and I feel sure the match is for ever broken off.

"The provisions now on hand are abundant for the next six months so I send for nothing material to Stanley for some time. Through the winter very little employment can be given, and I trust that when workable weather comes we shall find the natives ready to do something substantial. Though the orphanage is opened it is by no means in a finished state. The two bedrooms are but temporarily floored, with wash-board, the passage has still to be lined, and the porches and other additions have still to be floored, lined, and ceiled, and the workshop has still to be erected. These works have been at a standstill for want of materials to go on with them. The snow is now thick on the ground, and the grass is all covered, and the formation of frost on the snow is something wonderful, it is so very plentiful and beautiful. The weather at present is delightfully fine. In the list of supporters of children you will find a Miss Jeanette Simpson. She some years since wrote a letter to our Bishop stating her desire to support a native child. His Lordship handed me the letter to keep awhile, and directed me to answer it and choose for her a child. This I did at once, but have heard nothing since. By applying to his Lordship I doubt not you may obtain any information you may desire about her.

"The clothing and other things sent by divers kind friends have been most gratefully received by us. Will you kindly, and through the Magazine, return our warm thanks to 'Two Ladies of Belfast,' 'S. F.,' 'York,' and 'S. D.' To the rest of the kind donors I will write privately.

"Nothing has transpired to cause us a moment's anxiety on the score of safety, and trusting in the promises and love of our God we labour on in hope.

"THOMAS BRIDGES."

PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE ORPHAN CHILDREN RECEIVED INTO THE MISSION HOUSE AT USHUWIA,

On and shortly after March 22nd, 1879.

Child's native name.	Child's Christian name.	Age of child.	Father's country.	Names of father and mother of children.	Names of supporters.
a. Ooshpakīyōatanjiz ...	Nathaniel	14	Ooshwúshamúra	Oofcitouwun and Wuracrlooceepa	South American Missionary Society
a. Mulapamahgoonjiz ...	John Askwith Machlin	13	Aselīahgoo	Foóshovīan and Ooshwushamurowlooceepa	Mr. John Stretton
a. Pucananlacitanjiz ...	Willie Beckenham.....	12	Yáhga.....	Coofyinaganjiz and Loocoīliceepa	Beckenham Association
a. Cahnasinik	Parry Williams	10	Yúndagia	Ahleénatau and Māamusceepan	Miss Williams, Dover
b. Picashiahlanjiz.....	Wallace Cummins Lee	10	Dóuiouīa.....	Garattouwan and Ahrooīliceepa	Miss Couty
a. Cooshaipunjiz	James Button Sulivan	9	Yahga.....	Coofyinaganjiz and Loocoīliceepa	Admiral Sir J. B. Sulivan
a. Shouwacicinjiz	Robert Whaits	9	Wokimoon	Aroopawīan and Ooshwushamurowlooceepa	Miss Jeanette Simpson
b. Tispinjiz	Michael Winton.....	8	Ushuwia	Meccungazi and Huwoorcahgahwilis	Rev. J. W. Marsh, Winchester
a. Wilooshwahwilis	Orplin Loftus	15	Lupatía	Ucunasapian and Siscinmiammeirceepan ...	Miss Couty
a. Wuhyasimowloucrepa	Ann Maria Lee	12	Wokimoon	Chelīmutagunan and Liwīliceepa	Miss Couty
b. Cutunooshwian.....	Julia Hansen	10	Yahga'.....	Hahnyooeetan and Amanowlooceepan	Mr. and Mrs. Hansen, F. J.
b. Hawucuchin	Susan Townsend,, ...	9	Shookīahgoo ...	Caligashanīacan and Shicumjizceepan	Miss S. E. Townsend
a. Tushcapalahurlis	Fanny	8	Ushuwia	Wópanúnacan and Ucuciliceepa	South American Missionary Society
b. Sebisanlacihrhwilis ...	Louisa	10	Yúndagia	Tecāatel and Yecatellaceepa	South American Missionary Society
b. Dalmacussi	Charlotte	7	Yúndagia	Ouachiktelowloom and Oopooshamacahwilis	South American Missionary Society
a. Ushiamabiliceepa ...	Lizzie	6	Ushuwia	Wopanunacan and Ucuciliceepa	South American Missionary Society

Those with the letter *a* against their names are complete orphans, but those with *b* before them have mothers but no fathers.

The age is computed from March 22nd, 1879.

Farewell Meeting with Rev. G. B. Gordon.

ON August 28th, at the invitation of the Committee, a few friends of the Society assembled at the Office for the purpose of commending the Rev. G. B. Gordon and his work to the gracious care and guidance of God.

Mr. Gordon was about to sail, on September 3, for Valparaiso, by the "Galicia," on his way to Santiago, the capital of Chili, to which place the Committee have appointed him Chaplain, with the view of his also supplying the needs of adjacent districts.

The Rev. W. Windle, Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, took the chair, and the Rev. J. W. Marshall, Vicar of St. John's, Blackheath, gave the parting address.

After singing the hymn commencing—

"Speed Thy servants, Saviour, speed them."

The Chairman offered prayer and read a suitable portion of Scripture from the Gospel of St. Luke, ch. xxiv. vv, 36 to end. The Secretary then read selections from the letter of instructions to Mr. Gordon; and Mr. Marshall proceeded to give the address to the following effect:—

"Our gathering to-day will have readily suggested to many minds the meeting at Antioch (Acts xiii.), when to the assembled disciples the Holy Ghost said, 'Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them,' not that we arrogate to ourselves as a Committee, any special or extraordinary guiding of the Holy Ghost, nor is it that you, dear brother, feel that you can in any way emulate these eminent apostles of the Lord Jesus Christ, but it is that we in our little Society are conscious that we are seeking in a humble way to carry out as far as altered circumstances will allow of it in the same way, the same work which was inaugurated in that first dismissal of missionaries for foreign service.

"From that day the noble band of volunteers who form the vanguard of Christ's army has never lacked recruits. Antioch, Jerusalem, Germany, Sweden, Holland, England, and America, have sent forth men who, moved by the Spirit and upheld through dangers and difficulties, have proclaimed the Gospel of the grace of God, often sealing their message with their blood but ever experiencing the promise faithful, 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.'

"We, in all humility, to-day, feel that we are following the bidding of the Holy Ghost in thus sending you forth with Christian hope and in a spirit of prayer.

"Days of miracles and direct divine communications have passed, but guidance is still granted when sought. The Committee have done this—you have done this; so we unhesitatingly believe that the Holy Ghost bids us to-day to separate you for the work whereunto He hath called you.

"I would on this occasion, as the mouthpiece of the Committee, ask you to receive a few words on this work and this call.

"First, the work is a noble one, and as is generally the case with all noble works, it is a difficult one. It is a noble one in every aspect of it. We might dwell on the honour of being permitted to preach the Gospel at all,—the being permitted to act as an ambassador for Christ, to proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ,—to carry the message of salvation to dying souls. But the nobility is increased in proportion to the self-denial of the messenger and the exaltation of the honour of Him who sends the message,—the forgetfulness of self, and the lifting up of Christ. We at home may be compared to the stayers by the stuff who have their duties, and important duties, to perform, and so share in the glorious results of the war:—you, to the warrior, whose call is to engage with the more honour the enemy to the front. Noble, again, because of the noble line of predecessors in this special work. Captain Allen Gardiner, forty years ago, entered Chili as the pioneer of the work which now embraces several bases of operation on the coasts of South America—his brave party were followed by Mr. Despard and our present Bishop, and others who have cheerfully gone forth in obedience to the heavenly call. Some of these founders of the Mission have laid down their lives in sowing the seed, the results of which we are now dealing with; while others continue to labour on in patience, and hope, as in the case of your predecessor at Santiago, Mr. Quick, who still serves on the opposite coast.

"Noble in its difficulties also. The same enemies to fight now as those encountered by Captain Gardiner. Romanism will still doubtless furnish her Friar Manuels who, with determined efforts, endeavour to check the progress of the Gospel, and to guard the heathen from receiving its glorious light. Heathenism and indifferentism will still be found opposing the resistance of ignorance and apathy; but as in the earlier days of the Mission, so now the secret of success will be found in your quiet waiting upon God, in an unflinching adherence to the truth as it is in Jesus, and a steady upholding of the pure doctrines of our Reformed Church. Thus prayerfully, and patiently, and continually waiting upon God, and drawing your strength, wisdom, and courage from Him, victory will at last crown your efforts. Never yet has Romanism been able to stand against an open Bible, and our Bible depôt will be your magazine of spiritual weapons, from which you may expect great results.

"Secondly, the Call—herein lies your strength, 'Whereunto I have called them'—and so they sailed forth in full reliance on the strength that came with the call. And so you, dear brother, shall feel that as the rolling seas carry you to the post to which you are called, the waves of God's love shall bear up your soul with a yet mightier power, and give you courage and strength for your work.

"The precious metals which exist in Chili may serve to remind you of the exceeding value of the precious souls to whom you are called to declare the counsel of God. As God's presence was with Moses, may it be with you, and may you experience the blessedness of the words, 'My grace is *sufficient for thee.*'

"As we point to your call like that which Barnabas and Saul received, and exhort you to gather strength from it, so would we also exhort you to take these missionary apostles as your example. The Holy Ghost discovered gifts in them, and gave them gifts, 'to profit withal.' Day by day must you gather the spiritual manna, and repair to the smitten Rock for the Living water. Again, you must arm yourself with the same weapon these apostles carried, and you will doubtless realise with David, in his appreciation of his tried blade, that there is none like it; while your own soul personally experiences repentance towards God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ.

"Also you must cultivate Christian fellowship;—with your people, 'not as lords over God's heritage, but as ensamples to the flock;' with your fellow-workers esteeming them highly in the Lord, and with wisdom using the material at hand for forwarding the cause of truth;—with your Bishop as one whose spiritual counsel and experienced knowledge of the work will be of the greatest value to you.

"From all these you will learn much that will help you, and your own soul will be invigorated by such communion.

"And now, dear brother, it remains but that we again commend you to God and to the power of His grace, that He may preserve you in all danger, and carry you through all difficulties, and give you many souls to your ministry. We shall follow your voyage with our earnest prayers, and learn the news of your safe arrival with gratification. Be sure that we shall always receive your letters with deep interest, and seek to put a Christian construction on all your actions.

"Be loyal, we ask you, to the Society; be loyal to your Church; be loyal to your Bishop; be loyal to all these, because you are above all loyal to your Lord, Jesus, whose banner of peace and love and joy you go forth to bear to that distant land of South America."

Mr. Gordon briefly and feelingly replied, to the effect that he much appreciated the prayerful sympathy and Christian counsel he had met with, and that feeling assured that he was called by the Holy Spirit to the work he was entering upon, he craved the earnest and constant prayers of those who remained at home, so that he might be strengthened and sustained in the distant sphere to which he was about to depart.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. J. B. Kane, and the meeting was concluded by singing the doxology and pronouncing the Benediction.

Gleanings.

"Thou wilt show me the path of life: in thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore.—PSALM XVI. 2.

"*In thy presence,*" &c. To the blessed soul resting in Abraham's bosom, there shall be given an immortal, impassible, resplendent, perfect, and glorious body. Oh, what a happy meeting will this be, what a sweet greeting between the soul and the body, the nearest and dearest acquaintance that ever were! What a welcome will that soul give to her beloved body! Blessed be thou (will she say) for thou hast aided me to the glory I have enjoyed since I parted with thee; blessed art thou that sufferedst thyself to be mortified, giving "thy members as weapons of righteousness unto God," Rom. vi. 13. Cheer up thyself, for now the time of rest is come. Thou wast sown and buried in the dust of earth with ignominy, but now raised in glory; sown in weakness, but raised in power; sown a natural body, but raised a spiritual body; sown in corruption, but raised in incorruption, 1 Cor. xv. 43. O my dear companion and familiar, we took sweet counsel together, we two have walked together as friends in God's house (Psalm. iv. 14), for when I prayed inwardly, thou didst attend my devotions with bowed knees and lifted-up hands outwardly. We too have fellow labourers in the works of the Lord, we too have suffered together, and now we two shall ever reign together; I will enter again into thee, and so both of us together will enter into our Master's joy, where we shall have *pleasures at His right hand for evermore.* The saints, entered as it were into the chamber of God's presence, shall have joy to their ears in hearing their own commendating and praise, "Well done good and faithful servant" ((Matt. xxv. 21); and in hearing the divine language of heavenly Canaan; for our bodies shall be *vera et viva,* perfect like Christ's glorious body, who did both hear other and speak Himself after His resurrection, as it is apparent in the Gospel's history. * * * If the mellifluous speech of Origen, the silver trumpet of Hilary, the golden mouth of Chrysostom, bewitched, as it were, their auditory with exceeding great delight; if the gracious eloquence of heathen orators, whose tongues were never touched with a coal from God's altar, could steal away the hearts of their hearers, and carry them up and down whither they would, what a "*fulness of joy*" will it be to hear not only the sanctified, but also the glorified tongues of saints and angels in the Kingdom of Glory? * * * "And every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saying, Blessing, and honour, and glory, and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever" (Rev. iv. 8; v. 13). If the voices of mortal men, and the sound of cornet, trumpet, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and other well-tuned instruments of music, passing through our dull ears in this world be so powerful that all our affections are diversly transported according to the divers kinds of harmony, then how shall we be ravished in God's presence when we shall hear heavenly airs with heavenly ears!—JOHN BOYS.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

IN September we desired the prayers of our readers for the tours being organized in Ireland, and we cannot but feel that those prayers have been answered. While the weather has not been as propitious as in some former years, the meetings have in few cases suffered; and the warm welcome extended to our deputations has never been more freely accorded or more gratefully accepted. One deputation writes, "Such a time of refreshing I have had! certainly the Lord has been most gracious and given much prosperity and blessing." It is premature to speak of results as a whole, but in the west we note that four important places are in excess of last year in the amount collected. Mr. Kane, too, writes of an increase in several places visited in county Cork. The counties of Antrim and Down are the part of Ireland where we fear we shall come short this year. The absence in Virginia of our devoted Hon. Secretary the Rev. G. R. Wynne, of Holywood, accounts for several places declining meetings. No urgent letters from head-quarters can make up for a lack of local influence such as Mr. Wynne, when at home, exercises on our behalf. We are thankful, however, that Mr. Pringle has obtained for the first time the pulpits of Ballymoney Church and St. George's, Belfast. Mr. Mills, though taking his holiday, has given us some valuable assistance in counties Limerick and Cork. Of Mr. Welby's tour in Derry, Donegal, &c., we hope to speak in our next, when we shall also be able to report the results of Mr. Hayes' tour in Waterford and Tipperary. Scotland has been visited as usual, sermons being preached at Crieff, Cupar, and Glasgow, and Meetings held at Peebles, Moffat, and Ardrossan. With a donation kindly given by a friend in default of a Meeting at St. Andrew's, the collections amounted to nearly 70*l.* The work in England has been somewhat in abeyance, owing partly to the absence of deputations, partly to the lack of openings. Sermons have been, however, preached in Holy Trinity and St. Anne's, Nottingham; Christ Church, Beckenham; St. Peter's, Norbiton; and St. Stephen's, Walbrook. We were gratified at receiving 20*l.* as the result of a "sale of work," by our old friends the Rev. H. S. and Mrs. Humphreys. The Almanack for 1880 is in the press and can be sent to any applicants in the course of a few days. As usual there will be a special issue for the "Irish Branch."

H. S. A.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects suggested for prayer on Monday, 6th inst.:—

I. For a safe passage for Bishop Stirling now on his way to the Southern Stations; and for a special blessing on this branch of the Missions.

II. For a special blessing on Mr. Gordon's labours about to commence in Chili, and for a safe journey thither.

III. For an increased spirit of devotion to the Lord in those privileged to be engaged in the Mission work both at home and abroad, with thanksgiving for blessing and guidance hitherto experienced.



TRAVELLING IN EQUATORIAL SOUTH AMERICA—A STUMBLE OVER A ROOT.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the Bishop of the Falkland Islands (*Aug.* 23 and *Sept.* 3); Revs. F. N. Lett (*Aug.* 25 and *Sept.* 6, 16); T. Bridges (*Aug.* 2, 18, and *Sept.* 1, 6); W. H. Lloyd (*Aug.* 27); G. B. Gordon (*Sept.* 23). Messrs. J. S. Robertson (*Aug.* 14 and *Sept.* 2); H. Burleigh (*Aug.* 14); R. Whaits (*Aug.* 4); Captain Willis (*Sept.* 7).

BUSINESS.

THE usual Monthly Meeting of the Committee was held on the 14th ult., and was adjourned to the 28th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) be held on the 14th inst.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 9th and 28th ult. The Legacy of 3,000*l.* bequeathed by the late J. J. Rowe, Esq., of Liverpool, was reported as paid.

The total amount received during the month of September was 371*l.* 19*s.*

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 6th and 20th inst.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ACCOUNTS from Mr. Lloyd on the west coast show that the Bible Depôt at Santiago is beginning to be visited, and that its stock has been replenished from the sister depôt at Valparaiso with a judicious selection of the best books published in Madrid in Spanish, amongst which are enumerated a very excellent

Bible of good size, with references—a family or church Bible—admirably got up; also, "Pilgrim's Progress," bound volume of "El Cristiano," "Life of Martin Luther," "Biblical Dictionary," Hobart Seymour's "Evenings with the Romanists," and "Peep of Day."

An English merchant, well acquainted with Santiago and much interested in the advance of true religion there, had, in conversation with Mr. Lloyd, spoken hopefully of the prospects of the depôt, and the British and Foreign Bible Society has undertaken, as formerly, to keep it stocked with the Holy Scriptures.

The arrival of the Rev. G. B. Gordon will be later than our friends hoped for at Santiago, but we are glad to think of him as having reached Rio safely, and supply further on an account of his voyage as far as Lisbon.

We learn that the Editor of the *Chilian Times*, which has a good circulation on the west coast, has printed almost *in extenso* the paper which appeared in the Magazine of April, 1878, entitled "A Glimpse into Chilian Affairs," which will, we doubt not, have a beneficial and enlightening effect.

News of the total loss of the P.S.N.C. steamer "Illimani," on the Island of Mocha, about 500 miles south of Valparaiso, had just reached the latter place; passengers, crew, and mails being saved.

From Mr. F. H. Peters, H.M. Vice-consul at Chañaral, we are glad to hear that Mr. Robertson's services are appreciated, and under date of August 14th, we learn from the latter that, after a stay of three months at Pan de Azucar, they have ventured back to residence at Chañaral, where it is hoped to carry on the services more regularly than has been permitted in the disturbed state consequent on the war with Peru.

The captains of two English ships in the bay, Captain Watt of the "Glentilt," and Captain Foley of the "Sarah Anderson," have evidenced their appreciation of the effort to supply stated religious services by making collections on board amounting to 54 dols. May the "Living and Seeing One" give efficacy to this stream in the desert of Atacama!

The long-dreaded visit by the "Huascar" had taken place

with some resulting damage, but as she has since been captured by the Chilians, our friends' minds will be more at ease.

Through the influence of friends of the Society at Lota the Juvenile Association there has again shown a warm interest in the spread of the Gospel, by subscribing 42 dols. towards the work in Tierra-del-Fuégo.

We are much interested to hear from Mr. Bridges that he has met our late Secretary, Capt. Stephens, at Sandy Point. The "Allen Gardiner" happened to be there at the same time as H.M.S. "Thetis," on her way to the Pacific Station. The fact of Mr. Bridges preaching on board the "Thetis" is an interesting one. It will help to keep up the interest of the Royal Navy in this Mission, which must ever retain a hold on hearts beating in response to the untiring zeal and fortitude of Captain Gardiner, the gallant Christian officer whose death, unseen by earthly friend, but precious in the eyes of the Lord, is so intimately associated with the foundation of the native Christian Church now existing in Tierra del Fuégo.

Affairs at Ushuwia are going on satisfactorily, and twenty waifs are gathered under the fostering roof of the Orphanage. We venture to remind our friends that several of these are available for adoption.

We are glad to hear of the safe arrival of Miss Gilbert at Stanley, after a rather rough voyage, and that her union with Mr. Burleigh has been happily accomplished. They were, by the last accounts, anxiously awaiting an opportunity to return to the scene of their work at Keppel Island, and looking forward hopefully to work jointly amongst the interesting people who, by the grace of God, are being raised from barbarism and degradation to the knowledge of Christ.

The Bishop will now soon visit the south. His Lordship, on getting to the River Plate, made extensive visitations in the neighbourhoods of Rosario, Frayle Muerto, and Cordoba, and up the Parana to the Alexandra Colony. Mr. Shimield's scattered pastorate up the Uruguay to Salto was to be traversed during the last fortnight of September, and then his Lordship was intending to sail for the Straits—a little later than we expected by former accounts.

Descriptions of the services connected with the consecration of St. Bartholomew's Church, Rosario, and the dedication of St. Andrew's, at the Alexandra Colony, will be found further on. We are indebted to the *Buenos Ayres Herald* for a full account of some of these proceedings, and it is encouraging to find that the efforts of the Society to meet the spiritual needs of these communities are so heartily responded to. Let us join in earnest supplication that the Holy Spirit may continue to bless and direct the work in this important district, and bring to the feet of Jesus many wanderers at present unconstrained by His love, and caring not for the living waters.

From Mr. McCaul, under date July 30th, we have a short letter, and are glad to note that the children at the Mission Station of San Pedro, Purus, were all well, as we infer the whole party were, in the absence of contrary information.

As the year is drawing to a close, we take the opportunity of calling the attention of our friends who so kindly undertake the duties of Honorary Secretaries and Collectors, to the necessity of making their returns, if possible, not later than December 31st; as by so doing the auditing of accounts will be considerably facilitated, and the Annual Report issued earlier than has hitherto been practicable.

E. P.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

WE learn by the following letter from Mr. Bridges that he had gone to Sandy Point, the Chilian settlement in the Straits of Magellan, to obtain medical advice for Mrs. Bridges, who accompanied him. The Mission yawl was under orders to attend the Bishop there on his Lordship's expected arrival, and thus a favourable opportunity occurred for the trip, which we are glad to hear has resulted favourably to the invalid.

During the passage westward, threading the mazes of the Fuegian channels, the voyagers were enabled to hold friendly

intercourse with a party of natives at Port Thom; and having passed some little time at Sandy Point, and laid in provisions for the station, they were about to make sail back on October 8th.

We thank God and take courage on hearing the hopeful accounts of the progress of the Gospel at Ushuwia, and look forward to great results from the present education of the young, and from the printing of the Word of God in the native tongue, which we may expect when Mr. Bridges has completed the dictionary and grammar he is engaged in constructing.

"*On board the 'Allen Gardiner,' Hope Harbour, Clarence Island, Tierra del Fuego, Aug.* 18, 1879.

"On the 5th instant the 'Allen Gardiner' left Ushuwia by the western route for Sandy Point. On July 30th she arrived at Ushuwia from the Falklands. Some time before her arrival my dear wife had become convinced of the necessity of getting medical advice. Reluctantly, I became convinced it was my duty to take her either to Stanley or Sandy Point, for I sorely regret the interruption this step causes in the prosecution of the great work now in hand, even the arrangement in the form of a grammar and dictionary of the native language, which I have been following with all possible diligence. I felt it my duty to accompany my wife; first, because of the seriousness of her illness; secondly, because of the tender age of little Bertha; and thirdly, but quite subordinately, the benefit my own health may obtain from Dr. Fenton's treatment. Circumstances also made the step easy to take. The 'Allen Gardiner' came to Ushuwia on her way to Sandy Point, to which place the Bishop had, by letter, directed Captain Willis to go, to be in readiness to meet him from the 18th Aug., himself expecting to arrive there on the 22nd. We, therefore, came here, where we shall be able to stay six weeks, and thus give Dr. Fenton a chance to ascertain what is the matter with us, and to direct us accordingly. My companions at Ushuwia were convinced of the necessity of the step, and I should have grieved them if I had not taken it.

"I have the great happiness to be able to assure you that all the natives at Ushuwia were in a most contented and hopeful state, and truly desirous of living as Christians should; they were at peace among themselves, and the work of the station, as regards the Orphan Home and the school, was going on regularly and prosperously. The health of brothers Lawrence and Whaits was fairly good, but that of Mrs. Whaits was indifferent, but she would not be prevailed upon to come. . . . . Now, though away from Ushuwia, I shall, during the waiting time at Sandy Point, be able to go on with the dictionary, and for this purpose have brought John, my referee, to make sure of what I put down. He is also in need of medical treatment, as he is often invalided by a chest complaint. We have also brought Mary, our eldest daughter, with us, and left the three dear boys

under the care of their aunt. Our passage has been long, owing to head winds and calms. We hope to be at Sandy Point to-morrow. We have been every night at anchor save two, but have only seen Indians twice; the last we saw were at Port Thom, and with these we had some pleasant intercourse.

"They comprised a fine young man and his young wife, their two young children, and the mother of the young man's mother, still a hearty person, and a young unmarried man from Stewart Island. The latter, though he knew Yahgan, was evidently better acquainted with the Alaculoof language, which alone the rest of the party knew. The canoe was in a most dilapidated state, and the paddles were of the roughest and meanest description. The natives were well covered over with ample otter mantles. They had no sealskins. We reached Port Thom, a grand, lonely place, after sunset, and about 11 p.m. were surprised to hear that a light was seen in the offing close by. Our captain forthwith showed a light, when the light in the canoe was immediately put out, as though the people were afraid. The following morning a canoe was seen to put out into the open water, evidently to ascertain whether we were still in the harbour. Having ascertained this, the canoe put back again, and in an hour we perceived it coming round the nearest point towards us. We called out in Yahgan encouraging words, and were much pleased when we found that one of them was a Yahgan, one of the party we met at Stewart Island eighteen months ago. I was very glad, through the kindness of Mr. Natt and Mrs. Felton, of Stanley, to supply these people with warm and most acceptable gifts of clothing. The two young men came on board, and our four natives from Ushuwia sat with them in the hold, where I joined them. We learned from them that there were many natives in the neighbourhood of Barbara Channel. On inquiring about this person and that person, I was grieved to find so many had met with their death through violence. These people wanted pipes and tobacco, and seemed to know more English than Spanish, and knew Sandy Point by its English name perfectly. The captain handed them some swedes, and they had many gifts from one and another.

"And now I must tell you of some of the events of our life at Ushuwia this winter. The winter, though not specially severe, has been long and very trying. Snow has very frequently and plentifully fallen, and the natives have suffered much from hunger. Their privations have been very trying to us all, but as their distress is the result of their past indolence I told them we did not think it right to relieve their necessities unless when they were specially pressing. From time to time I asked them what they had eaten during the day, and oftentimes found many of them had really had nothing to eat. Twice during the winter a little beef was cut off from what was hung up, and much displeasure was expressed against the unknown thief. The people have manfully bestirred themselves in hunting guanaco, but with very poor success. Owing to there being no

materials in the shape of boards and framing to work upon under roof no work has been done and paid for, save such as must be done in bedding down the calves, and driving in and milking the cows. Privately we have engaged much labour out of sheer pity in getting firewood sawn up, though we all had a good supply. On two several occasions we were all much exercised by the necessity of giving reproof for malicious speaking of a knot of natives against one and another. The aggrieved persons on these occasions after morning prayers, having first asked permission, rose and stated their causes of complaint against this one and that one, and the accused and guilty persons were at the time very much excited at being thus publicly accused of unworthy conduct before all the people of the place. These were good opportunities of proving to the people the hatefulness of sin, and the blessedness of living in the fear of God and in a spirit of love and truth towards all men. I have the happiness to know that though I wounded many by my reproofs and counsels, some were grateful, and the wounds inflicted by a friend have long been closed, and a spirit of greater humility and love has resulted. The attendances at our meetings for religious worship first thing every day have been very encouraging, and the fixed attention to blessed truths oft-told and no longer *new* bespeaks a sense of their supreme importance. Mr. Laurence is doing his best to get the children on in their lessons, and meets them twice daily in the school, two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon. One morning when I went across I was much pleased and encouraged by what I saw. The children, divided into three classes, were all engaged, some writing copies, others writing words of their own language, and spelling them themselves; others were reading from the black board. There were four teachers all diligently occupied, and the order was truly good."

(To be continued.)

The following, though addressed to the Secretary, is of general interest:—

"*Sandy Point, September* 1*st*, 1879.

"I have heard of you with much joy and thankfulness from Captain Stephens, of H.B.M.'s ship 'Thetis,' which dropped anchor here on Friday last. During the three days of his stay here I was much with him, which was a very great treat indeed. . . . Yesterday, by his and the Chaplain's invitation, I preached on board the 'Thetis' to a large audience, consisting of the ship's company and visitors from the shipping and the shore. After service a collection was made of 3*l*., which has since been increased by 12*s*. 6*d*. In the afternoon I gave an account of the Mission and the

natives, which appeared to interest both officers and men. The 'Thetis' left early this morning, and in confident hope we pray for the blessing of the Lord upon her captain, and all with him.

"What we have heard from Captain Stephens of the difficult duties of Secretary, has created within us a more lively sympathy towards you and your work. In it may you richly enjoy the Divine help and blessing. Captain Stephens let us have the June number of our Magazine, which is very interesting. Mr. Gahan's speech at the Annual Meeting was specially good, as also Bishop Stirling's. I trust to write to you soon from Ushuwia, whither we are about to return. I should have told you also that Captain Stephens kindly inquired after the state of the Station, and after Messrs. Laurence and Whaits, and sent some of his men to do sundry repairs in the yawl, which could not well be otherwise done.

"Our natives went twice on board the 'Thetis,' and were shown over the vessel. They were also all present at the service yesterday morning.

"THOS. BRIDGES."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

OUR intelligence from Rosario enables us to realise the steady growth of the congregation there, the communicants of which now number as many as the whole assembly in the early days of the ministry of the late lamented Rev. W. T. Coombe, the results of whose indefatigable labours we gladly recognise in the account given below by his successor, the Rev. F. N. Lett, our present esteemed Chaplain. The visitation made by the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, and the consecration of the church of St. Bartholomew, at Rosario, as related in the letters of August 14th and 25th, are events which will long be remembered by our brethren there.

"*Rosario, Argentine Republic, July* 14, 1879.

"During the past month our parochial work has gone on pleasantly. There have been four baptisms, one marriage, and two funerals; five of these services having been administered in Spanish. Congregations have

been large and attentive, and several candidates have offered themselves for preparation for confirmation.

"As an encouragement to our Sunday-school children, we held a Festival in the schoolroom on June 13th. Tea and cakes (made and given in abundance by the families of the church), oranges and sweets, magic lantern, music, and children's games, afforded delight to about seventy children, and a good many of their grown-up friends and relatives. A Festival like this affords a pleasant means of reunion and social intercourse; it enlivens the monotony of life in the winter season, and encourages the children to more diligent attendance.

"On Sunday, June 15th, my wife began a Spanish class in the Sunday-school. On the next Sunday she had fourteen members in it, chiefly children of Germans, who cannot speak English.

"On Sunday, June 29th, I counted in the Sunday-school sixty-nine children and eight teachers.

"The Bishop arrived here the day before yesterday. He will, as I take for granted, report to you on this place.

"Yesterday, July 13th, we had morning service at 11, with a large congregation. I read prayers, and the Bishop preached from St. John xxi. 3, and celebrated Holy Communion with twenty-three communicants (which was about the number of Mr. Coombe's entire congregation eleven years ago).

"At half-past 2 p.m., there was held the Monthly Children's Service. About seventy children were present, a number that gratified the Bishop. I catechised and instructed in Acts i., ii., and iii., and the Bishop gave a short address.

"At 7 p.m. we had a congregation of seventy. His Lordship read prayers, and I preached on St. Matthew v. 9—12.

"We are very much pleased to have a visitation from the Bishop. It will cheer us all, and give a fresh impulse to Church life and work.

"To-day I have been occupied in visiting among our Church members with his Lordship, who will proceed to Cordoba on Thursday."

"*August 14th*, 1879.

"In my last letter I mentioned the arrival of our Bishop. Since then my time has been chiefly taken up with the business associated with his Lordship's visitation.

"There have been six baptisms and two marriages in July.

"The Bishop was with us on Sunday the 13th, and preached in the morning.

"On July 22nd, a formal Act of Incorporation was adopted at a General Meeting. I shall send you a copy. It bears seventy-four signatures, and provides for the mode of election and duties of the vestry or church Committee, and constitutes as trustees of the Church property the Bishop, the Chaplain, and the Churchwardens for the time being. This marks a

new stage of progress in the history of our Church, and the united interest taken in the matter is most gratifying.

"On July 27th I had the privilege to present twenty-two candidates for confirmation. It was a solemn happy event, and the Bishop's charge was most impressive. All the newly confirmed united with us the same day at Holy Communion; the offertory, equivalent to 10*l*., being placed at the Bishop's disposal.

"Since then I have accompanied the Bishop to the Gran Chaco, where we met with a hearty welcome and had the happiness to engage in the following services:—

"August 3, Sunday, 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Divine service and solemn dedication of St. Andrew's Church, with sermon by the Bishop.

"You will remember that I wrote in a former letter of having made out plans and specifications for this church. It is now complete, and in a note below you will find its details.

"Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. and Mrs Webster for their zeal and painstaking in providing this sanctuary, which in form and appearance is an imitation of the old English country churches.

"The site has been duly made over to the Bishop for the use of the Mission and Church.

"3 p.m. Spanish service, when I preached from Isaiah xxvi. 4, to an attentive congregation, which, as well as that in the morning, quite filled the church. 7 p.m. Divine service and sermon by the Bishop.

"August 4, Monday. Baptisms and marriages.

"August 5, Tuesday. We travelled twelve leagues to Malabrigo where there were seven baptisms and one marriage, all in Spanish.

"August 6, Wednesday. Baptism of one adult and one child, confirmation of eleven persons, and charge by the Bishop, and celebration of Holy Communion.

"August 7, Thursday. Baptism, and dedication of the cemetery, and at 7 p.m. Divine service and sermon by the Bishop.

"August 8. We left the colony on our return, and arrived in Rosario on the 10th.

"It was a most interesting missionary journey.

"I may mention that in one of his addresses the Bishop took occasion to allude to the Indian question, and to caution the Colonists against participation in cruel acts towards the savages, and to counsel them to try and ameliorate the condition of those degraded tribes, instead of seeking wantonly their extermination.

"Mr. Spilsbury kindly undertook the services at St. Bartholomew's during my absence.

"This Republic is threatenened with another revolution. It sorely needs the influence of the Gospel of peace and righteousness.

"Pray for us that we may succeed in our efforts, though weak and unworthy.

"Note.—St. Andrew's Church, Alexandra Colony. Dimensions :—Total external length, 80ft. ; greatest external breadth, 25ft. ; chancel, 21ft. by 15ft. ; nave, 42ft. by 21ft. ; tower at west end, 11ft. by 10ft. ; height of tower, 29ft. ; walls 2ft. thick of burnt brick and mud ; plastered internally with brown mud. East window with diaphanic pictures. All windows and doors with painted gothic arches. Roof of algarroba wood shingle. Rafters of quebracho wood. Font, reading desk, and pulpit of algarroba wood.

"The schoolhouse that I completed before leaving stands on the same ground, and is taught by Mr. G. H. Lewis."

"Rosario, August 25th, 1879.

"It is my great happiness to announce the completion and consecration of our Church, which took place yesterday.

"It is an event that will, as I believe, afford no inconsiderable satisfaction to the Committee and members of the Society. The work of years has at last been crowned with success ; and it has fallen to our lot to realise the result of Mr. Coombe's ministry and labours in connection with St. Bartholomew's.

"The offertory of yesterday was very satisfactory, notwithstanding the many calls that have been made upon our people during the past twelve months.

"I hope to send further particulars. The Bishop purposes leaving this for Buenos Ayres on Wednesday.

"F. N. LETT."

Consecration of St. Bartholomew's Church, Rosario.

THE following is a slightly revised account from the *Buenos Ayres Herald* :—

"A memorable event in the history of the congregation of the Anglican Episcopal Church in Rosario took place on Sunday last, August 24th, when our beautiful church was dedicated to the service of Almighty God by his Lordship Dr. Waite Hockin Stirling, Bishop of the Falkland Islands.

"But before giving an account of the ceremony, it would be as well to lay before your readers a slight sketch of the history of the church. On the 5th of October, 1870, the site of the present church was procured for the sum of 1,600 dollars and an iron church erected thereon, which was also used as a schoolroom. But the ambition of our beloved and lamented chaplain, the Rev. W. T. Coombe, was not to be satisfied with so mean an edifice for the

practice of the rites and ceremonies of that branch of the Christian Church of which he was the worthy pastor. He was resolved that the

> "'Soul-cheering light, most beautiful of things!
> Guide of our way, mysterious comforter,
> Whose sacred influence, spread through earth and heaven,
> We all too thanklessly participate,'

should be taught in an edifice which should do honour to its disciples. Accordingly, by his efforts—well seconded by Messrs. G. Cooper, Renton, C. Knight, Weldon, Barron, and other gentlemen—subscription lists were opened in this country and in England, and with so good a result that a building committee was formed, and the foundation of the present church (St. Bartholomew) was laid on the 7th of January, 1875.

"The nave was declared ready for Divine service on the 6th of August, 1876, and the chancel opened on Easter Sunday last.

"Nor is our church without internal adornments. Three coloured glass windows are over the communion table in the chancel. Those on the right and left hands are the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, having the respective inscriptions, 'I am the Rose of Sharon,' 'I am the true vine,' with the rose and vine plants intertwined amongst the letters. The centre window has for a subject 'The Ascension of Christ into Heaven,' with the holy apostles in a group beneath. Its cost was contributed by the ladies of the congregation (205 dollars 71 francs) as a memorial to Mr. Coombe. The amount raised more than covered this amount, and the balance goes towards the purchase of a tombstone over the late beloved pastor's grave. The communion rail is due to the munificence of a member of the congregation. The texts 'Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts,' over the chancel arch, and 'I am that I am,' have been contributed by Mr. Pell. The standard gas lamps are the gift of J. M. Gay, Esq.; the pulpit, of Mrs. C. Lett, mother of the present Chaplain; the mosaic pavement, of the Rev. W. T. Coombe; and all the iron and brasswork proceeds from the elaborate workshops of R. M. Ross, Esq.

"The principal dimensions of the building are—Nave 40 feet by 23 feet, and chancel 20 feet by 19 feet, inside measurements. The height to the top of the roof is 41 feet, and to the top of the bell-cot 64 feet.

"The solidity of the structure, both in regard to the walls and internal finish, leaves nothing to be desired. The bricks are of the English shape, made in the machine belonging to the works of the Central Argentine Railway; and the mortar, consisting of lime from the Caleras of Cordoba, and sand also brought from that province, together forming a compound of the hardness of granite and perfectly indestructible; while the whole of the woodwork is of the unrivalled cedar of Tucuman.

"The church has been erected from plans by Mr. A. R. Pite, architect, of London, and carried out in all its parts under the direction of Mr. Edwin Noel Eddowes, to whom, for the untiring exercise of his genius and good taste, the heartfelt thanks of the congregation are most justly due.

"I will now say a few words about the actual ceremony of consecration.

"The Bishop was met at the door of the church by the wardens and vestrymen, Messrs. Robinson, Gay, Barnett, and Fisher. The senior warden then presented the petition for consecration, which the Bishop having accepted, was read by him. A procession was then formed to the chancel, the 24th Psalm being recited, and then the title deeds, &c., of the church were presented to the Bishop by Mr. Gay, the other warden. The sentence of consecration was then read by Mr. Barnett, and signed by the Bishop. The solemn service of consecration was read by the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. F. N. Lett.

"The sermon was preached by his Lordship, the text being taken from 1 Pet. ii. 3—5, 'If so be ye have tasted that the Lord is gracious. To whom coming as unto a living stone, disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious, ye also as lively stones are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ.' In the course of his discourse, the Bishop maintained the grand truths of Christianity, and complimented the congregation on their progress and success; urging them in kind words of exhortation, clothed in the chaste language of which he is the master, to diligence and fidelity in their Christian professions and exertions. The Holy Communion was then administered.

"In the evening the service was read by the Rev. Mr. Spilsbury, and the sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Lett; the Bishop's benediction bringing to a close the solemnities of the day, which will long be remembered.

"The names of the gentlemen who formed the building committee were the Rev. Mr. Coombe, with Messrs. Eddowes, Fisher, and Ross, who are to be congratulated on their excellent management of the whole business, as the work has been done so economically that the church is almost free from debt, the collections of Sunday and the donations of friends being most generous."

Argentine Republic.

FRAYLE MUERTO.

FROM the Rev. J. H. Gybbon Spilsbury we obtain the following account of a few of the visits the Bishop was enabled to make to the scattered estancias in the camp district of Frayle Muerto:—

"We have had a pleasant visit from the Bishop. He will, I know, send you full accounts. He arrived with Miss Stirling on the night of July 17th, and remained

with us in Cordoba until Tuesday morning, the 22nd. On the Sunday we had two services: the morning at nine o'clock, when there were 42 present, 5 remaining to Holy Communion. The evening service at eight o'clock, when the Bishop preached again. There were 38 present. His interview with the treasurer and the churchwardens will be detailed by himself, as also the arrangements he intends making.

"On Tuesday morning, the 22nd July, we left by special train (through the kindness of Mr. Fisher) for Frayle Muerto. Mrs. Spilsbury and Miss Shakespear also accompanied us. A deputation of the settlers met his Lordship at the station, and he spent the night at Mr. MacCrie's estancia, a league from town. Miss Stirling stayed with Mrs. Birmingham at the station. The following morning I fetched Miss Stirling from the station, and we set off for a round of the camps, some riding, others driving. Passing by Mr. MacCrie's, we drove on to Monte Grande, now tenanted by Messrs. Matterson. The Bishop paid a short visit to the cemetery, which is within two squares of the house. From thence we drove on to Basualdo, now occupied by Mr. May Stowe, where we remained for breakfast. In the afternoon we set off again, and passing by Las Vacas, now tenantless, we reached Los Alfoncitos (Mr. Lapage's estancia) about two in the afternoon. At four o'clock we had a service, when the Bishop preached. Afterwards a memorial was handed to his Lordship, signed unanimously by the camp settlers. I daresay he will forward you its contents. We slept at Los Alfoncitos, and the next morning the Bishop and myself set off on horseback to visit the other estancias, while the ladies made up for Miss Stirling a picnic to one of their near lagunas. We rode first to Las Flores, now rented by Mr. S. Hotham, churchwarden. From thence to the Chañaritos, the abode of Mr. Duffa, the English Judge of the camp, and so on to Algarroba, the estancia of the Misses Barclay. These two ladies had hospitably made preparations for breakfast. We spent a couple of hours most comfortably here, and after a short prayer-service we again mounted, and rode back to the Alfoncitos, which we reached a little before sunset. The next morning we drove into town, calling as we passed at the estancia Tiquillen, the abode of Mr. and Mrs. Roskell (Roman Catholics). We lunched at the station, where the Bishop, in appropriate words, expressed his thanks to the settlers for their kind reception and for their hospitality. I must say I don't think that anything better could have been done. The train left for Rosario at 1.30, and I accompanied his Lordship as far as Cañada de Gomez. Returning by the night train, my wife joined me at Frayle Muerto station, and we came on together to Cordoba, reaching this place at 6.20 a.m.

"J. H. GYBBON-SPILSBURY."

Brazil.

THE FUTURE OF SLAVERY.

THE Brazil Press publishes the following as a humane expedient for minimizing the social difficulties likely to arise on the emancipation of the slaves, which is expected to take place within the next few years.

"*Provincia de São Paulo, August* 5, 1879.

"It seems that the larger portion of our agriculture should begin to be prepared for resisting the crisis that it will have to encounter, in a small number of years, when slavery is extinct.

"Some of the larger agriculturists foreseeing the approach of this terrible period, are commencing to take their precautions.

"The majority are confidently wrapped in innocent slumber, or disdain to cast their eyes as far as that dark spot arising on their horizon.

"There are some too of a restless disposition, who present the appearance of dancing over a volcano, in the hope that the lava will never be audacious enough to expand in a stream of fire and reduce them to ashes.

"It appears that the family of Friburgo, consisting of large agriculturalists, solicited the Government for the concession of extensive lands in the interior, and that there they are about to introduce their tens of thousands of slaves, whilst they are putting in force contracts for emigrants, whom they will employ on the farms already cultivated, keeping them quite apart from the slaves.

"This is an intelligent plan of operation, affording the best results, and will save them from the ruin that threatens the husbandmen.

"In the establishments now prepared, the emigrants engaged by contract will meet with every condition that places life and labour on a good footing, and will cause the rural establishments, created by slave labour, to prosper. The slaves, meanwhile, removing the new forests, and bringing the soil under culture, will have, within the limits assigned, prepared as many more establishments, which will pass without deterioration, into the hands of freed labourers, and thus there will be substituted, without any shock, through the simple process of foresight, free but unskilled labour, for that of the slave. This event appears to be one of the most auspicious of latter times, a grand example to be followed, and a fact to be published in every way possible.

"The Friburgo family have accordingly commissioned an agent to the

islands of the Azores, with a view to contract for the largest number of labourers possible.

"It is a noble example. This resolution was indeed arrived at after much consultation, and it opens the way to our agriculturists, threatened with ruin, if they remain with their arms folded."

Chili.

SANTIAGO.

THE following is the letter, referred to in our last number, from the Rev. G. B. Gordon, on his way to Valparaïso :—

"*SS. 'Galicia,' Lisbon, Sept. 9th*, 1879.

"Before we start for the long sea-trip from this port to Rio Janeiro, I must send you a few words of thanks for the kindness that I received on my recent visit to the Committee in London—kindness which enables me to start with renewed courage and hope; refreshed, I feel certain, by God's Holy Spirit, sent in answer to the prayers offered up on my behalf; and cheered through the kindly sympathy which a few friends, on behalf of many, exhibited with the work to which it has pleased our God to call me.

"Believe me that I feel, and trust I shall continue to feel, such blessings as these arising from our meeting of the 28th ult.

"Our voyage, so far, has been most pleasant; beautiful weather, universal good-health, and complete freedom from accident, all combining, by God's goodness, to make our journey a happy one.

"On Sunday last I had the gratification of officiating at our public worship.

"The duties of the officers and crew do not permit their attendance at a prolonged religious service, but I was enabled to use the Order of Morning Prayer, and the ante-communion office, on that occasion. Our service is fixed to begin at 10.45 a.m., and it is necessary that its duration should not exceed one hour for the reasons that I have mentioned.

"May I ask you to entreat for me the prayers of all friends of our Society, and our work; for without the Divine help, thus sought, and thus obtained, 'who is sufficient for these things.' "G. B. GORDON."

Gleanings.

"*Southampton, October* 14*th*, 1783.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,—I have good news to tell you from a far country, as refreshing as cold water to a thirsty soul. God has spared me to read over my Bible once more. Oh, what a treasure—what unsearchable riches are there in this golden mine! I never dug deeper nor found more precious jewels than upon this last perusal. You know it is my constant custom, as soon as St. Dunstan's Lectures are over, to begin the Bible, and without stopping or interruption, to go on from Genesis to the end of Revelation. This exercise is always begun with prayer, and carried on with a settled dependence on the Spirit of prayer; and I am always wishing to ascribe all the profit (and it has been very very great) to the praise of the glory of His Grace. At present I am not reading my Bible in order to find out some new truth, but to be established in what I do know and to attain more confirmation of it. This I would chiefly seek for, that I may get growing experience of the wisdom of God, and of the power of God in His Word, and may thereby enjoy the blessings of His love promised in it. With this view, I send you some of my observations on the reading of the Bible in the year 1783. I am happy in believing that your heart harmonizes with me in them. One of the first things to be noticed and expected is the actual fulfilment of the promises to this day—namely, that the Holy Spirit is still in the Word; He works in it, and by it, He makes it at present, as much as He ever did, the great ordinance of God unto salvation, as you may observe in Isaiah lix. 20, 21; hence it is called the ministration of the Spirit, because in it He holds forth Jesus Christ to be the Almighty Saviour; and whomsoever He calls by it to come to the Saviour, He makes His call to them effectual. They receive the Spirit by the hearing of the Word, as Gal. iii. 2.

"This my good friend, is what you and I should above all things seek. We should be always praying for the Spirit to accompany His own Word. It is our duty to hear and read; but we should always do it with the fixed dependence of our hearts upon His divine teaching; without which the Word itself will profit us nothing, as we read, Heb. iv. 2., 'The Word preached did not profit them, not being mixed with faith in them who heard it.' May the good Spirit keep us in the use of means, but entirely dependent upon Him in the use of them! Thanks be to Him that in this frame of mind I have once more gone through His Word, settled and grounded more stedfastly than ever before; that the Word of God can be made useful to me only by the Spirit of God. The next thing that engaged my attention was the divine and infallible truth of the Holy Scriptures, of which I have been convinced with all the riches of the full assurance of understanding."—*Select Letters of the Rev. Wm. Romaine.*

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

WE mentioned in our last how large a portion of our Irish Association work was crowded into the month of September by the simultaneous visits of four deputations. We find that the actual number of meetings taken was 72, and that the number of sermons preached was 27. The past month witnessed the completion for the year of our deputation-tours in Ireland. The Magic Lantern, under the care of Mr. Farmer, as usual, won golden opinions. The collections being in several instances far in excess of those made last year. Mr. Welby, who, with few exceptions, was employed every day in September in the counties Cavan, Derry, and Donegal, seems to have met with a very hearty welcome, though the weather was much against him, and in one or two cases meetings had to give way to local arrangements. Mr. Hayes was the representative of the Society in the S.E. district, preaching at Tramore and Waterford on October 12th, and holding the Annual Meeting in the latter city the following evening. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese presided, and heartily commended the cause of South America to those present. If the presidency over our meetings be a fair sign of interest in our Mission, then there can be little doubt that our cause is truly dear to the hearts of the Irish Bishops. For one place where in England we have a Right Rev. Chairman, we could name half-a-dozen on the other side of St. George's Channel. Cahir and Clonmel were the two other places included in Mr. Hayes' tour. For such honorary assistance we feel, as we have often remarked, truly thankful.

Our work in England has not been very extensive nor very important. Mr. Mills mentions meetings at Ilkley and elsewhere, Mr. Welby one at Market Rasen, while in the Southern District that taken by Mr. Kane at Chichester is the most important. It was well attended, and much interest seems to have been evoked. For the first time for many years a pulpit in that city was offered us, and Mr. Kane preached at St. John's on the morning of the 19th. On October 5th an old friend, the Rev. A. Whitmarsh, had an opportunity of befriending us by opening the church at Wallington to our cause. The collection amounted to 20*l*. St. Matthew's, Bayswater, and St. Margaret's, Plumstead, gave us sermons, and we were invited to share with the Church Missionary Society in the Harvest Festival at Monkton Combe. Meetings at Coleford and Wanstead are the only other places we have to mention. At both a Juvenile Association is in active operation.

The month of November will be in all our English districts a busier time, as the winter dissolving view and magic lantern lectures then begin to be in demand. But these, except as a means of enlisting collectors, or paving the way for sermons, are not a source of much profit to the Society; and we earnestly invite those friends in whose parishes we have given several such exhibitions to aid our work more substantially this winter by allowing it to be pleaded for in their pulpits.

H. S. A.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects suggested for prayer on Monday, 3rd inst.:—

I. That the positions held by the Mission at present may be occupied more and more fully to the glory of God, and to the advance of the kingdom of Christ; and that grace may be largely bestowed on those entrusted with the management, to enable them to rule wisely and faithfully.

II. That the Holy Spirit may be pleased to open new doors, and raise up suitable agents to occupy them, and vouchsafe the needed guidance; and that God's faithful people may be stirred to give according as He has prospered them, so that the light of the Gospel may enter in and scatter the darkness which still envelops the countries of this great continent.

III. For a blessing on the means being used by friends at home for obtaining funds to carry on the work; and on the special effort being made to increase the interest felt in the Society's work in the Metropolis.

SOUTH AMERICA.

80 70 60 50 40 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 90 80 70 60 50 40 30

PTCALLINAS
TRINIDAD
CARACAS
COLON
PANAMA
R. ORINOCO
VENEZUELA
GEORGETOWN
SURINAM
CAYENNE
BRITISH GUIANA
GUIANA
UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA
QUITO
GUAYAQUIL
ECUADOR
RIO NEGRO
MANAOS
MANAOS TRIBE
RIQUITOS
NAUTA
ECA
R. PURUS
SOLIMOES
RIO MADEIRA
RIO TAPAJOS
PAMPAS
RIO XINGU
SANTAREM
PARA
RIVER AMAZON
RIO TOCANTINS
MARANHAM
PARAIBA
PERNAMBUCO
BAHIA
CORDILLERAS
MATTO GROSSO
TRUXILLO
CHINCHA Is
CALLAO
LIMA
CUZCO
L. TITICACA
THE ANDES
PERU
BOLIVIA
ARICA
IQUIQUE
COBIJA
CHUQUISACA
CHANARAL
COPIAPO
COQUIMBO
VALPARAISO
SANTIAGO
LOTA
CORONEL
VALDIVIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
THE ANDES
TUCUMAN
GRAN CHACO
ASUNCION
PARAGUAY
CORRIENTES
SANTA-FE
CORDOVA
C. DE COMEZ
R. PARANA
R. URUGUAY
SALTO
PAYSANDU
F. BENTOS
COLONIA
MONTEVIDEO
RIO GRANDE DO SUL
STA CATHERINA
ROSARIO
BUENOS ATRES
RIO-DE-LA-PLATA
DOLORES
RIO COLORADO
BAHIA-BLANCA
R. NEGRO
R. CHUPAT
PATACONES
PATAGONIA
GULF OF ST GEORGE
PT DESIRE
PENAS
CRUZ
PTE CRUZ
FALKLAND ISLS
KEPPEL ISLD
STANLEY
MAGELLAN STS
TIERRA-DEL-FUEGO
USHUWIA
BEAGLE CHANNEL
CAPE HORN
MORRO VELHO
S. PAULO
RIO-DE-JANEIRO
SANTOS

List of Mission Stations *

SOUTHERN MISSION.

FALKLANDS.
Keppel Island.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO.
Ushuwia, and Gable Island ;
Mission Yawl, "Allen Gardiner."

EAST COAST.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
Rosario ; Cordova, Frayle Muerto. and Tucuman ; Patagones ; Gran Chaco.

URUGUAY.
Monte Video ; Fray Bentos and Paysandu ; Salto, and Concordia.

BRAZIL.
San Paulo, Santos, and Morro Velho.

NORTHERN MISSION.

The Amazon River : Sao Pedro da Caxoeira.

WEST COAST.

CHILI.
Santiago, Chanaral, Lota, & Puchoco

And there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed."—Joshua xiii. 1.

VOL. XIV. DECEMBER 1, 1879. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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Title and Contents to Vol. XIII.

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Archbishop of Armagh
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Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.
Viscount Bangor
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Lord O'Neill
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Bishop of Ripon
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Bishop of Tuam
Bishop of Cashel
Bishop of Cork
Bishop of Derry
Bishop of Down

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Archbishop of Dublin
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Bishop of Montreal
Bishop of Nelson
Bishop of North Queensland
Bishop of Rupert's Land
Bishop of Sierra Leone
Bishop of Sydney
Bishop of Waiapu
Bishop of Victoria
Bishop Suffragan of Dover
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Right Rev. Bishop Anderson
Right Rev. Bishop Beckles
Right Rev. Bishop Perry
Right Rev. Bishop Ryan

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Contributions thankfully received from Oct. 24th to Nov. 25th, 1879.

***** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S, Sermon; M, Meeting; L, Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; Dis. Vs., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expense; Addl., Additional.—Full particulars will be given in the next Annual Report.**

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Atkey, F. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Caldecott, Miss C.	1	0	0
Central Argentine Railway Directors, per Geo. Woolcott, Esq.	45	0	0
Channer, Colonel	1	1	0
Cheyne, Mrs.	1	1	0
Deane, Lieut., R.N	0	10	6
Fox, C. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Hardingham, Rev. C. H.	1	1	0
Inman, William, Esq	2	2	0
Inman, Richard, Esq	3	3	0
Langworthy, Mrs. Sarah	2	0	0
May, Miss, per Colonel Channer	0	10	0
Nelson, Mrs.	0	5	0
Orlebar, Admiral	3	3	0
Pearce, Mrs.	0	10	0
Pitman, Mrs.	1	0	0
Rotton, Major-Genl.	1	0	0
Russell, Rev. J. B.	1	0	0
Shaw, Giles, Esq., Bewdley	2	2	0
Smith, Rev. C. Dunlop	1	1	0

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
A Thankoffering from a friend, per Miss Jenkinson	0	10	0
Bruce, Mrs.	0	2	0
Cardale, Rev. E. T.	1	0	0
Ford, Mrs. Edward	1	0	0
Paine, W. D., Esq.	20	0	0
Poulden, Miss Eliza	0	10	0
Powell, Rev. T. W	10	10	0

SPECIAL DONATION TO MAKE UP DEFICIT IN 1878.

	£	s.	d.
Kelland, W. H., Esq.	50	0	0

SPECIAL DONATIONS FOR USHUWIA CHURCH.

	£	s.	d.
"A Friend"	25	0	0
Canterbury Juvenile Association, Sale of Work per Colonel Horsley	31	6	6

SPECIAL DONATIONS FOR FUEGIAN ORPHANS.

	£	s.	d.
"A Friend"	15	0	0
Fitzroy, Mrs., and surviving officers of the "Beagle"	10	0	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Aldbourne, per Miss Brown	3	15	0
Ditto, Miss Barnes's missionary basket	1	0	0
Assington, per Rev. J. W. D. Brown	0	11	6
Aughton and Ormskirk, per Mrs. D. Williams	31	19	0
Bampton Lew, per Miss Kate Joy	1	0	0
Barnsley, per Rev. W. W. Kirby	2	9	8
Bath, per Rev. R. Gascoyne	10	0	0
Beckenham and Shortlands, per Mrs. P. W. Stephens	4	16	6
Ditto, per Rev. H. F. Wolley, SS. at St. Mary's, by Rev. H. S. Acworth	11	7	7
Beckenham, per Mrs. H. S. Acworth	6	9	6
Bermondsey, Ernest and Emily Hawkes (coll.)	0	9	5
Blakeney, per Rev. A. D. Pringle, SS. by Rev. Preb. C. Mackenzie	2	0	0
Camberwell, per Rev. L. T. Chavasse, D.V.L. by Rev. H. S. Acworth, less exp.	1	17	0
Canterbury, per Colonel Horsley	12	18	10
Clapham Park, per Rev. A. G. Girdlestone, M.L.L. by Mr. Farmer	1	2	6
Colchester, per Rev. Henry Caddell, Harvest Thanksgiving at St. Peter's	10	2	1
Ditto, per Miss E. Keymer (coll.)	1	10	0
Coleford, per Rev. T. P. Yewens, L. by Rev. H. S. Acworth	0	15	7
Ditto, per Mr. Pearson, school coll.	0	3	4
Ditto, per Miss Ford	5	3	9
Cranbrook, per Rev. T. L. Carr, L. by Rev. J. B. Kane, less exp.	5	1	9
Darlaston, per Miss S. Sansom	7	13	6
Farnborough, per Rev. G. W. D. Hingston, SS. by Rev. H. S. Acworth	4	0	0
Finchley, per Rev. H. Stephens, S. at Christ Church by Rev. H. S. Acworth	9	0	0
Folkstone, per Miss H. C. Moore, S. by Rev. J. B. Kane at Trinity Church	9	19	9
Guyhirne, per Rev. W. Carpenter	2	2	0
Lamorbey, per Rev. S. H. Beamish, SS. by Rev. Preb. Mackenzie	5	17	10
Landport, per Rev. J. C. Martin, Circus Juvenile Association	5	0	0
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell, on account, Sale of Work	55	0	0
Lee and Blackheath, per D. Couty, Esq., Sale of needlework	53	0	0
Ditto, per Miss Couty, on account of Juvenile Association (4th remittance)	6	0	0
Malvern Link, per Miss Price	6	0	0
Midland District, per Rev. A. A. Welby	26	18	0
Monkton Combe, per Rev. A. G. Gristock, S. and M. by Rev. H. S. Acworth	4	14	5
Moreton Juvenile Association, per Miss Rollett	2	9	9
Moseley, per Miss Blood	0	7	10
Ditto, per Mr. C. W. Hart	1	0	0
New Barnet, per Rev. G. Yeats, M. L. L. by Mr. Farmer, less exp.	1	9	7
New Malden, per Rev. Chas. Stirling, SS., M., &c.	15	17	10
Norbiton, per Mrs. Copinger, SS. at St. Peter's, by Rev. J. Kirkman and the Vicar	7	18	8
Northern District, per Rev. J. R. Mills	21	19	9
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin	8	12	5
Putney, per Miss Robertson	0	12	6
Rainham, per Miss Smart	4	0	0
Ramsgate, per Rev. Canon Elwyn, L. by Rev. J. B. Kane	2	2	3
Rugeley, per Rev. R. Armishaw	0	17	9
Spring Grove, per Rev. G. Savage	1	10	0
St. Alphage, London Wall, per Rev. T. W. Gibson, S. by Rev. Preb. Mackenzie	4	0	0
Stoke-by-Nayland, per Miss Josselyn	1	4	0
Tunbridge Wells, per Rev. L. C. Walford, SS. by Rev. J. B. Kane	19	0	0
Ditto, per A. Coote, Esq., D.R.M. by ditto	13	3	6
Warley, per Rev. J. H. Bunbury, L. by Rev. H. S. Acworth	2	10	0
Winchester, per Rev. J. W. Marsh	20	0	0
Wolverhampton, per Miss Windle	0	9	0

IRELAND.

	£	s.	d.
Belfast, per Miss Ferrar	2	5	0
Castlebar, per Rev. W. Taylor	0	17	0
Cavan, Derry, and Donegal, per Mrs. Gahan	31	2	8
Cork, per Miss S. E. Townsend	14	0	0
Coolock, per A. R. Darley, Esq.	4	15	0

	£	s.	d.
Kildare, per Rev. J. R. Mills—			
Colverston	0	19	0
Kilcullen	1	0	0
Stillorgan, per Miss B. Hermann	1	8	0

SCOTLAND.

Crieff, per Rev. E. W. Chapman	14	0	0
Edinburgh, per ditto	3	11	0
Edinburgh, per Mrs. Arkman, for Ushuwia	1	10	0
Portobello, per Miss Leslie	20	0	0

FOREIGN.

	£	s.	d.
Barracas, per W. Barker, Esq., L. by Bishop of Falkland Islands	3	0	0

SALE OF PUBLICATIONS.

Magazines	1	0	1
Story of Commander Allen Gardiner	0	14	0
First Fruits	0	1	9
Almanacs	1	0	3

SALES OF WORK.

Beckenham and Shortlands.

Mrs. Prescot Stephens will (D.V.) hold her Annual Sale of Work, in aid of the Orphanage and Church at Ushuwia, on Wednesday and Thursday, 17th and 18th of December. Contributions will be thankfully received, addressed to Mrs. P. W. Stephens, Tyringham, Beckenham.

Bournemouth.

Miss Snell's Annual Sale of Work for the South American Mission will (D.V.) be held on the 3rd and 4th of December. She will be most thankful for any contributions of work, &c. Parcels to be addressed, Windlesham, Bournemouth.

Eastbourne.

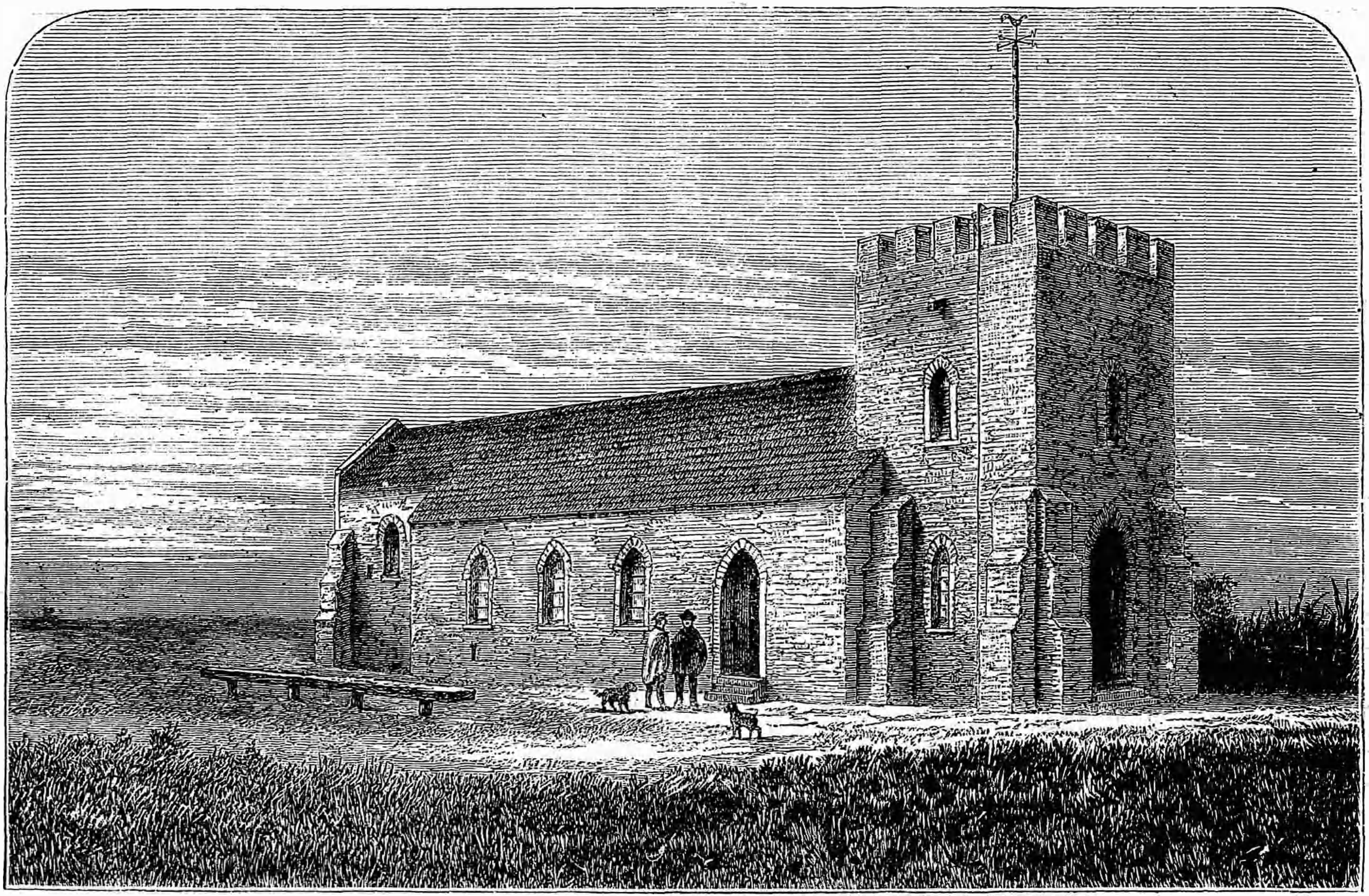
Miss Annie Stirling Jones intends (D.V.) holding a Sale of Work next January, and will be thankful to receive contributions of work and fancy articles. Parcels to be addressed to No. 6, Sussex-gardens, Eastbourne.

Mrs. Heathcote will (D.V.) hold her usual Sale of Work for the South American Missionary Society, at Southwell, Notts., the latter end of January, 1880, and will be extremely obliged by any contributions which her friends will have the goodness to send her in aid of this Mission.

ALMANAC FOR 1880, PRICE ONE PENNY.

An improved Illustrated Sheet Almanac, of somewhat smaller dimensions, is now ready. As the issue is limited, an early application is desirable. A reduction will be made where a number are ordered for parochial distribution.

The Committee earnestly desire all Secretaries, Treasurers, and Collectors kindly to remember that the financial year of the Society ends December 31, and that monies to appear in the next Annual Report should reach the Office, 11, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, by that date.



ENGLISH CHURCH, ALEXANDRA COLONY, GRAN CHACO.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

DECEMBER 1, 1879.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the Bishop of the Falkland Islands (*Sept.* 26 and *Oct.* 7); Revs. J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (*Sept.* 27 and *Oct.* 24); G. P. Quick (*Oct.* 13); F. N. Lett (*Oct.* 6); Dr. Humble (*Sept.* 17); W. H. Lloyd (*Sept.* 27); Mr. Stevens (*Oct.* 17); W. H. Shimield (*Oct.* 16); T. Bridges (*Sept.* 19); Capt. P. W. Stephens (*Sept.* 11); Messrs. J. S. Robertson; J. M. Dean and Son.

BUSINESS.

THE usual Monthly Meeting of the Committee was held on the 11th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) be held on the 9th inst.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held a Meeting on the 20th ult.

The Total Amount received during the month of October was, including 3,000*l.*, the late J. J. Rowe's legacy, and 300*l.* on account of the sale of wool, 3,881*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

AGAIN are we reminded, by the recurring arrival of the month of December, that the end of the year draws on apace; that one more period of grace is vanishing into eternity, with its burden of recorded hopes and fears, thoughts and deeds, and that the end of all things is at hand. Looking forward to that wondrous consummation which shall burst in glory on the Lord's people, and

upon those who obey not the Gospel with confusion and dismay:—scanning with fear, that needs allaying by the inbreathed confidence of assured hope, the state of the European nations armed for deadly conflict, we desire to greet our friends at the coming season of sacred remembrance with kind and heartfelt wishes for a holy, and therefore happy, Christmas; and to express the hope that they, with us, may stand in the glorious lot to which Daniel looked forward, with resurrection hope at the end of the days. May our dear readers, who have borne the harness in the good cause many days, be cheered and sustained by the everlasting arms. May those who are suffering and sick have the Beloved One of the home at Bethany with them; and may the youthful and strong be blessed, as they, by grace, are led to fill the gaps in the ranks, and to devote themselves to the Lord's work variously in connection with this Mission.

After completing his visitations in the neighbourhood of the River Plate, the Bishop has travelled south and, we are very pleased to hear, has arrived safely at Sandy Point. His Lordship consecrated the now finished church at Rosário, which is thus given a legal existence by incorporation, and dedicated that of the Alexandra Colony in the Gran Chaco. For a view of the latter we refer our readers to the frontispiece, where they may well be reminded of many an old English village sanctuary, and sympathize with the devoted memories and active energy which have produced such a result in a region where it would be little expected. May we express the fervent prayer and hope that the Gospel of the grace of God in Christ may be faithfully and simply proclaimed there to the comfort and benefit of many.

By the arrangement of his Lordship, the Rev. J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury has been transferred from Cordova and Frayle Muerto to the camps south of Buenos Ayres, where his services will be well bestowed in periodical visits to the numerous estancias of the district.

The isolated and distant positions of the settlers renders such an arrangement highly acceptable and it is much appreciated. We trust a rich blessing may rest on this movement.

The article on the Southern Mission will be welcomed by

our readers, especially when they observe the well-remembered initials of our valued friend, whose period of active service and responsibility in this work have left impressed on his heart an indelible interest in the Mission. We hope often to hear similarly from him as he touches at our various stations.

Mr. Shimield's work up the Uruguay is progressing favourably, and the outposts of his large district are being gradually extended. When he wrote, he was about starting for a small group of estancias on the Gualquay in the interior of Entre Rios, about 100 miles from Fray Bentos.

Dr. Humble writes from Patagonia under date September 17th, that they are now in a state of transition and some confusion in connexion with the change of frontier of the Argentine Republic, the effect of which on the Mission cannot be foreseen, meanwhile the services and medical attendance go on much as usual.

Rev. F. N. Lett, writing from Rosario Oct. 6th, says: "On September 21st I was invited to hold a service at the inauguration of a neat and suitable building erected by the colonists at San Geronimo (the third station on the railway out of Rosario) as a school, and to be used when required as a church. The people there are chiefly German-speaking, but they heartily appreciated my services, which were in Spanish. There was a very large gathering of people, to whom I preached from St. John i. 9, and afterwards baptized eight children."

After a pleasant passage, on arriving at Sandy Point, the Bishop found the "Allen Gardiner" waiting for him, and intended to proceed in her, on October 8th, to Ushuwia.

The state of Mr. and Mrs. Bridges' health renders it absolutely necessary for them to come to England on leave of absence. They probably started from the Straits on November 15th, and if so, may be expected to arrive before Christmas.

Our friend, the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, gives us a hopeful account of the Bible Depôt at Santiago. The storekeeper, Mr. Spratt, has been steadily getting his stock in order, and his return for August shows a sale of thirteen Bibles and twenty-one Testaments, besides some other religious publications.

We are not surprised at the results being small as yet, in

consequence of the impoverishing effects of the war, and heartily do we reciprocate Mr. Lloyd's hope; "We shall be, I trust, with God's blessing, able, with all the machinery ready, to do more in prosperous times."

The storekeeper naturally can only attend at the Depôt, and the advisability of adding a colporteur to the establishment suggests itself for prayerful and hopeful consideration. Thy Word is truth! Oh! that our hearts may be stirred to endeavour more fully to follow the Master's footsteps in sowing the good seed in this opening field.

We congratulate the local committee on their having been enabled thus far to relay the foundations of the good work, and we unite with them in prayerfully commending it to the Lord of the harvest for His continued blessing.

Much energy, perseverance, and tact, and a readiness to endure hardness, would be required in a colporteur, in addition to a heartfelt acquaintance with the blessed truths he carried.

It is not too much to expect that the same gracious hand that has enabled the Depôt to be re-opened, is still outstretched and ready to bless any effort to add to its efficiency and usefulness.

We regret losing the valued services of our late Hon. Secretary of the Valparaiso Juvenile Association, and hope that some kind friend will step in to fill the vacancy with equal success.

Mr. Gordon has, we trust, by this time arrived safely at Santiago, and further on we supply an account of his voyage as far as Rio.

As the year is now closing we desire to commend again to the continued prayerful support of our friends the great missionary interests for which we are associated. The financial depression of the country has naturally affected the income of the Society, but we thankfully acknowledge the clearing off of the deficit in the income of 1878 by the friendly support accorded to the original offer of W. H. Kelland, Esq., to supply the final 50*l.* of the 658*l.*; and our deputations have succeeded in interesting many new friends in the work.

It has however to be borne in mind that the expenses of the Southern Mission must be expected to increase as we endeavour to recover more and more of the Lord's inheritance in those "ends of the earth" where there is so much to animate us to continued effort; besides which the Amazon Mission, with its deepening interests, and the needs of more extensive colportage, together with the requirements of the other chaplaincies and stations—all render it important that our friends should with unrelaxed efforts sustain the good cause and count it a privilege to be permitted to work as a Son in this portion of the Great Vineyard.

We take the opportunity of reminding our friends that in accordance with our usual custom a Prayer Meeting will (D.V.) be held at the Office, 11, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, at the commencement of the New Year, to return thanks to Almighty God for the mercies and blessings vouchsafed during the year 1879, and to seek a continuance of the same during the New Year. Twelve o'clock, Thursday, January 8th, is the day and hour fixed, when it is hoped as many friends as can conveniently come will meet the Committee for this purpose.

E. P.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

Continued from Mr. Bridges' letter, p. 237.

WE supply the following continuation of Mr. Bridges' letter; commenced in our last number. Gladly do we welcome to the fold of the Church on earth Palahlian and his family in the earnest hope that their names are also written in "the Lamb's Book of Life."

"The Orphan Home also goes on prosperously, and Mr. and Mrs. Whaits testify to the generally good conduct of the twenty children who, in manners, appearance, and conduct, have decidedly improved, made progress in their lessons, and done much useful work. The girls sew plain work exceedingly well. You may suppose they give much trouble, and require constant supervision, but Mr. Whaits has our truest sympathy and best counsel, which he not infrequently seeks.

"My chief occcupation has been the completion of the Dictionary, which I find was commenced August 24th, 1877, and completed July 5th, 1879. Since this last date I have written out two books of corrected Yahgan sentences, the examination of which has been very helpful in increasing my knowledge. These I have left with Mr. Whaits, to assist him in acquiring the language, in which he is making good progress, as is also Mr. Lawrence. Since I finished the sentences (900 odd) I have commenced a new and last Dictionary, as the one just finished is much interlined, and in the earlier part are many inaccuracies. The Dictionary lately finished has 622 pages, of from 36 to 40 words to a page, and the new one will be still further increased. Of it I have reached the 75th page, of 36 lines in each page. Towards a grammar I have over 300 entries of things specially to be noticed.

"The prosecution of this work is claiming and receiving every spare hour, and during the time we may spend at Sandy Point will, I trust, be my chief occupation.

"Since I last wrote to you I have had the great pleasure of baptizing Palahlian and his wife and family. I had special comfort in yielding to his earnest request, from the confidence I felt in his sincerity of purpose and the humility of his spirit, and also in the good spoken of him by his fellow Christians. He received the name of Hughes Hughes, a name we have all learned to love, because of the Christian love of him who bears it.

"And now, with many thanks, in the names of myself and fellow-labourers, I acknowledge the magazines, 'Gifts,' and illustrated missionary news so kindly and regularly forwarded from the office. We were truly sorry to hear of Captain Stephens having to leave our office. His kind and able letters have done us all much good, and the kind words he sent Mr. Whaits the latter read for himself, as I handed him the letters for perusal.

"The case of slates, with valuable inclosures, and a large box of clothing, sent in the 'Mary,' have been safely received, and to the kind donors I purpose to write. The 'Mary Lester' had not reached Stanley when the 'Allen Gardiner' left, consequently I can take no notice of the gifts of clothing, &c., sent out by other kind friends in her.

"*August 28th*, 1879.—We have now been here eight days, the first three of which were so rough in this open roadstead that we could not land, the winds being north, north-east, and south-east. My wife's health is much improved, and Dr. Fenton says he knows exactly what is the matter with her, and that she will soon be quite well. As regards myself, he says he cannot do anything material. My case is of long standing, and one demanding special and protracted study and treatment. His treatment is nothing more than palliative, and his advice is that I should go home before another winter, and for a protracted period place myself under the treatment of one or more eminent men in London. My desire, therefore, is to remain at Ushuwia till March or April, prosecuting the im-

portant work of the study and arrangement of the Yahgan language, so that during my stay in England I might be occupied in translating God's Word and composing lesson-books.

"I have ordered of Mr. Meidell fifty bags flour, twenty barrels bread, three barrels sugar, and sundry smaller items, chiefly for your employés, for which I purpose paying him either by a draft on you direct or on some house in Monte Video. It is necessary to obtain a good supply now, because before the Bishop can come November will have set in, and two months, had we not the means of employing labour, would be lost. There is much to be done towards finishing the Orphanage; materials to be found and prepared for natives' cottages, and these to be erected, besides the erection of a schoolroom and church pressingly needed. In fact, I must order twenty bags more of flour, as on reckoning up the wants of employés and the Orphanage the fifty would not be enough. We purpose leaving for Ushuwia in five days. The Bishop cannot come here till the 8th of October, on account of the break in the mails, which are now one and not two each month. The 'Allen Gardiner' will be painted inside at Ushuwia, and outside here, whilst waiting the Bishop's arrival.

"And now a few words about this place. It is decidedly in a retrograde condition; the population between seven and eight hundred, is of a very motley description, and about half what it was before the mutiny. The appearance of the place is much improved by a number of new stores of a superior kind scattered about. All the buildings are wholly of wood, there is no stone within reach for any purpose, either for road-making or building, and the site of the township is too flat to admit of efficient drainage. The mortality is great, chiefly among the children, owing to the ignorance, carelessness, and vice of the people. The climate is decidedly superior to what we have at Ushuwia, as the products clearly prove.

"The winter frost and snow is a great hindrance to the prosperity of this place, interrupting for three months all agricultural and building operations. All things are decidedly cheaper here than at Stanley—clothing, and all kinds of manufactured goods, as well as provisions.

"THOS. BRIDGES."

Having returned to Ushuwia Mr. Bridges sends the following short letter to place us in possession of the most recent news. Poor Orphie Loftus! She is no better than many of our city arabs—and no worse. May this very rough jewel yet become a polished gem in the Redeemer's crown! A poor waif, just rescued by love from heathen darkness, may she soon be found seated at the feet of Jesus, all her waywardness subdued by His overpowering love! There are those at home who will pray that this may be so. For the general good feeling let us

thank Him who has watched over the station. That in the absence of the superintendent there should be isolated acts of theft in that dark land is no wonder. The wonder is that they occur so seldom.

"*Ushuwia, Tierra del Fuego, Sept.* 19*th*, 1879.

"We left Sandy Point on the 8th inst. and arrived here to-day. This long passage is quite exceptional, and was owing to calm and light head-winds. The first day, after getting a few miles from Sandy Point, we were helplessly drifted back among the shipping, and had to drop anchor for the first night there. We got under weigh early next day, and during the rest of the passage anchored but in four places. We saw smoke raised by natives in the Prowse Islands, but it was not convenient to stop there to make their acquaintance, although they did their best to attract our notice, running along on the hill ridges and shaking their sealskins. The health of all at the station is fair, and with few exceptions things have gone on favourably. Mr. and Mrs. Whaits report favourably of the conduct of the orphans, especially of the younger children. Nathaniel, the eldest boy, left one day because he was angry and dissatisfied, but was brought back against his will by two men whom Mr. Whaits sent after him. He has since confessed his regret for this act. Orphie Loftus gives no satisfaction to her guardians. She is very dilatory over all her work, very dishonest, and hesitates at no lies. In fact, she as yet appears to be utterly destitute of good principles. She gives more trouble than all the rest of the girls. Willie Beckenham is a bright boy, but very self-asserting, and not at all liked by his fellows in consequence of his proud and envious spirit. Macklin appears to be the boy best loved in the house by the other boys. The healthy appearance of all the twenty-one children is very gratifying, and they are all also tidy and clean, and the order of the house is good. I went to see the children this morning, and went through the house. Orphie was scrubbing the floor, over which she had been then occupied three hours. I tried to shame her out of her idleness, showing her how very trying it was to all parties, and very wrong in itself.

"On Monday week a burglary was effected. In the middle of the night two or more persons got into the cellar of Stirling House through the window. This cellar serves as a store for the Mission stores and goods, and also for my own stores. The window was put in the south wall last summer. The thieves got in by cutting off the bead worked on the over-lap of the opening half. Then a knife was inserted to lift the button. The party was in the cellar two hours. My sister and Miss Whaits were conscious of what was going on, the former having been awakened by the noise, but they were too timid to do anything. Though Miss Varder, to frighten them away, walked about and lit the fire, yet the thieves still continued their work. They took some biscuits, rice, and sugar. It has not yet been found who the thieves were, and no idea exists as to the party concerned.

This is a serious offence, and I shall do my best to ferret out the offenders. Again, there have been several thefts of beef. One of these acts, when over 50lbs. of meat was cut off from two quarters, was traced to the perpetrators. These will be punished by non-employment, and also will be debarred the privilege for some time of any dealings with the Mission-store. I am very grieved to have to report such bad news, but must qualify it by stating the indignation expressed by the whole people against the thieves, who thus cast a slur upon the character of all. Mr. Whaits, agreeably to Bishop Stirling's letter, will go in the 'Allen Gardiner,' chiefly that he may be helpful to do such work to the new boat as may be required. He has asked to take Willie Beckenham with him. I have promised to take his duties in the Home during his absence. The 'Allen Gardiner' is to start on Saturday. A party of seven natives has been cutting fuel for the 'Allen Gardiner' to-day. By twelve to-day all the cargo was landed and stored in our cellar, despite the excessive mire the carriers had to wade through. Depending upon the Divine help which we, above all things, desire and need, and believe will be vouchsafed, we resume our solemn duties. "THOMAS BRIDGES."

H.M.S. T——s in the Straits of Magellan.

"AND on the starboard bow!" was the welcome report from the masthead of H.M.S. "T——s," as she drew near to the Straits of Magellan. To nearly everyone on board a new part of the world was about to be unfolded, and many wondering eyes were instantly on the watch to catch a first glimpse of the land from the deck. The part of the coast which had been reported was Cape Virgins. This is the south-eastern extreme of Patagonia at the entrance to the Straits. It was named by Magellan Cabo de las Virgenes, to commemorate his discovery of it on St. Ursula's day, Oct. 21st, 1520. Great disappointment was expressed as the ship neared the coast at its barren and bleak appearance; and the minds of those who were acquainted with the fate of Capt. Allen Gardiner and his noble companions, instinctively reverted to their self-sacrificing endeavours to plant the Gospel on the shores of Tierra del Fuego. It is true *they* did not succeed in their attempt, for in the mysterious providence of God they all died of hunger or of disease, brought on by exposure in this rigorous climate. But His thoughts are not our thoughts, neither are our ways His ways, and out of apparent total failure He has brought to pass such a work—though yet in its infancy—that everyone who is acquainted with its rise and progress must recognise His hand in its every detail.

In the "sailing directions" for this part of the world, a short reference

is made to the efforts of Captain Fitzroy, R.N., and the "Patagonian Mission," which would be interesting and of value, if true. Whoever is responsible for the information, cannot have taken pains to verify it. Instead of pointing out a shore refuge and place of safety to the mariner in case of shipwreck, he is told that "the natives are now more to be dreaded than at any early period," and that "the well-intentioned but misguided efforts of the Patagonian Mission have failed in lessening the barbarism of these people" (p. 3). Moreover, he is specially informed "that the passage through the Beagle Channel is attended with other risks than those of navigation, in the hostility of the natives, who are numerous hereabout, and on this head the greatest caution is required" (p. 53–4). Such is the information given in the latest edition of the "Directory for the Navigation of the South Pacific Ocean."* In the "Admiralty Pilot," thanks to Admiral Sir James B. Sulivan, K.C.B., correct and full directions are given to enable the poor castaway to reach the station of the South American Missionary Society at Ushuwia, situated in the centre of this same Beagle Channel, where a kind and hospitable reception would be given not only by the missionaries but by the natives themselves. In the next edition of Mr. Findlay's work, it would be but simple justice to Bishop Stirling and those who have laboured so long and successfully at Ushuwia, that these mis-statements should be corrected.

After the First and Second Narrows are passed the character of the scenery begins to change, and the low shores of the eastern entrance to the Straits give place to mountains of considerable height. On a clear day Mount Sarmiento, the most remarkable mountain in the Straits, may be seen from Elizabeth Island, a distance of between seventy and eighty miles. It rises to a height of 6,800 feet, terminates in two sharp peaks, and is perpetually clothed in snow.

The only settlement in the Straits is the Chilian colony at Sandy Point. Until lately this was a penal settlement, but since the recent mutiny the convicts have been removed. Here it was the good fortune of the "T——s" to find the Mission yawl "Allen Gardiner" at anchor, and soon her captain came on board, bringing with him the Rev. T. Bridges, who had come in her with his wife to obtain medical advice. What they both require is a run to England to recruit their health. The "Allen Gardiner" was a source of great interest to all on board, and many could hardly believe that so small a craft had made the voyage from England alone. Great credit is due to Captain Willis for the successful manner in which, on the whole, he has constantly navigated the little vessel for the last five years backwards and forwards in these stormy seas. But still greater interest was felt when it was known that four of the dreaded "barbarians" were on board her; and this reached its climax on Sunday morning, when they came on board the "T——s," and joined with the officers and ship's company in the service and worship of the Church. On conversing with them,

* By Alexander G. Findlay. Published at 53, Fleet Street, for R. H. Lawrie.

they showed considerable intelligence, though, not unnaturally, they appeared to be somewhat shy with strangers. The service referred to is one which will be long remembered by all on board the "T——s." Invitations to it had been sent to the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Reynard, to Dr. Fenton, the resident medical officer, and to the captains and crews of the ships in harbour; the result was a goodly number of visitors. By the aid of awnings, the quarter-deck had been well housed in to keep out the cold.

The Chaplain read the service, and Mr. Bridges preached the sermon, which was listened to with marked attention. At its close a collection was made, and the sum of 3*l.* was afterwards handed to Mr. Bridges to be applied for the benefit of the Mission at Ushuwia. In the evening he kindly addressed a meeting on board, at which a large number of officers and men were present, and excited much interest as he graphically described his work amongst the Fuegians, their habits and customs. Very astonishing it would have been to the writer of the remarks in the "Directory" to hear that many of these dreadful barbarians had become tillers of the soil, owners of cattle, builders of cottages, employers of native labour, and, what is of still greater importance, earnest, consistent, and devoted Christians. That a native Christian community now peacefully resides on the shores of the channel he warns the mariner against; that a native church is formed there whose baptismal register shows that between eighty and ninety members have been received into the visible Church; that an Orphanage, where nineteen little fatherless and motherless children are cared for and trained in the truths of Christianity, and to become useful members of society, is in a flourishing condition; that school instruction is diligently imparted; that Mothers' Meetings are a regular institution; and last, though not least, that the people hear every day in their own tongue the wonderful works of God. The change wrought in these people is indeed marvellous, and could the friends of the Mission at home but see for themselves the work that is being carried on, they would be spurred on to fresh exertions for its extension. What would add greatly to the efficiency, comfort, and economy of the Mission is a stout-decked boat of about fifteen tons. This would enable Mr. Bridges to be in constant communication with Sandy Point, and consequently with England, as the mail steamers touch there twice a month on their homeward and ontward voyages. Now their postal arrangements are entirely dependent on the movements of the "Allen Gardiner," and sometimes they are months at the station without the opportunity of sending or receiving letters. Such a boat could be worked by the natives and missionaries, and would enable the latter to visit other parts of the coast, and to open communication with other tribes. Moreover, Sandy Point would then become the base of the Mission for supplies, &c., where they could be obtained quicker, oftener, and with greater advantage than at the Falkland Islands.

Then there are the church and cottages to be erected which Bishop Stirling is so anxious should be built with as little delay as possible. And what so effectual for the social and moral improvement of the people as the abolishment of the degrading and debasing influences of wigwam life? What so necessary that all things in connection with Divine worship should be done "decently and in order" as the erection of a church? Not indeed a gorgeous edifice, with its curious carvings in wood and stone, and its beautiful painted windows admitting a dim religious light; but a modest structure sufficiently large to enable all to join together in public worship, constructed of wood, felled, sawn up, and put together by natives under the instruction of the missionaries. Towards this latter object the natives and missionaries, out of their poverty, have subscribed a sum which should stir up the hearts of Christians at home to hold out to them the hand of encouragement.

A thousand pounds spent on these various and other necessary objects, spread over a term of say three years, would add immensely to the efficiency of the Station, and would place the missionaries in a position to carry on their self-denying labours, with increased prospects of bringing about that glorious consummation for which they look, and hope, and pray—viz., that all in Tierra del Fuego shall know Him whom to know is life eternal. This is not a Utopian idea. Once upon a time England was sunk as deep in the mire of barbarism and ignorance as the poor natives of that land. What God has effected for our own beloved country, through the instrumentality of the Gospel, He is able to effect there;—and it is for those who have been entrusted with the knowledge of the plan of Salvation, and are acquainted with the Saviour's last command to His disciples to the end of time—"Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature"—to do all in their power to see, as far as in them lies, that this command is obeyed. P. W. S.

Argentine Republic.

BUENOS AYRES—CAMP DISTRICT.

ONE of the first results of the Bishop's visit to the East Coast has been the removal of the Rev. G. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury from Cordova and Frayle Muerto to the Camp district south of Buenos Ayres. A new arrangement is being made for the former combined stations. Meanwhile a hearty welcome has been accorded to Mr. Gybbon-Spilsbury by the

camp settlers, an account of which we hope to give on a future occasion :—

"*Los Alfoncitos, Frayle Muerto, September 27th*, 1879.

"The Bishop will already have informed you that he has removed me from Cordova and Frayle Muerto to the Province of Buenos Ayres. He told me to draw the sum of 25*l.* on Messrs. Milligan and Williamson at three days' sight for a special purpose, viz., visiting the Province, and reporting to him on the same. Last Tuesday having finished the first part of my visiting tour, I reported to the Bishop the results. Enclosed you will please find a copy of the report.

"Before continuing the work he ordered me first to return to Cordova and close my work there, and then to continue the visiting of the Province of Buenos Ayres. This order I have accomplished. Leaving Buenos Ayres on Tuesday, 23rd inst., at two p.m., I reached Rosario Wednesday morning at eleven. After seeing Mr. Lett, I left again by the 3.30 p.m. train, and travelled all night to Cordova. The whole of Thursday was spent in settling up accounts, visiting the poor, and wishing all good-bye, &c.

"I left again the same night at 6.10 for Frayle Muerto. Here I have visited already all the estancias, and wished the settlers good-bye. We have a farewell service to-morrow, and I leave with the family (D.V.) on Tuesday for my new sphere of work.

"J. H. GYBBON-SPILSBURY."

Chili.

SANTIAGO.

FURTHER account of the Rev. G. B. Gordon's voyage contained in the following letter written off the coast of Brazil will be interesting to our readers. We earnestly commend him to the prayers of our supporters :—

"I trust that my letter addressed to you from Lisbon, on the 9th inst., reached you safely. We sailed from the Tagus on the evening of that day, and on the 12th, passed the Island of Teneriffe, getting a fine view of the famous peak.

"From Teneriffe we at once steered for the Abrothos Coral Reef on the Brazilian coast, which, at noon, on the 12th inst., was distant 2,936 miles —a formidable distance, indeed, for one stage in the voyage.

"On Sunday, the 14th inst., we had a general muster of the crew at 10.45 a.m., and our Church service began immediately afterwards, the

number present being about seventy. Noon is always a busy time on board ship, so it is necessary that service should be over by about 11.45. This only leaves time for morning prayer, and a short sermon. On this occasion I preached from Acts xxvii. 23, 24, pointing out the duty of confessing ourselves God's servants before our fellow-men, and of actually striving to serve God with the help of His grace ; and added a few remarks on the blessings that God's faithful servants receive, even in this world, not only for themselves, but for those around them. During the Sunday we passed to the east of Bonavista, one of the Cape de Verde Islands, getting a clear, though distant, view of it towards sunset.

"On Monday, the 15th, we had a concert on board, given by members of the ship's company, when more than 13*l*. was collected for the Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage, a most valuable Institution, of which Captain Fowler gave many interesting details, in a speech delivered during the course of the evening.

"On Wednesday, the 17th, some nice magic lantern views were displayed, which seemed to please old and young alike, and formed a grateful relief to the tedium of a long evening at sea.

"The 18th was to us all a very interesting day, not only because on it we crossed the Equator (many for the first time), but also as the Anniversary of Chilian Independence. The flag of the Republic was hoisted and saluted ; much cordiality prevailed between our Chilian friends and their fellow-travellers ; in the evening there was a display of fireworks from various prominent points of the ship ; and in the saloon afterwards we had a most agreeable performance of music, sustained by amateurs and professional musicians, both being numerous among our passengers.

"Early on the following day we passed Fernando de Noronha, an island situated about 4 deg. south and 32 deg. west, which is used by the Brazilian Government as a convict settlement. The shores are infested with sharks, to which many unhappy convicts have fallen victims in their attempts to swim off to passing vessels.

"On Sunday, the 21st, we again had a general muster of the ship's company. The sight is a very interesting one ; and, if our crew of 103 men be representative of those on board other merchantmen, we may justly feel proud of that service, as well as of our Royal Navy. At public worship, immediately afterwards, there was an attendance of from sixty to seventy persons. We used a shortened morning service, with the Athanasian Creed (it being St. Matthew's Day) ; and afterwards I spoke for a few minutes, taking as my text Deuteronomy xxxii., part of verse 47 —'It is not a vain thing for you, because it is your life.'

"On this occasion as well as on the preceding Sunday we had some hymns, a lady among the passengers kindly leading and accompanying the singing at the piano.

"After our long run of ten days we passed the Abrothos Reef on Monday morning, the 22nd. The weather throughout has been calm

and clear, until this morning, when a great deal of rain has fallen. The heat has not been excessive at any time, though one or two days were rather sultry through an almost total want of breeze.

"At noon to-day we were but 178 miles from Rio de Janeiro, and we hope, please God, to anchor in the Bay early to-morrow morning. The accounts we hear of its beauty hold us high in expectation, and a run on shore will be a welcome change, after so many days at sea.

"I trust that I shall be remembered often in their supplications by the friends of our Society.

"G. B. GORDON."

CHANARAL.

FROM Mr. Robertson, our Lay Reader at Chañaral, we are pleased to hear that the services are fairly attended, and we deeply desire that the Word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified amongst our countrymen and residents in this distant outpost:—

"*Chañaral, Chili, September* 16*th*, 1879.

"Our services continue to be fairly attended, although it invariably happens that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers arrive on Sunday. We are now very near to the 'diez-i-ocho,' but this year all the national 'fiestas' and rejoicings are to be postponed until after the war—a very wise course to pursue under the circumstances, as the prospect for Chili is far from encouraging. We have little or no news from the seat of war, wherever that may be. We all heartily wish it was over. I myself am very sorely afraid that a considerable number of the poor men who have left all for their country's sake will suffer many hardships, and perhaps hunger and thirst, in the desert. It entails an immense amount of care and good management to supply a mine with all the necessaries of life, but to victual a moving army is a far different undertaking, and then the resources of the country are failing. Provisions are now at a very high price; a lettuce costs from fifteen to twenty cents.

"We have been expecting to hear something of the whereabouts of Capt. Stephens for some time. I sincerely trust he will pay us a visit. I assure you we feel very proud of possessing, as the captain of the steamship 'Lima' described it, the prettiest little church on the coast.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

The War in South America.

PERU and Bolivia have been united in warlike array against Chili during the greater portion of this present year. The war has paralyzed trade and commerce, and disturbed communications between the countries engaged in it. It has also seriously affected the prosperity of our fellow-countrymen carrying on business there, and crippled the resources of the Society on the West Coast.

The reports of the conflict which have reached us have been infrequent, meagre, and disjointed; a condensed account of the origin of the war, and a brief description of the stage which it has reached—as given in the following extracts from an article in the *Times* of the 12th ult.—may be acceptable to our readers. But while we give the extracts and other information contained in the article we wish it to be understood that, as a missionary journal, we merely cull from the leading paper without expressing personal bias:—

"The origin of this war in South America has been almost forgotten already. Such interest as Europe has had to spare for it has been bestowed upon the incidents of the naval conflicts in which the 'Huascar' bore so remarkable a part. It may be remembered, however, that the original cause of quarrel was the possession or the usufruct of rich nitrate deposits upon the desert strip of territory lying between Chili and Peru, the sovereignty of which is claimed by Bolivia. The respective rights of Chili and Bolivia over the disputed territory had been settled by treaties which, while securing the possession of the country to the Bolivians, protected the rights of the Chilians as capitalists and workers of the mineral wealth of the country. But the Bolivian Government began last year to trench upon these rights, and especially to subject Chilian companies concerned in the nitrate trade to new and heavy burdens in contravention of express treaty stipulations. The influence of the Peruvian Government was the moving power in this unwise and unjust enterprise. It was believed that Chili, unprepared for military efforts, and afraid of impairing her sound financial position, would submit to any wrongs rather than go to war. Peru had made her guano and nitrate a Government monopoly, and the Peruvians calculated that if the Chilian competition could be suppressed by the iniquitous measures of the Bolivian Government, the price of commodities for which there was a constant demand among European and American agriculturists might be indefinitely raised.

This calculation failed ; the Chilian Government acted with boldness and decision ; war was declared not only against Bolivia, but against Peru, and the trade of the whole Pacific coast of South America has, in consequence, been paralysed for half a year."

With the recent naval victory the war entered upon a new phase. The Peruvian Monitor "Huascar," which for so long a period defied the Chilian fleet, has been captured, and by this event the Chilian supremacy at sea is said to be secured. And while the Peruvian and Bolivian armies, each numbering about 12,000 men, are encamped, the former at Iquique and the latter at Arica, the Chilians have made a descent with a body of troops upon the Peruvian seaport Pisagua, one of the few outlets for Bolivian commerce, and overmastered the resistance of the Peruvian garrison. Pisagua is thirty-five miles from Iquique and nearly twice that distance from Arica ; the allied armies are therefore cut off from each other by the Chilian sea and land forces. If the latter belligerent, with its decidedly preponderant naval force and troops, said to be better trained, can beat its enemies in detail, it is thought the war may be regarded as nearly at an end. Towards the close of the article from which we have already quoted, the writer of the *Times* says :—

"If the Chilians had made as good use as they might have done of their naval superiority, the strife would have been long ago brought to an end. But the 'Huascar' was permitted to defy many more powerful ships and to terrorize Chilian commerce. At length numbers and weight of metal have prevailed. The 'Huascar,' attempting a descent with a consort corvette upon Autofagasta, was surrounded by the Chilian fleet, and after a desperate struggle had to yield to two Chilian ironclads, the 'Blanco Encalada' and the 'Almirante Cochrane.' Vice-Admiral Grau, the bold and determined commander of the 'Huascar,' was killed by a cannon shot during the engagement. This is considered to be a fatal blow to the Peruvian navy, and by it the Chilians claim to have secured the command of the sea. Whether their military forces are adequate to follow up their successes at Pisagua remains to be seen."

In the interests of the Gospel most heartily do we desire to see peace restored between these nations. We believe it to be our duty as well as our privilege to supplicate the mercy-seat to this end.

Turning from the strife in South America and looking nearer home we behold, alas ! the countries of Europe—the five prin-

cipal of which could place an aggregate of nearly eleven millions of armed men in the field—like so many huge camps regarding with watchful anxiety the moot points which might so easily kindle again the blaze of war. But from so sad a picture we turn with relief to contemplate, in the well-known lines of the Christian poet, the blessed time for which creation groans, when wars shall cease and all the nations be one in tongue, in thought, and love, and in subjection to the Prince of Peace.

* * * "War was unknown ;
The brotherhood of nations unrelax'd ;
Swords now were ploughshares, spears were pruning-hooks,
And all the enginery of battle shown
As trophies of the victory of love.
Babel's confusion was unlearn'd ; and one
Melodious language, wherein every thought
Found utterance, overspread the circling globe,
A language worthy of the sons of God.
No labour now was lost. Commerce diffused
From pole to pole the gifts of every clime,
And spread her sails to every wind that blew,
Though love, not greed of lucre, held the helm.
But chiefly to Jerusalem and fro
The drift of ceaseless traffic set ; for there
David, vicegerent, sate on David's throne ;
And on their thrones of judgment round about,
Judging the tribes of Israel, the twelve
Who sometime suffer'd with a suffering Lord
Reign'd in His glorious reign. Mercy and truth
Met in His presence ; righteousness and peace
Kissed each the other underneath His eye.
His people were a royalty of priests,
And offered in His temple ceaseless prayer
And incense of uninterrupted praise.
Thither the nations flock'd. There every doubt
Was solved : there perfect equity held sway.
No wrong, but there was instantly redress'd ;
No right, but there was gloriously confirm'd :
For Zion was the mercy-seat of earth,
The footstool of the throne of God ; where faith
Had clearest evidence of things unseen,
And hope climb'd easiest up the golden stairs,
Scaling the heavens, and love, pure passionate love,
Saw the Beloved One and was at rest."

Gleanings.

GAL. iv, 4.

LAW, thou hast no power over me, and, therefore, thou dost accuse and condemn me in vain. For I believe in Jesus Christ the Son of God, whom the Father sent into the world to redeem us miserable sinners oppressed with the tyranny of the law. He gave his life and shed His blood for me. Therefore feeling thy terrors and threatenings, O law, I plunge my conscience in the wounds, blood, death, resurrection, and victory of my Saviour Christ. Besides Him I will see nothing, I will hear nothing. This faith is our victory, whereby we overcome the terrors of the law—sin, death, and all evils, and yet not without great conflicts. And here do the children of God, which are daily exercised with grievous temptations, wrestle and sweat indeed. For oftentimes it cometh into their minds, that Christ will accuse them, and plead against them; that He will require an account of their former life, and that He will condemn them. They cannot assure themselves that He is sent of His Father to redeem us from the tyranny and oppression of the law. And wherefore cometh this? They have not yet fully put off the flesh, which rebelleth against the spirit. Therefore the terrors of the law, the fear of death, and such-like sorrowful and heavy sights, do oftentimes return, which hinder our faith, that it cannot comprehend the benefit of Christ (who hath redeemed us from the bondage of the law) with such assurance as it should do.

But how, or by what means, hath Christ redeemed us? This was the manner of our redemption: He was made under the law. Christ when He came found us all captives under governors and tutors—that is to say, shut up and holden in prison under the law. What doth He then? Although He be Lord of the law, and, therefore, the law hath no authority or power over Him (for He is the Son of God), yet of His own accord He maketh Himself subject to the law. Here the law executeth upon Him all the jurisdiction it had over us. It accuseth and terrifieth us also; it maketh us subject to sin, death, the wrath of God, and with His sentence condemneth us. And this it doth by good right: "For we are all sinners, and by nature the children of wrath." (Eph. ii. 3.) Contrariwise Christ did no sin, neither was there any guilt found in His mouth. (2 Pet. ii. 12.) Therefore, He was not subject to the law. Yet notwithstanding the law was no less cruel against this innocent, righteous, and blessed Lamb, than it was against us cursed and damned sinners, yea much more rigorous. For it accuseth Him as a blasphemer and a seditious person: it made Him guilty before God of the sins of the whole world: it so terrified and oppressed Him with heaviness and anguish of spirit that He sweat blood; and briefly, it condemned Him to death—even to the death of the Cross.—Matt. xxvi. 65. Luke xxiii. 5; xxii. 44.—LUTHER *on Galatians.*

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

WHEN we come to the last issue of the Magazine for the year, and look back on the past twelve months' work, we are oppressed by a sense of imperfection. So much which we had contemplated remains still undone, and our progress seems so slow. This refers to the Society's work, but it is equally true of the inner life of most, if not all, believers. Possibly in both cases the failure is more apparent than real, and the feeling springs from our ambition being enlarged, and our not being satisfied with what once contented us well. Some of us can look back in connection with our cause to December, 1869, when Dr. Stirling was consecrated Bishop of the Falklands, and know how eventful these ten years have been in our Mission field. As regards the work at home they have not been altogether barren of results. But though our income may have increased in this period, we cannot think of one fresh worker, who has espoused our cause heart and soul, who can in fact be named in the same breath with one or two of our real veterans. As our work at home broadens it seems to lose its depth, and there is a sad lack of spontaneity in the help that we receive. Sermons and Meetings are given rather as the result of importunity, than as a happy privilege. "Not by constraint but willingly," should be the motto of all helpers of missionary work.

Having said so much on some of the discouragements of our work, let us express our thankfulness that the past month's Meetings and Sermons have not been fewer or less successful than in former years. Mr. Mills had sixteen openings in the North during the month, of which some are new places. Mr. Welby held Meetings at Kimberley, Market Rasen, Elkington, Ludborough, Tansley, Bitteswell, Burton, and Rugeley. In the South, Meetings or Sermons, and in some cases both, have been taken at Finchley, Tunbridge Wells, Folkestone, Dover, Cranbrook, Ramsgate, Colchester, St. Alban's, Shortlands, Clapham, Camberwell, Barnet, Farnborough, Warley, Bethnal Green, Shadwell, and New Malden. Of these Cranbrook is a new opening, and Mr. Kane's lecture there produced more than 5*l*. The Revs. R. J. Simpson, L. C. Walford, and Prebendary McKenzie, kindly assisted by respectively preaching or speaking for the Society at Colchester, New Malden, and St. Alphage, London Wall.

In conclusion we would mention that to increase the efficiency of our Juvenile Association we propose next year to slightly enlarge the "Gift," to have the cuts printed on a fly-leaf, in place of using the cover as heretofore. This will make it possible to bind the numbers at the close of the year. H. S. A.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the suggested subjects for special prayer on Monday, 1st inst.:—

I. For the Rev. T Bridges and family, that a safe passage home may be vouchsafed them, and that the Lord may be pleased to restore Mr. Bridges' health; and that during his absence the Divine protection may be specially given to those left at the Mission Station.

II. For a blessing on the new work undertaken in the Camps of Buenos Ayres by Rev. J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury, and that those left in charge at Cordoba may be graciously sustained and in due time strengthened by the appointment of another Chaplain.

III. For a blessing on the special efforts to be made at the close of the year by those who sustain and support the Mission at home; and that all the Chaplains and other missionary agents abroad may be embued with new zeal, and many souls gathered into the Redeemer's fold out of those who are now sitting in darkness and in the shadow of death.