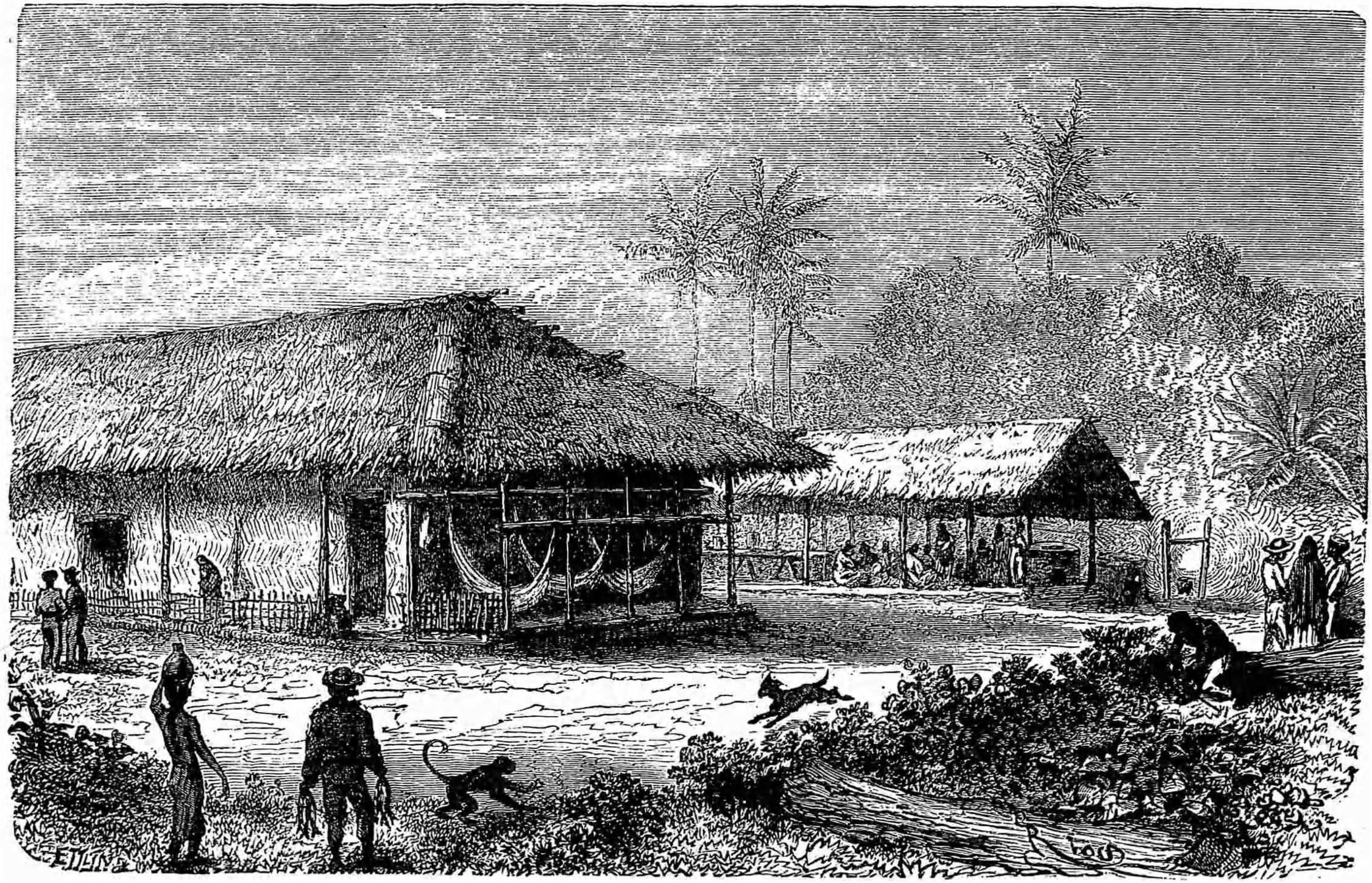


A BRAZILIAN FARM-HOUSE.

(*See page* 14.)

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JANUARY 1, 1873.

"THE JOY OF THE LORD IS YOUR STRENGTH."

NEHEMIAH viii. 10.

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR to you!" The words will flow to-day from loving lips with the morning's earliest greeting, and many a pen will convey them to distant friends. Indeed, of late years they have become quite a literature; and, wreathed with flowers, emblazoned with gorgeous arabesques, glittering with gold and silver, will win their way by thousands into English homes of every rank.

As a Missionary Society, we echo the words, "A happy New Year to you!" And our greeting points—

Backward to Success;
Forward to Hope;
Upward and around to Communion;
Onward to Reward.

1st. Backward to Success. "Are you rejoicing with us?"

There was a time when our history was written with the blood of our martyred pioneers, and with the tears of our best friends. When Fuegia's rocky seaboard was thought of only as an inexorable desert, frowning defiance to a wreck-strewn ocean; a haunt of cruel savages; a "land that eateth up the inhabitants thereof;" an impregnable fortress of Satan, so securely his own that he needed not to gild the path to destruction with the pleasures of sin; where men might be miserable, yet none the less his willing captives, passing through the quenched Tierra del Fuégo of time to the quenchless Tierra del Fuégo of eternity. Englishmen shuddered at the very mention of the God-forsaken land, and, pointing to the unburied corpses of Allen Gardiner and his holy brotherhood, said, "Let it alone." Even Christians, stunned and discouraged, whispered sadly, "Patagonia is not worth winning for Jesus at such an immense cost of suffering and life." But, louder than the Church's faithless

murmurs, rang out the word of command from the Church's Captain, "Go ye *into all the world*, and preach the gospel *to every creature:*" and there started up faithful servants of Christ who responded to the call, "Here am I, send me." Strong in the promise, "Lo, I am with you always," they bade adieu to the soft repose of home. They laboured, they suffered, and now they are conquering.

And thus to-day we recall with thankful wonder the story of the past year. We picture a group of tawny brides, in modest European attire, their dark locks wreathed with the unfamiliar flowers of their own far land, plighting a troth of honour, love, and obedience to Christian husbands! We picture joyous converts pressing forward to the sacrament of holy baptism, and baby-brows sparkling with the dew-drops of dedication to Christ's service! Nay, more deeply touching still, our beloved Bishop beckons us through the gathering mists of evening to a native home, and as we listen to humble confession, to earnest supplication, and fervent praise from lately heathen lips, we exclaim:—"What hath God wrought?" And we bend the knee to add an English Amen to a Fuégian prayer:—truly "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes!"

We picture the springing up of a new civilization—industry, cleanliness, comfort, kindliness, following in the royal train of Christianity.

We triumph in a greatly enlarged sphere of missionary work. The olive-bearing dove depicted on our banners spreads her white wings no longer over a station, or a district, but over a Continent. We are no longer the Patagonian, but "the South American Missionary Society." We evangelize the rude savage still, but we also minister to the spiritual destitution of our fellow-countrymen across the wide Atlantic. We teach those who never knew, but we recall old lessons to those who have forgotten; and if the Gospel, heard for the first time, be "the power of God unto salvation" to the indolent savage, shall it be less so when it comes to the busy Colonist as the "Old, Old Story" of his British childhood?

Do you rejoice in all this? Are you the happier to-day, because the "sheaf of first-fruits" has already been offered to the Lord of the Harvest by the instrumentality of South American Missionaries?

But secondly, we wish you the Gladness of Hope.

The Bible tells us that "Experience worketh hope," and surely the missionary triumphs of the past year are an earnest of still greater things to come. The sowing was in tears. The spiritual "husband-

man waited for the precious fruit," and had long patience. But "the early rain" is falling already, and "the latter rain" will not be withheld, for—

"Each sweet Ebenezer we have in review,
Confirms God's good pleasure to help us quite through."

There are some birds of strong pinion and long enduring flight that cannot rise from the level ground. They are not formed for grovelling on our plains, or resting quietly in our valleys. But give them the mountain peak, or the topmost bough of some forest giant, and with a cry of exultation they swoop out upon the blue tide of yielding air, and are soon at home amid the distant scenes of brightness they scanned from their lofty pinnacle. Such a vantage-ground does hope attain, when she rests on Pisgah in holy gladness. The victories of the Wilderness meet her retrospective glance, and she plumes her wings to bear her to the promised Canaan, singing as she soars, "They gather themselves together, they come to Thee; the abundance of the sea shall be converted to Thee; the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto Thee."

"The hope of the righteous is gladness"! So says the wisest of men; but unless it be also a mighty *energizing* power, it is unworthy to take its place among "the trinity of Christian graces." It supported our Lord Himself in His mission of suffering, humiliation, and death, for it pointed to "the joy set before Him," and it has aided many an otherwise feeble human hand in glorious achievements for His sake.

Doubtless you remember how, in the days of pious Ezra, the apostate but contrite Jews, men and women, sat in the court before the temple, "weeping very sore." The Governor himself, with rent garments, wept too and fasted, and sat down astonished. What a picture of helpless despair! But Shechaniah broke the silent sadness, and the words, "there is hope in Israel," infused new vigour, and ushered in a sweeping reform.

May you then begin the New Year, in the joy and strength of hope. "Faith is the victory that overcometh the world, and faith is the substance of things *hoped* for."

But, further, on this New Year's morning, we wish you the Joy of Communion.

Communion is the loftiest attainment of love; communion with God the highest possible honour and privilege that can be bestowed on a created intelligence in earth or heaven, and it is in missionary effort

that we may most fully enter into this Divine fellowship. The salvation of a lost world is what the Father's infinite love planned in a past eternity; what Jesus stooped to the veil of the flesh and the death of the cross to obtain, and what the blessed Spirit is ever proclaiming; and is not this the work in which God has condescended to accept the co-operation of all true believers? The very thought is overwhelming, in view of the infinite disparity between God and ourselves. It is, nevertheless a fact. "We, therefore, as *workers together with Him*, beseech you that ye receive not the grace of God in vain."

If missionary success make us glad, then we have communion with the joy of angels. There is a wonderful chain of parables in St. Luke xv., where the Son's share in the scheme of redemption is set forth under the similitude of a shepherd seeking a wandering sheep; where the Holy Spirit, working by the Church, is represented as a woman searching for lost money; and where the Father welcomes back the returning prodigal. Each Divine person no sooner succeeds in the blessed quest, than He invites "friends and neighbours" to rejoice with Him, and, twice over, it is urged as a motive, "for there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."

Let us realise also, that our joy in their success, as well as our sympathy in their discouragements, brings us into communion with the missionaries themselves.

"Home means England still" to them, and memory often retraces the familiar landscapes, and lingers by the hearths of fatherland. They yearn to tell us in their letters that their labour is not in vain. Shall we not cheer them with the assurance that their tidings make us glad? that Christian England rejoices over each missionary success, even as patriotic England rejoices over each righteous battle crowned with decisive victory?

But we spoke of the Joy of *Reward*. May the New Year bring you precious earnests and foretastes of what awaits you when sower and reaper rejoice together.

No need to cross the ocean and visit the haunts of heathenism, that you may bear some share in missionary work. Moses sat on the top of the hill while Joshua encountered Amalek in the valley, but Joshua's keen sword did not discomfit the foe more effectually than Moses' "stayed-up" hands. "Jehovah-Nissi" is the standard of the camp, as of the march. "It was made a statute for Israel that as his part was that went down into the battle, so should his part be that

tarried by the stuff." The kingdom is promised to the Heir of David. You may "not attain unto the first three" of his mighty men; you may not even win a "name among the thirty," and yet shine as a star for ever in the celestial firmament, the promised reward of "those that turn many to righteousness."

E. J. A.

Falklands.

STANLEY.

THE regret that the Mail had not arrived from Stanley before our going to press, but trust that the next Magazine will (D.V.) contain satisfactory intelligence from Ushuwia.

The Bishop of the Falklands writes, under date Sept. 28th, "no recent news has reached me from Ushuwia; the 'Allen Gardiner' may be near at hand now on her return voyage." His presence at Stanley will, we hope, be of great service in staying the hearts of the weak and unstable against the active proselytizing efforts which are being made by Roman Catholic emissaries. He will leave shortly, if he has not already sailed, for the eastern coast.

Captain Nicholas (Aug. 24), is "happy to report thathis present crew are in every way superior to the last; all well conducted, and attending prayers regularly." He expected to reach Ushuwia before the heaviest of the equinoctial gales came on.

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

THE Rev. W. T. Coombe states (Oct. 10th) that the railway from Cordova to Tucuman was to be commenced on the 20th of that month, and another is projected from Rosaria to Buenos Ayres.

We give some extracts from his journal:—

"*Saturday, August* 24.—A miserable day for travelling; but, as bad weather is the exception in this country, one ought not to grumble. Left Rosario at 6 a.m. for Cañada de Gomez. After breakfast borrowed Mr. K.'s trap, and drove my wife around to visit some ladies recently added to our community whose acquaintance she had not made. Had it been less windy, and not quite so cold, it would have been pleasanter work.

"*Sunday, 25th.*—Jeremy Taylor says, 'A house-going parson makes a church-going people,' and there is great truth in it: at any rate, my day's visiting yesterday did not seem lost time. The morning was clear and bracing, and at 11 a.m. forty-two persons assembled at the railway station for worship. Mrs. M—— presided at the harmonium, and the singing and responses were heartily joined in. I preached from the Gospel for the day, Luke x. 37. After service, baptized a child, and drove back to the Estancia Schoenberg to breakfast. I then rode to a German Estancia, and arranged for a member of the family to go to the Asylum in Buenos Ayres. May God's blessing on medical treatment and care restore him to his family.

"*Monday, 26th.*—At 6.45 left for Carcarañia, where I had arranged for baptisms and marriages. The weather was anything but inviting. Without any great stretch of the imagination, we could have thought ourselves in Devonshire, or any other rainy quarter of the old country. A steady drizzle till 11 o'clock. At 12 we breakfasted with our kind host, Monsieur Rufiner, the Manager of the Colony, and by 2 p.m. most of the parents had arrived with their children and friends. The service was conducted in the *salle à manger* of the Administration. Drove around, and saw the few English settlers here, all of whom are working people, with their little farms of eighty acres, which they get for 120*l.*, to be paid for in five years. They are far better off than they would be in their own country, and have a very fair chance of making a comfortable home, and laying by something for old age. A woman, who, with her husband and six children, came out as farm servants, told me that in eighteen months they had been working for themselves, had paid back their passage money, 120*l.*, and maintained themselves; it is perhaps an exceptional case, still it is worth knowing, and I am convinced that there is an opening here for intelligent working farmers who have thrift enough to manage for themselves, and will be content to get around them a comfortable home, and from a fair return for their labour to be able to save moderately. However, it is no El Dorado. I fear it is visionary for young gentlemen to think of realizing a fortune in five or even ten years; in fact, with some exceptions, they seem to me better off at home.

"*Sunday, September 1st.*—A beautiful day, a cloudless sky and a clear atmosphere. Morning congregation good, preached on spiritual worship, from John iv. 24. Administered the Holy Communion to fourteen communicants. Offertory, 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Sent a bottle of port to the hospital for ——. Sunday-school from 2 p.m. to 3.30., did an hour's reading, and took a stroll with my family in the camp. Evening service at 7, small congregation.

"*Monday, 2nd.*—Planted out cuttings and seedlings in the garden; everything is bursting into new life, fruit-trees covered with blossom. A poor Frenchwoman whom I sent to the hospital a fortnight ago called today; she had left, having received little benefit. I gave her an order for some

medicine. Afternoon, looked up some folks that ought to have been at church yesterday.

"*Tuesday, 3rd.*—Finished sermon, gave my little boy his lessons, went to the hospital, found my three English friends improving, had long talk with ———, read him several portions of Scripture bearing on God's willingness to forget the past if we turn to Him with true repentance, prayed with him, and begged him to pray for himself.

"*Thursday, 5th.*—Commenced sermon for Sunday. Afternoon visited six English families of the working people. They are very friendly and well-disposed, and would do anything for the English parson 'but oblige him by coming to church.' It seems more difficult to get these to church here than in England. Well, we must be thankful for the least measure of good, and to feel that no barrier exists between pastor and people is worth working for.

"*Saturday, 7th.*—Sent some reading material to the hospital; visited poor ———, who had just come from Paraguay in the last stage of consumption. Seeing he was very ill I promised to return at night; sat with him from 10 o'clock to 2 a.m., and tried to turn his mind to Christ, but in vain. The Bible was a sealed book to him. He did not seem to know a single promise of mercy. Never did I feel more forcibly the truth of the text, 'Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord.'

"*Sunday, 8th.*—Morning service as usual; went to see B——, found him slightly better, a night's rest and care had done him good. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock then occupied me. Evening service well attended, baptism after Second Lesson, preached from Phil. iii. 13 and 14, enjoyed the sermon as much as any of my congregation.

"*Monday, 9th.*—A stream of visitors all day. Went to see B—— and had a little talk with him, but he was not disposed to converse, the terror had passed; feeling a little better, death seemed distant. Spent the evening at Roldan.

"*Thursday, 12th.*—Visited hospital, and called on some of my parishioners on my return.

"*Sunday, 15th.*—Preached to a good congregation from Luke viii. 13; the raising of the widow's son.

"*Tuesday, 24th.*—Went to the Swiss colony Roldan, and married two couples, and baptized six children; glad to see Weimuller and his family, who came down to attend his niece's wedding; they were very grateful for kindness received last winter when very ill. Rode around, and looked up the English colonists—may I be pardoned (Welsh colonists). Mrs. K—— came out by afternoon train, and clad some poor children who had lost their mother.

"*Friday, 27th.*—Went by special train with Mr. Wheelwright and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Woods, to Cordova.

"*Saturday, 28th.*—Went around and looked up all the people, and invited them to service; fatigued by the journey yesterday.

"*Sunday, 29th.*—Divine service this morning at the telegraph office of

the Central Argentine Railway, and glad to see the young men in attendance. After service baptized a German child, and visited those whom time or opportunity prevented me from seeing yesterday. It is eleven years ago to-day that I first landed in Valparaiso. Since then, as I look back over the past, it teems with innumerable mercies. May the past be an earnest of the future, and the future more consecrated and devoted than the past!

"*Monday*, 30*th*.—Returned home, leaving Cordova at 6.15 a.m., and arriving at Rosario at 9.15; received many hearty welcomes by the way from friends whom I had not seen for three months, or more."

Mr. Coombe states that although he has not succeeded in obtaining a colporteur, he has disposed of a considerable number of Scriptures. According to the intimation in our last issue, he has been empowered to advance the progress of the Gospel amongst the natives whenever instruction may be sought of him; and whilst he retains his own pulpit alone for the ministrations of the Church of England, he may cordially work in Christian fellowship with any who heartily and faithfully seek the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom in South America.

We find by the "River Plate Standard" of October 21st, subsequently forwarded by Mr. Coombe, that the Indians have not yet been restrained from their predatory raids.

"The Indians attacked the Alexandra colony, last week, and were repulsed by a handful of Englishmen, who killed five of their number, including a Cacique."

At the same time the following paragraph, contrasting the past with the present, will suggest the hope that so soon as the Continent is traversed from coast to coast by the triumphant iron horse, civilization and the enlightenment of religion will speedily follow in its track.

"The Minister of Interior and other gentlemen composing the party for the Tucuman railway inauguration left Buenos Ayres on Sunday and arrived in Cordoba on Monday afternoon, after a journey of about 500 miles in thirty hours. The fact is so simple as hardly to merit comment, yet it is an achievement of which Argentines take less note than we could wish. It is a proof of the progress of the Argentine Republic not to be measured by figures, not to be conveyed in a speech however eloquent unless we compare notes with the past.

"A Cordobese gentleman now beside us says he remembers in 1851 making the journey from B. Ayres to Cordoba in thirty-five days, in a bullock-cart, and the passengers were twice dreadfully alarmed on the road by signs of Indians. Even later than that date the family of Perez

(if we rightly remember the name) were intercepted by Indians near Rio Tercero, on the journey from Cordoba to B. Ayres, when Dr. Perez and his brother were murdered, the wife carried off captive, and the rest of the party wounded: a picture of the occurrence is often seen in the shop-windows.

"In fact up to the fall of Rosas the mode of travelling over the Pampas from here to Cordoba was just the same as described by Padre Gervasoni, the Jesuit, who wrote in 1741 as follows:—

"'Our preparations before starting from B. Ayres were similar to those usual on undertaking a long sea voyage, for travelling over these plains is much like being at sea, and it is necessary to lay in a plentiful supply of provisions and water.'

"'Our mode of conveyance was one of the ponderous bullock-carts with straw sides and roof; at a distance a row of them looks like a file of houses moving. I suffered much inconvenience at first from the motion, and could not sleep at night it was so cold. Before we got half-way, about sixteen days on the march, my cart accidentally took fire, and I had to take up my quarters in another. At last we reached Cordoba, and were received by the Fathers and many of the townfolk in procession. My first impulse was to go to the church and return thanks to the Almighty for having completed so arduous a journey, in which the only thing that relieved the monotony was now and then an alarm of Indians.'

"What Padre Gervasoni wrote 150 years ago was the same as Sor Baigorria relates of his journey in the year 1851. How long such a state of things would have continued if Rosas had not been overthrown and Mr. Wheelwright invited from Chile by General Urquiza and Dr. Rawson to make the Central Argentine Railway it would be difficult to say. But we have the fact staring us in the face that a journey of thirty days in 1851 has now been accomplished in as many hours, bringing the heart of the Argentine Confederation within such short reach of the seaboard and the capital.

"In four years hence Tucuman will be in like manner brought within a few hours of Cordoba, and if Senator Carril's programme of Cuyo railways be speedily begun as voted by Congress we shall before the close of the present decade on the conclusion of the next President's term of office be able to say—

"Cordoba in 30 hours. Tucuman in 48 hours. Chili in 64 hours. Bolivia in 72 hours."

At a time when there is much discussion about emigration to South America, it may be useful to insert part of Consul Joel's report to the British Government upon the subject. (Rosario, March 21st, 1872.)

"I.—*Purchase power of money.*

Labour per day without Board (Local).—Engineers, 5 to 6 dols.; carpenters, 2 to 3 dols.; masons, 2 to 4 dols.; blacksmiths, 2 to 4 dols.; painters, 2 to 4 dols.; bricklayers, 2 to 3 dols.; tailors, 2 to 4 dols.; shoemakers, 2 to 3 dols.; bakers, 3 to 4 dols.; labourers, 1.50 to 2 dols. Per month, with Board.—Railway labourers, 30 to 35 dols. Provisions.—Tea, common, per lb., 1 dol. 25c. to 1 dol. 50c.; coffee, 43c.; meat, 6½c.; bread (4 lb.), 50c.; cheese, native, 38c.; ditto, imported, 63c.; sugar, white, 25c.; ditto, brown, 20c.; butter, 75c.; rice, 13c.; salt, 6½c.; soap, 6½c.; potatoes, 6¼c. to 12½c.; coal, 21 dols. 50c. Clothing about 100 per cent. dearer than in England. [Dollar about 4*s*.]."

"II.—*Matters of Health.*

"*Diet.*—There is but little difference in the diet of artizans in this district and those of the same class in England; and that difference is, that meat being proportionately so much cheaper than bread or vegetables, it enters more largely as an article of food. The quality of both beef and mutton here is inferior to English, has a larger proportion of bone, and is less nutritious. Potatoes also are of inferior quality, but the edible pumpkin is largely used as a substitute for it. Cabbages, turnips, carrots, onions, radishes, peas, and beans are all good of their kind, but cost 100 to 300 per cent. more than in England.

"These articles of food, in the same proportion and quantities as a person would consume at home, form a safe diet for a stranger.

"As a beverage the French, Italian, and most foreign workmen, use the common red wines of France and Spain, which cost about 9*d.* the quart, and, if taken in moderation, are wholesome; but the bane of the English and native workman is Caña (the native rum), a most pernicious cheap spirit.

"*Clothing.*—For summer wear light flannel shirts and trousers of tweed or flannel are most conducive to health. The summer heat is much greater and of longer duration than in England. From the middle of November to the middle of March the mean temperature in the shade, from noon to 6 p.m., is about 88 Fahr., though the thermometer will frequently register 98 to 100. To those whose avocations compel them to work in the sun a soft felt hat will be found to be the best protection for the head. Workmen generally place a handkerchief inside the hat, allowing a portion of it to fall over the back of the neck as a further protection from the sun. Temperance in diet and habits of sobriety are indispensably necessary for the preservation of health to workmen whose calling compels them to work in the sun.

"For winter wear the same class of clothing as recommended for summer, but of a heavier material. There is no extreme cold here. The mercury will not fall below freezing point perhaps more than two or three times during the winter, and then invariably at night. The weather by day is usually bright, genial, and bracing. There is no equal division of seasons here, as in England, spring and autumn being of very short duration. June, July, August, and September may be classed as winter months.

"*Lodging.*—Under this head I am requested to reply to the following queries:—'Can a working man find healthy lodgings, and at what distance from his work? Can he possibly find dwelling rooms ventilated, premises drained, free from miasmatic dirt, over-crowding and air-poisoning? What are the probable risks to the health of his family from these dangers? Workmen would be able to find lodgings within a convenient distance from their work; but these would only consist of a room or rooms in what are called 'conventillos' (literally small convents, but here applied to tenement houses), built generally on two sides of an oblong square, without window or fireplace. In conventillos of this class the native and a large majority of the Italian workmen and their families reside. The rent of these rooms varies from 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*s.* each per month.

"The English, French, and German workmen mostly occupy rooms in buildings of the same style, but of a better class, the rooms being larger, having a door communicating with each other, and also a window. Two rooms of this class rent for about 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* per month. Workmen are in a measure compelled to adopt this system of lodging, as the ordinary dwelling-houses are not adapted to accommodate more than one family, and the rent is much higher; a small dwelling-house rents from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* per month.

"That the conventillo system—especially in densely populated cities—is prejudicial to health, was abundantly proved during the late terrible yellow fever epidemic in Buenos Ayres, the mortality in buildings of this character having been enormous. In addition to their very defective ventilation, the close proximity of the cesspools to the wells renders the water in many instances highly injurious. There is no system of drainage either here, or, so far as I have been able to ascertain, in any other city in this Republic.

"The great risks to health are dysentery and fever, though there are other risks consequent on the utter want of all sanitary precautions.

"It must be taken into consideration that Rosario is comparatively a new city, that this district is naturally healthy, that no dense population has yet vitiated the air of the towns, and that the 'pampa winds' do much towards keeping the atmosphere pure. For these reasons strangers can here reside without any great risk to health, in tenements that would be considered unhealthy in the colder and more densely populated cities of South America.

"III.—*Quality of Work.*

"With the exception of a few machinists, blacksmiths, masons, and carpenters, there are no really skilled artisans in this district; the work is done by second and third-rate hands, and is generally rough, unfinished, and of inferior quality. The artisan takes no pride in his work, nor does he put his character into it, the object of the employer being quantity and not quality. The artisan would not make a stand against doing bad work, but he certainly would against receiving bad wages; and when called upon to execute repairs, or perform an isolated piece of work, the price demanded is enormous.

"The great majority of masons, plasterers, and bricklayers here are Italians, and their taste is particularly noticeable in the external and internal ornamentation of the houses, in the building of which they are almost exclusively employed. They are uncleanly and parsimonious, and their only ambition is to return to their native country when they have accumulated such a sum of money as will there raise them above the class from which they sprung. The French, German, and English workmen live and lodge better than the Italian or Spanish, and are less parsimonious, but this does not preclude those who are economical and sober from saving money.

"The mechanical engineers employed on the Central Argentine and Rio Quarto Railways, and also a large majority of those engaged on the river steamers, are Englishmen, who receive salaries varying from 250*l.* to 300*l.* per annum, and they are preferred to all other nationalities, in consequence of their reliability, intelligence, and thorough practical knowledge of their business. English blacksmiths and carpenters are also preferred, and a limited number of skilled workmen in these branches would find employment here at the highest rate of wages quoted in my tabular statement.

"*Rosario, March,* 1872."

Frayle Muerto.

CAÑADA DE GOMEZ.

OME friends interested in the establishment, as soon as possible, of the Frayle Muerto Chaplaincy, are anxious that a sufficient sum should be raised to meet the Society's grant

and local contributions, and thus to insure the immediate appointment of a clergyman for three years. The sums received at the Office amount to 69*l.* 1*s.*; returns from abroad have not yet been received.

Brazil.

SANTOS.

IT will rejoice the friends of the Society to hear of the safe arrival of the Rev. H. S. Acworth, M.A. (our Organizing Secretary), at Rio Janeiro, from whence he was to proceed to Santos, on November 22nd. He had experienced a severe gale in the Bay of Biscay, but otherwise appears to have had an agreeable passage. He consigned to the deep the body of the second cook, who died suddenly, and observes that many appeared impressed by the solemnity of the service. He raised a subscription amongst the passengers for the widow and children. He endeavoured at Rio, but unsuccessfully, to engage a colporteur.

SAN PAULO.

THE Rev. J. I. Lee has supplied the Committee with interesting details of the progress of his work at San Paulo. The congregations have greatly increased at the services in the Railway Station, and the church in course of erection has risen above the ground.

We have given an engraving of a Brazilian farm-house, as our frontispiece, illustrative of country life in this new home of Englishmen.

" *Saô Paulo, Brazil, Nov.* 15, 1872.

" We rapidly advance into the summer season. All is changing. But how many thousand hearts are still unchanged, 'without hope,' which even nature possesses in her winter; 'without God in the world!'

" 'The pomp of groves and garniture of fields'! Nay, not 'all the dread magnificence of heaven' ever moved the natural heart to repentance, to set it free from the dominion of Satan. No land possesses so many native charms as Brazil, but for idolatry and superstition it can hardly be surpassed.

" The religious acts of the Church of Rome are often regarded with contempt, as mere child's play, instead of with that holy abhorrence which such scenes deserve. During the processions on saints' days it is dangerous to come in the way of the fanatical mob without rendering to their images the homage which is expected. National

judgments must be in store for such a nation as this; unless some sudden and mighty revolution is manifested.

"The presence of many of the English hitherto has proved a hindrance rather than a help to the conversion of the natives.

"The tokens of God's mercies have not been few. One of our workmen, who has but lately begun to attend our services, has had a most narrow escape from destruction, and our superintendent traffic manager has just been raised up from the gates of the grave. He is still in a very dangerous condition. In the hurry and turmoil of these times God graciously calls some aside, and taking them, as it were, by the hand, speaks to them apart *Himself*, whilst the voice of the world is hushed for a season. If God dealeth with us as with sons, how blessed, thrice blessed is our portion!

"Our service is well attended, and the school is very promising.

"I will conclude with the language of a friend, a lover of the missionary cause:—

"'We are in the modern Canaan; and be sure of this, that if God choose that His Word shall be *the* Word, nought can prevent such a result from coming to pass; and experience teaches that He works gradually, brick upon brick, until the mighty edifice of grace and love stands forth as a tower of life and truth. What a virtue is patience! How sweet are the fruits of endurance!

"'The calm majesty of the ethereal canopy, so stately in its glorious wealth, and noble in its purposes Divine, is a book of God's own authorship. And the key? God revealed to man in Christ. There it is before us. Immutable Godhead reigns supreme over all the busy hum of creation. Little humanity—supreme Divinity. What a contrast!'

"My colporteur cannot start for a few weeks. In the meantime, please to send me some German translations of the Scriptures.

"The small New Testaments, the single Gospels, the translation in the Portuguese by Antonio Pereira de Figueiredo, and not any other.

"The large Bibles in the box are cumbersome to carry, and I have far too many of them. They would do for a Bible Store, but not for the services of a colporteur. Send single Gospels in Portuguese, viz., 200 St. Luke, 100 St. Mark, 100 St. Matthew, 150, St. John. 50 New Testaments, the smallest edition, and 50 Bibles, smallest edition. 50 Portuguese tracts from the Religious Tract Society.

"There is a great opening here for the sale of the Word. Send me more than mentioned if you possibly can do so. I have very few suitable books to start with. Italian and French copies of the Scriptures, but especially the German and German Tracts from the R. T. S.

"Please thank the Stirling Tract Society, per Mr. Peter Drummond, for their consignment of tracts.

"I have school in the morning and in the afternoon. Service in the evening. In the heat of the sun, one hour's work and one hour's walk are equivalent to three or four hours' similar work at home. A good school building would be a most beneficial step, with a room for

working men, who frequently tell me of their great state of solitude. I wish I could see any means of procuring a house where I could give them a room for meeting together ; but the rents are 60*l.* or 70*l.* per annum for a house of any respectable size.

"J. I. LEE."

THE AMAZONS.

WE have been favoured with an extract from a letter of Mr. Clough, written from Pekas, October 16th ult., which assures us of his safety.

"The Indians here are friendly, and treat me with respect ; for one reason, on account of the hue of my beard, which colour the 'children only of the sun' are supposed to be favoured with. I would dearly like to go up the Rio Negro as far as the Cassiquai, and come out into the Orinoco down to Angostura, where there are scores of tribes *en route, all accessible,* but what can I do ? With my funds at command I could not buy a canoe (value 30*l.*), and with the other 20*l.* keep myself and needful Indians, all of which are necessary for such a trip, so I am trying to make arrangements to go as far as 'Yurimaguas,' up the 'Huallaga' (just beyond its affluent, the Cachiyacu), on the S. bank, W. of the Ucayali, to start from Iquitos on December 1st, when I shall catch the tribes just before they go to the interior for another ten months. Yurimaguas is not far from the Andes ; indeed, the mighty mountains are to be seen from the town. We have terrific thunderstorms, and the lightning fells many of the forest monsters. I had an adventure with a tiger a few nights since, being awoke by the screams of a woman in the house, whom the beast had tried to pull out of her hammock, but, on account of the noise, left her, and seized a large dog. I rushed out and fired my gun where he was supposed to be (it being rather dark), when, with a growl, he sprung over a fence ten feet high. I could but thank God for sparing our lives. We cannot move without being on the look out for snakes, some of a deadly nature. We are so near the forest, they sometimes drop through the roof of leaves. All well. I hope to be in Manoes on Christmas-day, and shall start for home in the first vessel after 15th February, having then fulfilled my twelve months on the Amazons. I shall get no more letters till I reach Parà. I wish the Society had some of my diary, but will send a portion directly I reach Parà."

Central America.

COSTA RICA.

DR. DAVID LEE intimates, in the following letter, his intention of visiting England, and then to place himself at the Society's disposal for re-engagement in the South American field.

"*Linion, Costa Rica, Nov.* 12*th*, 1872.

"I wrote you a short letter twelve or fourteen days since, saying that unless I were relieved of the Medical Department of this field I should abandon the whole, and would probably be in London about Christmas, when I would be glad to serve your Society. I was relieved a few days after by the unexpected arrival of a physician in the employ of the Company. This naturally turned the course of my intentions, and the encouragement offered by the President of the Railroad, promising me a chapel in a short time, was inducement sufficient for me to renew my efforts. I have accordingly commenced a parish school for the few children of the community.

"I must confess, however, that prospects of accomplishing anything permanent are by no means encouraging. Only *one* of the white employées of the railroad attends Divine service, the rest are professedly unbelievers, and others who openly declare they want no clergyman amongst them. Under such circumstances my 'Incumbency' is, of course, a precarious one; affording not much hopeful ground upon which to build. Beside, the Government authorities have declared their disapproval of an English school, and have told me that 'when the railroad is completed they will take that matter in their own hands, and get rid of the English-speaking Jamaicans.' All these things lead me the more readily to consent to return to the service of your Society, and I shall at once set about my arrangements to do so.

"*Nov.* 16*th*.—We have been hourly expecting a mail from Aspinwall for the last week, which I hope contains the letter you say you have written to me, *via* Panama. It however does not come, and now we fear the loss of the steamship. There are other letters I hope to get by such mail, which will determine the period when I can leave here. Until they are received I must delay my final action. In the meantime I will send this by a brig going to Jamaica to-morrow.

"I have not yet heard that the chaplaincy of Aspinwall is filled. When, if ever, that is done, we may hope Panama may again have the 'Word of God' preached to those willing to hear. Unless those places are united in the support of a clergyman, I do not know how either can have the blessing of Divine worship. As for Bogota, the capital of the U.S. of Colombia, there has been an exodus of foreigners from there also, leaving about sixty in all, of which about forty attend a Presbyterian minister's services in the Spanish language. There can be no hope of any undertaking in those parts at present. Should, however, there be an opening there hereafter, I know of none more encouraging. The students attending College there, very generally visit the service above-named, and come away with the keen edge of Romanism rubbed off. I have found students from Bogota the most liberal of the educated Spanish people. The future may present inducements for your Society to make a beginning there. It is a common mistake to reckon

Costa Rica as one of the United States of Colombia. It is in the region nominally called 'Central America,' although there is really no such political confederacy. Efforts are being made, however, to form these independent Republics of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Salvadore, and Honduras into a federal compact. All of them but Nicaragua have, within a year, expelled the Jesuits, and taken the education of the people into their own hands. This has been purely a political and not a religious movement, and is only an evidence of a revolutionary spirit among the politicians, and not of the growing spirit of intelligent religious freedom. Costa Rica is far in advance of all Spanish American States, and would encourage Protestantism as a political element whilst Protestant foreigners would be sustained in any Church efforts they might make, *e.g.*, the authorities here will give us an allotment for a church, but not one for a school. The idea is, the church can only reach those who now speak English, many of whom have learned it in the better schools of this country; while elementary schools, in the English language, would teach English *ideas* as well as the English speech! An Abbé said to me, a year ago, 'There is no religion in these Spanish-American States. It is only a compound of superstition and political tyranny.' However, it is a great step in advance to get rid of so great an evil as Jesuitical influence. In San José de Costa Rica there is an Episcopal clergyman of the American Church, who, however, I am told, does not use the Book of Common Prayer. His position is that of a chaplain to several mercantile houses. I hear that he intends to leave there shortly; but, as Costa Rica cannot be said to be in South America, I presume your patronage does not reach thither. Much more might be said about the spread of a pure Gospel in Central America, but I forbear at present. I am corresponding with our best American Church paper ('The Church Journal,' New York) on the subject, and would like much to write to one or two of your best English papers about it also. To return to the real object of my letter, *i.e.*, the new fields in South America: I have already told you of Coquimbo, and the region of the mines thereabout. I fear it would be almost hopeless to expect either class of foreigners—Americans, who are very few, or English, who predominate—to take any *initiatory* steps to establish Divine worship in those needy places. A letter received by me in June last was indicative of no interest whatever in the matter; while I have no doubt that, if a *missionary* were sent to gather together those wandering sheep of Christ's flock, he would meet with much encouragement. If any one is sent thither it must be an Englishman, mainly supported for a time from home, as an itinerant among those towns in that vicinity. I offer these suggestions upon your request to have my views of different places, and their spiritual needs. By all means send a clergyman to Coquimbo and those mines, one who can endure hardness, as a good soldier of Christ Jesus, for he will have a hard field; a field, however, which should be occupied without delay by the missionaries of the Cross.

An American would not be so well received, from what I hear of the people.

"I much desire, however, before entering upon another field, to visit England, not so much to recruit health or energy, because these have not failed me, thank God, during these two years' residence in this climate: but a visit to Christian civilization again would be of great advantage to me spiritually. The chief virtue one is compelled to cultivate in these lands is endurance; but too much of it degenerates into indifference, and against this there must be a continual struggle. I shall therefore make arrangements as soon as I can to take my passage to London. Give me, if you please, any wishes the Committee may have concerning the field they desire me to occupy, even if it is not one on the coast of Brazil. "DAVID J. LEE."

LOTA—LEBU.

WE have recently received (Dec. 16th) the following letter from the Rev. E. Thring, whose visit to Lébu, where the Society's Catechist, Mr. Keller, was stationed for some years, will be read with interest:—

"The first impression one receives on entering 'Lébu' by the steamer is by no means favourable on account of the number of wrecks strewn all over the sand. The place of landing is generally in a small cove to the right of the river's mouth, used by the whaling establishment here. Then you have to walk fully a mile before reaching the town, over a 'vega' or swampy meadow which in winter is almost impassable. As to hotel accommodation, Lébu is in advance of many even more pretentious towns. The nearest on landing is kept by an Italian. The other by a German. I went to the Italian, and found it a quiet comfortable home. The streets are a natural curiosity in the way of thoroughfares, being a complete slough of despond. The patient bullocks are beaten and poked by their heartless drivers, pulling their primitive carts whose wheels are often lost sight of in the mud. Strange to say, Lébu is said to be one of the healthiest towns in Chili. It must be from the strong winds which blow so constantly from the south, or else it must be a nursery for agues and fevers. The natural features of the country are rather striking. The bold headlands and sharp points rising so abruptly from the foaming breakers produce a peculiar grandeur as they pierce the cliffs with romantic caves. One of these caves I entered, and was amply repaid for my trouble.

"The length through a tunnel was about 100 yards, then you came to an immense chamber about seventy feet in height and the same in breadth. With the aid of a candle we found out some peculiar places, and the dim light streaming in upon us from the far end gave the whole appearance a romantic and yet solemn touch. The floor is dry, though sometimes rendered damp by the sea bursting in when the weather is very tempestuous. Then the river called the river Lébu adds much to the scenery. The length of the river is

about fifty miles, but from its head quarters the distance is not so much, as its course is so serpentine and tortuous. It is navigable for launches about twelve miles, and might be made the same for ships drawing ten or twelve feet of water. The first English farm I visited was fifteen miles out of Lébu, called 'Quiliquinchiqui.' On our return we called at 'Toco Toco,' also at 'Golgolquine.' Of course we took the opportunity of visiting the Indians, who received us very kindly. I think a visit four times a year to Lébu will suffice at present. There are forty-three English at present, including children, at Lébu. On my next visit they will hire a room for service. I promised to spend a Sunday amongst them each visit I pay them. All received me very kindly, and were glad with the opportunity afforded them to have their children baptized. The distance from Lota to Lébu by water is seventy miles, and by road 90. Respecting Lota I think I ought to say, as regards numbers, it is going on very well. We have fifty children in the day-school, and forty in the Sunday. The schoolmaster, Mr. Davis, takes a lively interest in both, and assists me in every way he can. The choir continues to attend well, and they pick up the tunes and chants in a praiseworthy manner.

"The same kind spirit is manifested towards me as when I first arrived. The congregation keeps up as to numbers very well. Then at Puchoco there is much to be thankful for. I think I told you in my last the new church is opened, and the attendance continues good.

"I am truly thankful to say that I am blessed with excellent health. Our winter is over, and we are now in our spring. Could you send me out some tracts? The fewer the pictures on them the better. Trusting we are still remembered by you at the throne of grace.

"We are now under very heavy expenses, as the schoolmaster's house is undergoing repair, having been left by Mr. Manhood in a very bad state. I am afraid it will cost us 800 dols.

"The Committee have selected Mr. Davis, and, so far, he has done well. You must not be surprised if the church collections drop a little this year, as we are only a poor people, in every sense of the word.

"EDWARD THRING."

A REVIEW of the Society's history during the past year is rich in happy earnests for that upon which we are now entering. A kindlier spirit is awakened, and a chord of sympathy touched in several communities of our countrymen in South America hitherto indifferent to the labours of our Society; whilst a foothold is at last secured upon the mainland of Tierra del Fuégo, and two new Chaplaincies have been established in Brazil.

The circulation of the Holy Scriptures, coincident with a thirst for religious instruction, is facilitating the introduction of the Gospel among the native population, who, when they seek to ascertain the truth from the lips of our missionaries, will, we hope, under the Holy Spirit's guidance, not seek it of them in vain.

On the 20th of December, far and near, arose that appealing litany of faithful supplication from crowded assemblies that more soldiers of the cross should be enlisted to go forth in the strength of the Lord of Hosts, as assailants of the strongholds of idolatry and unbelief, as devoted witnesses for Christ, as almoners of precious spiritual bounties which they are made the honoured instruments of bestowing.

We deeply need such men ; doors are opening wide for their immediate entrance ; "pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest" that He will of His great goodness call them forth and assign them to this urgent, soul-seeking work of ours.

The vast commercial enterprise and interests of the British Empire have connected us more or less intimately with every State of South America—interests daily growing, expanding, and developing to greater stature—and shall there be no Jonah-cry uplifted in warning of the doom that must attend all human schemes which have solely Mammon-worship for their principle, to the exclusion of all thought for God's honour in their arrangement ?

However this New Year may break upon you, in sunshine or in cloud, we heartily wish you—the friends and supporters of our cause —the Christian greeting of much joy and peace in the Holy Ghost ; that from the spiritual sluices of heaven may copiously descend upon you "showers of blessing."—Ezekiel xxxiv. 26.

C. R. De Havilland.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

In continuing our sketch of the Home Proceedings to the end of the past year, we may mention that two illustrated lectures have been delivered by A. R. Pite, Esq., Chairman ; one to the *employés* of Messrs. Hitchcock and Co., the other to the Church of England Young Men's Society, North-West Branch. Both Meetings were well attended, and great interest in the Society's work was awakened.

Among the places visited by the Association Secretary are Bicester, Wolverhampton (where sermons were preached at St. Philip's, St. James's, and St. Luke's, several lectures given, and a few annual subscribers secured) ; Walsall, where we were greatly assisted by the zealous efforts of several local friends ; Dodworth, Ardsley, Huddersfield, Normanton, Goole, Wakefield, Selby, Beverley ; Waltham and Ludborough, in Lincolnshire ; Nottingham, where seven sermons were preached for us on Sunday, Dec. 8th, producing, together with the Meeting of the 9th (a very good one, in spite of the inclement weather), nearly £40 ; Wimbledon, Birmingham, and Halstead.

Our Society's cause was advocated for the first time in the churches of St. Philip and St. Luke, Wolverhampton (and also in St. Matthew's School-room); at Walsall, Ardsley, Normanton, Wakefield, Selby and Ludborough.

Lectures were given to two Young Ladies' Schools, by the kind permission of the Principals, and, at the close, many cards, &c., were given out, of which, we doubt not, the enthusiastic receivers will, in due time, be able to render a good account. We regard the delivery of lectures at schools, on the early history and present condition of our work in South America, as likely to be productive, under the Divine blessing, of much real good, not merely as opening to us a new source of income, but as calculated to enlist the sympathies, and secure the co-operation of the young on behalf of a most important missionary work, with which, speaking generally, they are but little acquainted.

On November 21st a meeting was held at Canterbury under the presidency of the Very Rev. the Dean, at which the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., Rector of St. Clement Danes, attended as Deputation.

The Rev. Dr. Kearney, who is acting as a *pro. tem.* Deputation during the Rev. H. S. Acworth's absence at Santos, has, among other places, visited Cambridge, Hoxton, Islington, Clapham, Barnet, Sherborne, Hereford, Clevedon, Cheltenham, Bridgwater, Reading, and Maidenhead.

On Sunday, December 22nd, sermons were preached at the Lock Chapel, Paddington, by the Rev. Preb. T. M. Macdonald, M.A.

Several days were spent in December in canvassing the clergy of Birmingham for sermons and meetings during 1873; and, although few actual promises were given, it is satisfactory to know that our Society has their full confidence, and that, notwithstanding the circumstance that local demands are heavy, they will gladly give it all the help they can.

Our best thanks are due to our numerous local friends (and particularly to the Honorary Secretaries), for their zealous efforts in our behalf during the past year, and our earnest prayer is that we may all be enabled to labour more diligently in the Lord's vineyard than we have ever done before, for the advancement of His glory in the salvation of sinners, and to the edification of believers.

H. E. W.

*** We acknowledge, with thanks, a parcel of clothing for the Fuegians from Mrs. Orr.

In consequence of the expense and inconvenience attending the occasional issue of the "Gift" by itself, it has been decided to publish it *three* times a year, viz., January 1st, May 1st, and September 1st, with alternate magazines, instead of quarterly.

We are anxious to collect a South American Library at the Society's Office, consisting of works bearing on the past and present history of that Continent, and shall feel obliged by the presentation of any works which may aid in the accomplishment of this object.

All communications respecting the "Magazine" and "Gift" to be addressed to the Editor, the Rev. C. R. de Havilland, M.A., 11, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

Contributions thankfully received from October 26th to December 27th.

*** 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.
Caldecott, Miss C.	1	0	0
Cheyne, Mrs.	0	10	0
Ditmas, Major (1871-2)	2	2	0
Gray, Rev. W.	1	1	0
Green, Mrs.	1	1	0
Langmead, Rev. G. W.	0	10	0
Lea, Geo. Harris, Esq.	2	2	0
Macandrew, Jas., Esq.	2	0	0
Macandrew, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Mansel, Rev. J. T.	0	5	0
Matheson, Donald, Esq.	2	0	0
Matheson, Miss J.	2	0	0
Pearce, Mrs.	0	10	0
Pitman, Mrs.	1	1	0
Rogers, Harry, Esq.	2	0	0
Scarlett, Miss	0	5	0
Smart, Miss	1	0	0
Tucker, Joseph, Esq.	1	1	0
Walker, Mr. Hy. (1871-2)	1	0	0

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Cartwright, Miss	2	2	0
Collet, M. W., Esq.	20	0	0
Hughes Hughes, W., Esq.	10	0	0
Kearon, Capt. Richard	3	0	0
Thomas, Mrs. Wm.	10	0	0
Treacher, Henry, Esq.	5	0	0
Weddell, G., Esq.	1	1	0
Day of Intercession—Parts of Offertories.			
St. Michael's, Chester-square, per Rev. Rowley Hill	10	0	0
St. Clement Danes, per Rev. R. J. Simpson	1	9	3
All Hallows, Lombard-street, per Rev. Preb. C. Mackenzie	1	0	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Aldbourne, per Miss Brown	4	8	0
Ditto, Miss Barnes (miss. basket)	1	1	0
Appledore, per Miss Kingsnorth	1	3	4
Ardsley, per Rev. J. H. L. Kane, M. L., L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	1	6	0
Atherstone, per Miss Power	1	0	0
Barnet, per Rev. P. Dowe, L. by Rev. Dr. Kearney	6	1	6
Bath, per Rev. T. Leonard Hill, "Thankoffering" from a Member of Portland Episcopal Chapel	5	0	0
Bayswater, per Miss Keating	1	5	0
Beverley, per Rev. W. B. Crickmer, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	1	18	6
Ditto, per Miss Stephenson, L. in school by Rev. H. E. Windle	1	14	1
Birmingham, per J. W. Browne, Esq.	80	0	0
Blackheath Park Church, per D. Couty, Rev. J. Fenn, Inc., S.S. by Rev. S. Adams	39	8	0
Ditto, Rev. S. Adams (sub. & coll.)	3	0	0
Bournemouth, per Miss Kirkpatrick (coll.)	2	0	1
Brasted, per Miss Murray	6	1	0
Bridgwater, per Rev. W. G. Fitzgerald, Lec. by Rev. Dr. Kearney	0	12	6
Canterbury, per Col. Horsley, M. by Rev. R. J. Simpson, and sub.	5	1	10
Carlisle, per Admiral Pennell	19	0	0
Ditto, "A Friend"	0	0	11
Chelsea, per Mrs. Grautoff	3	0	0
Cheltenham, per Rev. R. Ward, M. by Rev. Dr. Kearney	7	8	2
Ch. of England Young Men's Society, N.W. Branch, per R. H. White, Esq., coll. after L. at Portman Schools, by A. R. Pite, Esq.	3	9	6
Chester, per Miss Weaver	5	14	6
Clapham, L. in Wandsworth-road Commercial School, per Rev. Dr. Kearney	2	0	0
Ditto, J. F. Allen, Esq. (sub.)	0	10	0
Ditto, per F. J. Ridsdale, Esq.	5	13	0
Clevedon, per Rev. G. W. Braikenridge	15	17	2
Ditto, per Rev. J. Green-Armytage, SS. and L. by Rev. Dr. Kearney	17	12	7
Clifton and Bristol, per E. W. Bird, Esq.	47	0	0
Colchester, per Rev. R. T. Burton	8	19	6
Cowley, per Miss M. Kelsey	0	10	0
Dodworth, per Rev. J. Hudson, M. L., L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	0	9	0
Donnington, per Miss E. Revel	1	0	0
Fareham, per Rev. W. S. Dumergue	2	0	0
Fawkham, per Rev. S. Molesworth, coll. in church	1	1	0
Felday, per Rev. T. P. Hill	1	4	2
Flushing, per Mrs. Punnett	5	10	6
Folkestone, per Rev. C. J. Taylor	28	11	6
Frome, per Miss Sinkins (coll.)	2	0	0
Goole, per Rev. Dr. Bell, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	0	10	7
Greenford, per Miss Vernon	60	0	0
Guernsey, per Miss A. A. Bainbrigge (coll.)	0	12	10
Guildford, next Stoke, per Miss Filmer	4	3	10
Hadley Green, per Miss Seymour	0	13	0
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Gardiner	16	10	0
Helston, per Miss Moyle	0	7	0
Hereford, per Rev. R. Powell, Lec. at St. James's Schools, by Rev. Dr. Kearney	1	8	6
Hoxton, St. John's, per Very Rev. G. P. Pownall, Wednesday Evening S. by Rev. Dr. Kearney	1	15	0
Huddersfield, St. Paul's, per Rev. G. G. Lawrence, M. L. L. by Rev. H. E. Windle, less exp.	1	18	5
Ingham, per Miss Boott (coll.)	0	10	0
Islington, Miss L. Williams	11	4	7
Ditto, per Miss Lambe	1	10	0
Ditto, per Mrs. N. Jackson	2	0	0
Jersey, Mrs. T. Hughes (coll.)	6	5	6
Kentish Town, per Miss E. M. Bullock	1	1	0
Kingston-on-Thames, per Rev. R. Holberton, coll. by Mrs. Copinger	4	13	6
Lancashire and Cheshire, per Rev. Dr. Hume	112	10	0

Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	8	0	0
Lee and Blackheath, per Rev. B. W. Bucke, SSS. in Holy Trinity, by Rev. W. Windle and Self	23	15	10
Leeds, Sir C. Lowther (don.)	1	0	0
Loose, per Mrs. E. H. Mannering	6	0	0
Liverpool, J. J. Rowe, Esq., coll. in box	1	7	6
Lowestoft, per Mrs. Bainbrigge	7	10	6
Ludborough, per Rev. G. H. Gallagher, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	0	10	8
Maidenhead, per Miss Atkinson	2	10	4
Maidstone, per Miss M. Hills	5	18	2
Malvern, Miss Domville (don.)	0	5	0
Mamble, per Miss Smart	1	17	6
Mansfield and Tollerton, by Rev. A. A. Welby, and own sub.	5	11	11
Mansfield, per Lady Walker	11	17	6
Matlock, per Miss E. Garton	3	10	0
Meltham Mills, per Mrs. Brook	15	0	0
Milford, per Rev. Thos. Brigstocke, S. in St. Katherine's Chapel, by Rev. W. Acworth	2	11	5
New Malden and Coombe, per Rev. C. Stirling, SS. and M. by Rev. C. Bull, and subs.	12	7	1
Ditto, W. L. Langton, Esq. (sub.)	1	1	0
Normanton, per Rev. W. M. Lane, SS. and L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	3	18	6
Northampton, per Mrs. Gale	4	15	0
Notts., per Rev. J. W. Marsh	55	0	0
Norwich, per Miss Cooke	7	5	6
Nottingham, per Rev. J. A. Smith, SS. at Trin. Ch. by self and Rev. H. E. Windle	17	1	7
Ditto, per Rev. J. G. Wright, S. and M. at Carrington, by Rev. H. E. Windle	6	6	10
Ditto, per Rev. G. Edgcome, SS. at St. Peter's, Revds. A. Telfer and H. E. Windle	12	10	8
Ongar, Mrs. Gibson (sub.)	1	1	0
Pimlico, St. Peter's Chapel, per Miss F. E. Webb	1	8	2
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin	11	7	1
Poole, per Miss Boddington	8	4	6
Portishead, per Miss Light	0	13	0
Reading, per Miss Harris, L. with Dis. Vs., by Rev. Dr. Kearney, and subs.	18	18	6
St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, coll. at Mothers' Meeting, No. 3, per Miss Smart	0	15	1
Selby, per Rev. H. J. Browne, M. L., L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	2	13	4
Sherborne, per Mrs. Lemon	7	6	8
Stroud, per Mrs. Lloyd	21	13	6
Tunbridge Wells, per Mrs. Snell	56	2	6
Ditto, per Miss Urmston	5	0	0
Upper Norwood, per Mrs. Wood	1	5	0
Uppingham, Ellen Wills (coll.)	0	7	0
Walsall, per Rev. W. Allen, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	1	0	0
Waltham, per Rev. J. A. Gaussen, SS. by Rev. H. E. Windle	9	0	0
Wanstead, per Miss E. Absolom	0	16	0
Warrington, per L. W. Reynold, Esq.	2	12	6
Wateringbury, per Miss King	0	10	0
Weston-super-Mare, per Rev. M. B. Saunders, M. by Rev. W. H. Barlow, less Ex.	4	0	0
Weymouth, per Miss Thring	18	13	6
Wimbledon, per Rev. H. W. Haygarth, Dis. Vs. Lec. by Rev. H. E. Windle	2	9	0
Ditto, per Miss Anne Alexander	1	0	8
Winchester, per Miss M. Ludlam	12	15	0
Ditto, per Miss Kate Thring	9	8	1
Wolverhampton, St. Phillip's, per Rev. W. Dalton	0	7	0
Ditto; St. Matthew's, per Rev. J. E. Gladstone, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	1	6	1
Ditto, St. James's, per Rev. H. Bolland, S. and L. by ditto	5	3	2
Ditto, Jno. Moreton, Esq. (sub.)	1	1	0
Ditto, St. Mark's, per Mr. J. Clarke (coll. in Mission School)	3	10	6
Ditto, St. Luke's, per Rev. J. Parry, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle, and subs.	2	5	6
Woodchester, per Mrs. M. C. Stather	4	3	0
Worcester, per Rev. C. Bullock	4	11	0
"Wordsworth" card	0	10	0
Sale of S. A. Mag.	6	10	0
Ditto, Story of Com. A. G.	2	1	7

SCOTLAND.

Ardrossan, per J. L. Bailey, Esq.	1	3	0
Dundee, Mrs. Scrymsome Fotheringham, per J. Henderson, Esq. (sub)	2	0	0
Ditto, Miss Scrymsome Fotheringham	2	0	0
Ditto, Collected by Miss Grace Walker	3	4	0
Edinburgh, per Miss Aikman (coll.)	1	15	0
Ditto, Miss Dirom (sub)	0	5	0
Ditto, Mr. A. W. Pitcairn (coll.)	0	15	0
Ditto, per H. S. A. L. Hay, Esq., 50, Queen-street, coll. box	1	0	0
Ditto, Mrs. Steele	1	10	0
St. Andrew's, per Lt.-Col. Maude	3	0	0
Glasgow, per C. H. Bousfield, Esq.	15	4	6
Greenock, per A. C. Smith, Esq., collected by the Working Boys' and Girls' Religious Society	4	17	7
Kelso, per Miss Jane Ker	3	0	0

IRELAND.

Belfast, per J. T. Abbott, Esq.	4	11	0
Ditto, per Miss Hamilton	1	7	6
Ditto, per Miss Ferrar	1	10	0
Ballinard, per Master J. C. Chadwick	0	10	6
Castlebar, per Rev. W. C. Townsend, M. L., L., by Rev. H. E. Windle and subs	4	0	3
Cavan, Derry, and Donegal, per Mrs. Gahan	60	0	0
Drumbanagher, Mrs. J. H. Townsend (coll.)	6	10	0
Dublin, per Miss Wright	2	0	0
So. Cork, per Miss S. E. Townsend	20	0	0

FOREIGN.

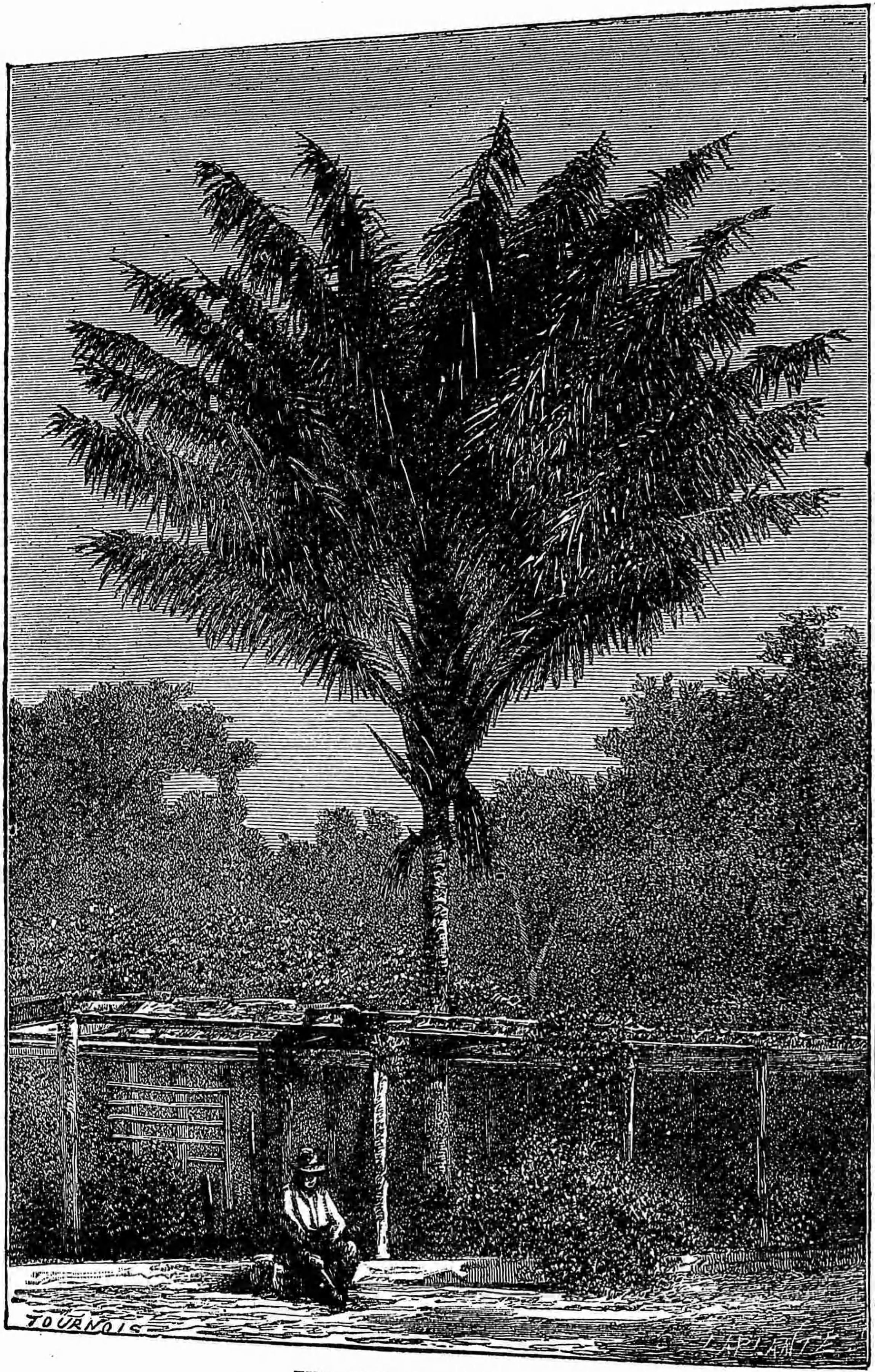
Falklands, per the Bishop of the Falklands	20	[illegible]	[illegible]

RESERVE FUND.

From August 24th.

Boyce, J. R., Esq.	3	3	0
Davidson, E. M., Esq	5	0	0
Duranty, Alex., Esq., per J. J. Rowe, Esq.	50	0	0
Fair, J., Esq.	50	0	0
Gough, W. M., Esq.	5	0	0
Just, W., Esq	10	0	0
Lloyd, E. R., Esq.	50	0	0
Meltham Mills, per Mrs. Brook (coll.)	13	0	0
Pite, A. R., Esq	25	0	0
Stokes, Henry, Esq., per J. J. Rowe, Esq.	10	0	0
Stokes, Josiah, Esq., per J. J. Rowe, Esq.	50	0	0
Wenham, Alfred G., Esq.	5	0	0
Wigram, Rev. F. E.	25	0	0
Wright, Mrs.	10	0	0

C. A. Macintosh, Printer, Great New-street, London.



THE ATTALEA PALM-TREE.

(See page 39.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

MARCH 1, 1873.

THERE are no more interesting records in the annals of Christendom than those of the early growth of an infant settlement which has been recently incorporated into the Church of Christ. The faithful history of the trials, the perils, the conflicts from within and from without, pictured by the inspired penman of apostolic missionary effort, is calculated alike to check an exuberance of joy now, and to elicit deeper thankfulness whenever those "young in the faith" continue to be well reported of. We rejoice to announce that such is the case at Ushuwia and Keppel Island; and the simple narrative of social life amongst these reclaimed savages conveys its own moral of the result of Christian trust and perseverance.

Tierra del Fuego.

USHUWIA.

The Rev. T. Bridges writes:—

"I purpose confining myself to our work in its various aspects, as regards spiritual and material improvement of the natives, and the progress of this Station, and of the Lord's kingdom in the hearts and lives of the people.

"The work of this Mission is a growing work necessarily, and in a variety of ways. The settlement of natives here will ever be enlarging, and visitors from all parts will increase in number and frequency. Our opportunities and powers of doing good will extend our influence with a greater knowledge of the language. The influence of the people resident here will be felt by people round about, especially as they become desirous of justice, and, through combination, capable of getting it. We often point out to them the nature and necessity of government, which must spring from themselves, though we might guide it and influence it in the right way. We tell them that so long as every man is left to fight his own battle, to retaliate personally on his adversaries, or with the help of his near relatives, while they abide by former usage—if they defend the guilty, or assist him to escape justice, and take umbrage when it is meted to him, they

will necessarily suffer themselves, and ever be a prey for the audacious and the strong. We tell them that we are not come to govern them, but to advise, reason with, teach and lead them. Any bold fellow might rob a garden in the presence of the owner with impunity. I really do not see how the owner could stop it at present, but they must feel, and soon will, the miseries of anarchy, before they will be ready or willing for combination, to make, keep, and enforce regulations. It is really wonderful, considering that every one is his own master here, that there is not more violence and wrong. The subjects we come across in the course of reading St. John's Gospel, lead us to a great diversity of instruction. For instance, when explaining to them the history of Zaccheus, I should have to explain who a publican was, what the taxes were for, and the necessity of persons paying, and for others to receive taxes. Again, in the Scribes' temptation of our Lord, concerning tribute due to Cæsar, we found it advisable, in making them understand the nature of the case, to tell them who Cæsar was, and how one country had subjugated others, and how it became necessary to obey foreign governors, and submit to foreign taxation, which the Jews so rebelled against. In our regular morning course of reading and expounding the Word of God we have reached Luke xxii. 29. As we read, we thoroughly make them understand, or endeavour to do so; we also catechize them much on what has gone before. The mist is gradually clearing off their minds, and light, bright genial light, is shining into them. May the change be as great as in natural things, as, for instance, when the warming sun shines into the frozen soil, unsealing the frost, and causing the sleeping vegetation to awake, and break forth into fresh life and beauty. Our work also increases necessarily in expense, but we reduce expense to the lowest possible limit, and you will see, from Ushuwia's balance-sheet, that the direct expense of this Station is not very great.

"As regards the importance of this work, it is more important than ever; first, because of its great hopefulness, and, from a variety of causes, delay or slackhandedness might be the utter undoing of all permanent good from your past labours and expenses.

"We know not how long we may be let alone, how long before Romish emissaries may come and sow tares; we know not how long the door, now wide open, may be open.

"We work on hopefully and happily. The people are being educated, and much improvement is manifest. There is more co-operation, more staying at home, more individual and independent effort put forth to better their circumstances, and improve their homes. They work well of themselves in their own time in their several gardens. When they receive supplies from the Society, I endeavour always to find them work apart from that for their individual private benefit, that so they feel they are workmen paid by a friendly employer, and may not become pauperized in their minds. They work much more assiduously and intelligently than before, and evince a great desire for more knowledge. Henceforth I do not intend employing all the home party regularly, but only such of them as give the greatest satisfaction;

and then to find them all in clothes periodically, but only in payment for work done. This must necessarily be our plan, as otherwise the indolent and careless would not be spurred on to thoughtful industry, and the industrious and deserving would be discouraged and injured. Each arrival from Keppel Island swells the number of the home party, which now numbers eleven men, and their wives and children. I encourage the purchase of clothes by the natives from the Mission, and do not over-supply them.

"I purpose, after the Allen Gardiner's departure, giving them all a fortnight for planting their gardens, and getting them in order. The six proprietors have lent portions of theirs to the rest of the home party, and to some of their friends from the beach. I shall give to the eleven a small quantity of provisions for a help for them for the fortnight once for all. We have afterwards much fencing to do, and the construction of a straight and practicable road to the beach. We want to fence off a piece of land for calves, as otherwise we shall be forced to let them run with the cows, which would then give much trouble to bring home, as well as be a waste of milk. We also want to part off a portion of the field for a corral.

"Two of the cows have calved, and prove very quiet animals. George and Stephen manage the milking. We are getting a gallon a day, and supply the Allen Gardiner.

"We also purpose putting up some cottages for the natives, of native wood, this summer. Work through the winter has consisted of a variety of small jobs, and under my care the men have been much occupied in making bags, shirts, jumpers, and trowsers. The two water pits in our garden have also been emptied (they were half-full of *débris*), logged round and logged over the top, and I believe will furnish us (together with the water from the roof) with a sufficiency of excellent water. We are now getting very fine weather, and the winter has been a very light one. From time to time many of the natives went in different parts for guanaco, but here none were taken. I went out with some of them one day to Direction Mount, over the top of which we walked ; we saw one guanaco, but did not get near it. The snow in many places was deeper than our knees, and in it we sank every step. Also Mr. Lewis went out on a Friday for the same purpose, and reached Lupatia the next day, returning in the big boat from Ucqsiwoon (an immense lake at the head of Lupatia) the same (Saturday) evening. A party of our own people having heard of guanacos being numerous at Lupatia, asked for the loan of the whale boat (they have no canoes) to proceed there. Lupatia is about twelve miles to the west of this, in a direct line. The boat left on Thursday morning, Mr. Lewis on foot the day after. Happily as he got to Ucqsiwoon he saw the boat, which was just leaving for Ushuwia. He hailed it, was taken in about four p.m. on Saturday, and they landed in the River Ushak about 7.20 p.m.., running before a strong wind at a tremendous rate.

"On the 18th June it pleased our Heavenly Father to bless us with a son, who has been going on well, and thrives wonderfully.

My dear wife is graciously restored to perfect health; our little girl also does as well as we could wish. Our fellow-labourers, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, with their two sons, are equally enjoying good health.

"On the 21st July our dear boy was baptized by the name of Thomas Despard. The day after was a holiday, and all the natives treated to pudding, &c. There were in the cow-house, adults fifty-three, children thirty-four. The house was clean, and very respectable. The people being seated, I gave them a brief and cheerful address and prayed and praised with them. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis heartily assisted us, and have been most kind and hospitable during my dear wife's illness. For a fortnight I left the instruction of the natives to him entirely, and he has been diligent in teaching them at all times."

Extracts from Journal.

"On May 24th, the day after the Allen Gardiner left, the only persons here were (besides the home party) Oō-āu-a-boón-jiz wife and children; Múriyan and ditto; Amagīanjir and ditto; Hanispalanian, Stephen's younger brother, and the younger dumb man. Resumed work at Allen's cottage.

"*Sunday, June 9th.*—Many arrivals lately. There are now twenty-five men here. Wanimuran and family left to-day for Wocimoon. He is Joseph's father-in-law, and a very pleasing, hopeful man. He has, however, two wives and seven children. Mr. Lewis, as usual, took the Sunday-school this morning at 9.30. At 11 a.m. we had our usual service, which was very well attended:—Subjects of instruction, the doctrines in the third portion of the Creed. We feel that the Lord helps us in our teaching, and blesses it to the people. We doubt not His preached Word will accomplish in its season great and blessed results, to the glory of God, and the present and eternal good of these people. We had our third meeting for prayer and instruction, specially for the women and children, though all may attend who desire.

"*Saturday, July 13th.*—Weather yesterday and to-day mild and calm. Ground clear of snow, but frozen very hard. After prayer and instruction, each child who comes with a clean face, and behaves well, receives a biscuit as a small incentive to regular attendance. Stephen returned on the 5th July from Yahga. George Oocokoo has charge of the cattle.

"*Tuesday, July 23rd.*—After prayers and instruction, spent the rest of the morning with the home party in the schoolroom sewing. We had much conversation on the merits of the medicine men, and their claims to extraordinary powers, as regards Yecoosh. Yecoosh is an arrow or spear flint head, having jagged edges and triangular. The presence of this in the body is supposed commonly to be the cause of all sharp internal pains, and the medicine men, or rather conjurers, are supposed to be able by certain wild performances and mad incantations, and squeezing and pressing the sick person, to extract the Yecoosh, which they look upon almost as an evil spirit. Two Yecamooshes in the schoolroom performed this afternoon in the pre-

sence of a large number of witnesses, in order to refute our denial of their powers. Their names are Meecungaze and Oosiahgooloom, two noted conjurers. They signally failed. We spent the rest of the afternoon in amusement, playing a good warming game in the field.

"T. BRIDGES."

"Many thanks for your kind and interesting letters dated March 5th and June the 7th. The Autographic press, Mr. Leay's gift to the Society, has safely arrived with various articles and packages, a lot of excellent tracts in Spanish and English, and a parcel of books from the R.T.S.

"To-morrow is to be a general holiday ashore and afloat. The men from the Allen Gardiner will spend the afternoon ashore with us, and we intend playing games, as rounders, drop the handkerchief, duck, &c., in which the more active and civilized of the natives will join. We will endeavour to make it a happy day to all parties.

"Only on Sunday week my dear wife and myself were led to sign the pledge for a total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, and to discourage the use of the same in others as much as possible. In 1856, previous to leaving England, I became a member of a Band of Hope, and signed the pledge, though on medical advice for my health's sake I took wine occasionally; but we are both glad we have signed the pledge, and intend faithfully to abide by it. After the amusement, the officers and men will come in to tea, when I propose reading to them an article from the 'British Workman,' entitled, 'Mortimer Hudson,' which shows very strikingly the brutalizing effects of intoxicating liquors. How nobly the 'British Workman' opposes the abuse of drink! It must be a source of the greatest blessing to the world. Afterwards we purpose offering for sale the parcel of books, very pretty and attractive, for the benefit of the Mission. They will be sold at twenty-five per cent. above cost price. At Keppel Island there is a very large stock of tracts in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French, which were there when dear Mr. Despard left. There are also many Spanish Prayer-books (some very large), Spanish Bibles, Testaments, and Gospels. There is also a good stock of English Prayer-books, but very few or no Bibles.

"For the present we do not require any addition to our means of instructing the natives in the shape of books, but the following articles would be very serviceable. Large painted pictures of animals to hang on the school walls, maps of the several countries of Europe, a map of the United States, blank copy-books; and slates and pencils would also be serviceable in a very short time. * * *

"In answer to your letter of June 7th, I am thankful to inform you that the blessing of God is with us all. We feel we are helped in teaching his mercy and his truth, and that the people are made willing to receive it, and capable to understand it. But more of this in another letter, as this is principally on business matters.

"I sincerely trust that, as an appendix, Dr. Ogle may be able to

insert in his memoir of his brother a notice of his brother's namesake and his protegé.

"We feel much strengthened and comforted in our work to know that the best sympathies of thousands of the Lord's people, the cream of earth's inhabitants, are with us, and their prayers offered sincerely and earnestly for the prosperity of our work and our own good.

"How happy the home of the just, the presence of God! How delightful a prospect before every sincere believer in, and follower of, Jesus Christ! What joy and mutual satisfaction in each other, unbroken confidence, undefiled love, perfected in our material and spiritual natures, free from all sin and infirmity, with a heart so pure as to know no more shame, so grateful and devoted as to know no weariness in serving our God and Saviour.

"In the accounts you will see a certain amount as presents to the sick and aged, and to the attendants at prayers and instruction during the winter. Often they were present for two hours, the children always. The winter and early spring is a hard time with these people, and one biscuit to each a day was a help, and a sufficient inducement to secure a very full and regular attendance in all weathers. We always had a good fire, and the room was made quite comfortable.

"Concerning the purchase of skins, really the want of food is so pressing upon these people at times, that they are very anxious to sell their skins. For the natives themselves it is a great blessing if they can trade with the Mission for wholesome food and clothing on fair terms. It secures for them from private purchasers fair terms. I send thirty-four skins for sale to Stanley. "T. BRIDGES."

Mr. Lewis adds his testimony:—

"*Ushuwia, September 25th*, 1872.

"You will be glad to hear that we have had an extraordinarily mild and favourable winter, so much so that I several times heard natives say they were 'every day astonished.' We are very grateful, for it has probably prevented much suffering among these poor people, who seem to be improving in manners and morals, and manifest a greater and increasing desire for knowledge and the comforts of civilization.

"The attendance at daily morning prayer and Sabbath services has been very good. The evening prayer meetings among themselves have been continued with few exceptions, though at times there have been but 'two or three gathered together.'

"Their industry in collecting manure for their gardens augurs well.

"Some time ago I began obtaining lime from shells for manure, &c.; the demand now for lime is so great that the unsightly heaps of refuse shells, &c., about our dwellings and neighbourhood will soon, most of them, be turned into turnips, &c.

"Very good and substantial log huts or cottages might be built; anything less than that I think our own people could do without any help from us. My occupation this winter has been much as usual. I have been assisted by the natives in making drains, whilst gate making with Fuegian material (unaided by the natives) has also

occupied much of my time, with schooling and the distribution of stores. "JAMES LEWIS, Catechist."

The description given by Captain Nicholas of his voyage will familiarize the reader with the difficult channel through which the Allen Gardiner sails.

"*Keppel Island, West Falklands, Oct.* 21.

"I am happy to tell you we have completed another voyage to the coast and back since I last wrote. We have been mercifully preserved from many dangers. Our voyage to Ushuwia was a very boisterous one, owing to the equinoctial season. We left Keppel Island on the 4th of September, but were obliged to bring up in Farm Bay, owing to the violent squalls coming off Keppel Mount. On the 5th we again started, and reached Saunders Island, where we anchored for the night.

"*Daylight, 6th.*—Passed through reef passage. The same day, at six p.m., blowing a hard gale from south-west, we anchored in Grave Cove, west point of West Falklands. We were detained here until the following Sunday, Sept. 8th, when the gale moderated. We sailed from the Cove about seven p.m., with a moderate breeze from the westward. Nine a.m. of the 9th the wind shifted into the south-west, with threatening. Bore up for New Island, she being then about three miles to the westward of it. Ten a.m. anchored in South Harbour, gale lasting three days, with great fury. One p.m., 12th, got under weigh, with a strong north-west wind, and passed through the Grey Channel.

"*Sunday, September* 15*th.*—Passed through the straits of Le Mare, and spoke the ship 'Carrie Reid,' of Boston, sixty-three days from New York, bound to San Francisco.

"*September* 10*th.*—Anchored in the Narrows of Beagle Channel.

"*September* 17*th.*—Arrived in Ushuwia, and found all well and in good spirits with their work. Mr. Bridges assures me he has not had the slightest occasion to fear any danger from the Indians, not even the outside people. He has had some new arrivals lately from a long way west in the Beagle Channel. These people have never seen the settlement before. He has taken the opportunity to send two of them with me this time to Keppel Island.

"*September* 27*th.*—We left Ushuwia, on our return to the Falklands, being bound to Port Stephens with 650 poles for Mr. Dean. Nine p.m., a heavy squall struck the ship while passing the Narrows. Compelled to bring up for the night.

"*Daylight, September* 28*th.*—Weighed and proceeded on our voyage, it being a little moderate. Nine a.m. the wind shifted into the westward, and blew a terrific gale, with a heavy sea. Ten a.m. passed the east end of Picton Island, blowing too hard to work into Banner Cove. Compelled by the violence of the squalls to run for Lennox Cove, where we anchored about eleven o'clock. Seven p.m. sudden shift of wind to the northward, which made our anchorage a lee shore. Weighed, and proceeded towards the shore of Tierra del Fuego to gain shelter.

"*Three a.m., Sunday, September* 29*th.*—Very heavy gale, with terrific squalls; put the ship under close reef canvas, with her head in shore, to try if possible to get under the lee of the land. Ten a.m. split our best mainsail; hove the ship to under the close reef foresail, while crew were employed repairing mainsail. Four p.m. let the close reef mainsail and the stay-foresail.

"*Monday, nine a.m.*—The gale abated, permitting us to carry single reef canvas, when we made for Good Success Bay; anchored there about four p.m.

"*Tuesday, ten a.m.*—Weighed and proceeded on our voyage; passed St. Diego about one p.m., with a strong west wind. We had not been out long before we again fell in for another gale, which continued with great force until our arrival in Port Stephens, on October 4th.

"*October* 9*th.*—We arrived in Stanley, and found all well.

"*Tuesday, October* 15*th.*—The Bishop gave the school-children a treat in the 'Allen Gardiner.' We sailed them up and down Stanley Harbour, and then

landed them at the east end of the harbour, on a small beach, where they were amused with various games. They appeared to have enjoyed themselves very much, notwithstanding it being a very dull and cold day.

"*Friday, October* 18*th.*—We left Stanley for Keppel Island, where we arrived on the 21st, after a very rough passage, having to beat all the way. All well at the settlement. After discharging our stores, &c., we took on board eight and a half tons of potatoes for Mr. Dean, leaving Keppel Island November 4th, with Mr. Bartlett and two children, Mr. Lawrence and child, and Mrs. Nicholas, all going to Stanley to make purchases of stores, &c. Arrived at Stanley on the morning of the 6th November, finding all well.

"*Allen Gardiner, Port Stanley, Jan.* 3*rd,* 1873.

"I am happy to tell you we have got the 'Allen Gardiner' in very good order. I have fitted her with new rigging, fore and aft, and am now employed painting her in and out. I have a painter from H.M.S. 'Pylades,' graining the saloon, and getting it ready to receive Bishop Stirling, who, I believe, will accompany us to Ushuwia this next voyage. We shall all be very sorry to part with him. He will be soon leaving us now, as the new chaplain has arrived. Stanley appears quite lonely now. We have two large men-of-war in the harbour; one homeward bound, and the other on a cruise. We had a most beautiful address from his Lordship on the coming in of the new year. Two minutes before midnight all were requested to join in silent prayer till twelve o'clock. Afterwards was sung the 'Te Deum,' which concluded the service. I expect to sail for Keppel Island and Ushuwia about the 14th of the next month. It is quite possible the 'Sea Witch' and 'Francis' will both arrive before I go to the coast, so that we shall take Mr. Bridges's stores with us. My crew continue to give me satisfaction, although rather inclined to go astray at this season of the year; but I cannot complain, when I consider the temptation of a place like Stanley.

"ALFRED M. NICHOLAS."

Falklands.

STANLEY.

THE BISHOP OF THE FALKLANDS.

WE have received despatches from the Bishop of the Falklands, dated Sept. 25 ult., and Jan. 3, 1873, in the latter of which he announces the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Long, in H.M.S. Pylades, to officiate as Chaplain for the Rev. C. Bull. The Bishop has, therefore, sketched his plans as follows:—"Shortly—but to a week I cannot say the time—I go in the Allen Gardiner to Tierra del Fuégo, calling, *en voyage,* at Keppel Island. I then purpose to return, touch here, and proceed in the Allen Gardiner to the Rio Negro. [Patagones, ED.] Thence I proceed to the River Plate, and purpose visiting all your Stations. Thence to Brazil, where I hope to see Mr. Lee and others."

He mentions the arrival of Miss Varder in the Foam, who intends proceeding to join her sister, Mrs. Bridges, at Ushuwia.

FROM Mr. Lawrence's statement it would appear as if Keppel Island has had its full quota of resident Indians, more house room being wanted for them. Jack's letter indicates real progress, and is nicely written.

"*Cranmer Station, Keppel Island, Falklands, Oct.* 31*st*, 1872.

"It is with a feeling of deep gratitude that we once more welcome the return of the Allen Gardiner from Ushuwia. No doubt many of God's people rejoice to hear of the Lord's work prospering in our hands; we cannot but feel it to be a manifestation of the wisdom and goodness of Him whose gracious promises can never fail.

* * * * * * *

"I am sorry to say our accommodation at Keppel Island will not admit of a large number of Indian residents at the same time, especially females, and we should be very glad if it were otherwise. Under present circumstances we do not know what we could do with more than the present number. The dwellings occupied by Indians are not very spacious: the house situated in the gardens has four rooms, at present inhabited by seven males; the other, called 'Fireland Villa,' is the residence of Cwisenasan, his wife and child, the remaining part of the house we are obliged to make use of for potatoes. The latter is the Indian family proposed by Bishop Stirling to reside on Dry Island to attend the sheep.

"I am thankful to say all the members of our Mission party are in good health, also the Indians, most of whom were unwell during the past winter. Many of them are showing signs of improvement, and an increasing willingness to receive instruction. We have our schools as usual, commencing with prayers at 8.45 a.m., at which time we invoke God's blessing upon our work.

"We have two youths sent by the Rev. T. Bridges from Ushuwia in the Allen Gardiner, their names are Shanawyanjiz and Ootushkase. They are both orphans, and have not till now enjoyed the blessings of civilization and Christianity.

"We were very sorry to part with Ugatelasinjiz. He is now on board the Allen Gardiner with Captain Nicholas, and is in all respects worthy of what we can do for him.

"Pictures are a great source of amusement to the Indians, as well as a means of improving their minds. I should be glad to receive any, especially Scripture illustrations, also a small map of the world for use in the schools.

"The past winter has been remarkably fine; our principal out-door employment has been repairing the garden fence, and, since that, potato planting; the chief work at present is peat cutting.

"We have lately gathered the eggs from our Mollemauk rookeries, in number about 800; the Indians are very fond of them, and they constitute a part of their food during the season.

"Since last writing to you we have been called to sympathize with our dear fellow labourers Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett in the loss of their beloved infant daughter.

"I enclose a letter written by Jack, in which he expresses his feeling of gratitude for what God has done and is still doing for him and his people.

"JOHN LAWRENCE."

JACK'S LETTER.

"*Mission Station, Keppel Island.*

"My good friends in England,—I like to tell you I and my country people are very thankful to you for all your kindness to us in sending so many things from England, and most of all for sending us missionaries to teach us about those things in the Bible, and to tell us about God, and His Son Jesus Christ, who loves poor sinners so much, that He came down from heaven to die that He might save all who believe in Him and love Him with all their heart. I know I and my people are very wicked; we are very ignorant, and did not know anything about what the Bible says, till our kind teachers told us. We are very glad to learn; we should like to know all those things which English people know, that we may be like them. I very much want to be a good Christian; I ask God every day to help me to love Him, and do all things to please Him. I very much like all my country to know how good God is, and that only God can make us good and happy. He tells us in the Bible that He will forgive all who are very sorry for their sins, and want to love Jesus; God will give His Holy Spirit to all people who ask Him; without the Holy Spirit, we cannot be good. We hope God will send us more teachers, and help me to teach my people, that they may all know about Jesus our Saviour.

"JACK, or MAMUSHTUGADAGANJIZ."

Patagonia.

PATAGONES—CHUPAT.

WE give extracts from Dr. Humble's letter and journal:—

"*Patagones, South America, Nov.* 9, 1872.

"I have frequently asked for extra help, in order that the missionary work might be prosecuted among the Indians. Until this is done, I fear but little will be effected among the Patagonians. I find it a difficult matter even to get away to visit the British settlers up the river; and on these occasions I have to get one of Mrs. Humble's brothers to remain here during my absence.

"The accounts from the Welsh colony at Chupat are of a somewhat contradictory nature. Some say the colony is flourishing; others that it is on its last legs. Perhaps the real truth is about midway between these two statements, and they are jogging along, and no more. I fancy the colonists make more by the Indian trade than by the wheat: unfortunately, this trade is of a demoralizing nature. The Indians are not contented unless they receive the 'fire-water' in return for their skins and feathers; and a certain amount of cheating seems inseparable from Indian traffic. It often pays better than steady work; but in a moral and religious sense its effects are most pernicious to all parties concerned in it.

"A message has been received from Bahia Blanca, that we must be on the look out for an invasion of 300 or 400 Indians on the north side of the river. Perhaps the number is exaggerated; but the intelligence is not of a pleasant nature. I do not imagine they would penetrate into the town. The Indians have been very troublesome lately in these parts.

"Matters between this country and Brazil will, it is thought, be arranged without a rupture.

"*Sunday, Sept. 8th.*—Good congregation in church. Preached on the subject of the good Samaritan. Several persons came after church to consult me professionally.

"*Tuesday, 10th.*—Received a grant of foreign Prayer-books (Spanish, French, German, and Italian) from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; some for use in the church, others for distribution.

"*Friday, 13th.*—Gave away a German Prayer-book to a Protestant of this nationality; he seemed pleased with the book. I hope he will read it, and that it may be blessed to his soul's good. Some time ago I gave the same person a Testament; he told me that he read a portion of Scripture every day.

Saturday, 14th.—Preparing for to-morrow's sermon. Endeavoured to write a letter home to the office, but could not find time, being much occupied in the dispensary. News just received of some Indians up the river having killed two or three men, including an Argentine officer. His brother was found dead, with his broken sword still in his hand, having bravely died fighting. The brother of the Indian chief came to the dispensary for medicine.

"*Sunday, 15th.*—Good congregation in church. Preached from the words, 'Without shedding of blood there is no remission.' Visited a Welsh family. There are rumours of the Indians in their late attack having killed some of the British residents up the river, but they require confirmation. I feel anxious on account of Mrs. Humble's two brothers, who are in a very isolated position, and far up the river by themselves.

"*Monday, 16th.*—I am thankful to say that the news about the Indians having attacked and killed some of the British settlers up the river turns out to be false. From a letter I have just received it would appear the Indians intended attacking the house where Mrs. Humble's brothers live, but finding them well armed they desisted. The Lord be praised for their deliverance from peril! Gave away to a young lady a copy of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' in Spanish.

"*Wednesday, 18th.*—The steamer left the town in the middle of the day. Sold a Spanish Bible to a boatman. Crossed the river to visit a black man; he was formerly purchased as a slave when slavery was in vogue; he is now, of course, not legally a slave, but he still lives with his old master.

"*Saturday, 21st.*—The Welsh captain of the North American ship from Chupat came here to-day; I had some conversation with him about the Welsh Colony. He says there are thousands of Welshmen in the States who would gladly emigrate to Chupat or elsewhere if they could get secure grants of land. I gave him an English Prayer-book, finding he already had Bibles.

"*Monday, 23rd.*—Gave away three Prayer-books, two in German and one in Italian, and several tracts in English and Spanish. Two brothers of the Indian Chief came to the dispensary. A ship from the Falklands arrived in the evening about sun-down.

"*24th.*—Sent some tracts to an old man of the name of Stuart living at St. Xavier up the river. Feast-day in honour of Mercedes, the patron saint of the town on this side of the river; there was the usual procession and carrying the image of the Virgin.

"*Sunday, 29th.*—Church full; indeed some had a difficulty in finding seats. Preached from John x. 27, 28. Two gentlemen from up the river arrived, and, with one in a ship recently arrived from the Falklands, were present at church. The mother of the Indian chief was also present at the service. The Falkland vessel will take a cargo of horses down south.

"*October 11th.*—Received a subscription for the Society of 150 paper

dollars from a Welsh carpenter, he is about the most regular attendant of any at church, and a communicant."

Argentine Confederation.

ROSARIO.

WE give some extracts from the Rev. T. W. Coombe's journal:—

"*Parsonage, Rosario, Nov.* 27, 1872.

"There is little doubt in my mind that this country is not so suited to agricultural pursuits, but its vast prairies are well adapted to grazing purposes; and if the Government would but secure the frontier from Indian raids, we should soon have flourishing cattle estancias where to-day there are but deserted houses, and yet the Government does nothing. Only a month ago the Indians walked into the quiet little colony of Tortugas, on the Central Argentine Railway, killed one native, and carried off three women captives.

"Now, as to what progress has been made at Rosario for the past year, I cannot say that we have done much more than kept on our course, holding forth the Word of Life. Many who regularly worshipped with us have been removed to other places; and it is gratifying from time to time to hear from one and another that they look back with pleasant remembrances on the religious privileges they enjoyed here, and the home-like feeling of our little Church. But their vacant places have been filled up by others—in some cases by new comers, in others by those who were formerly non-attendants. I have been encouraged by seeing an increased attendance on the part of the young men, and I have reason to know some of them take an interest in religious matters. The work here is totally different to parochial work in England; the families are few, and one has to gather a congregation out of a limited population, from people of widely differing religious opinions, and some who have never been brought under ministerial influence of any kind, so it is no easy matter to bind these together in one harmonious whole. In this I have no reason to be discouraged, and I feel confident that the Gospel preached in all its fulness will find a response in some hearts, though we may not be permitted to know when or where. I, however, feel thankful to know that there are some who wait upon the ministry to be built up in the faith, and this is always an encouragement.

"In the German colonies, near Rosario, I have been able to render considerable service by monthly visits, which have been fully appreciated as they have been freely given. Since January in this present year I have baptized twenty-four children, and married eight couples, neither of which privileges they could have had but for the Society's efforts to maintain a chaplain here, and it has been a pleasure to me to assist the schoolmaster in the preparation of seventeen candidates for confirmation. I look upon this quite as a missionary work, and feel an increasing interest in it.

"The only unsuccessful part of my work has been the colportage, as the return-sheet will show. I have done my best, although the result numerically has been very small, but it is to be accounted for—1. You can form no idea of the difficulty of getting a proper person for the work. I sent out a man who was recommended to me by a friend who takes an interest in the circulation of the Scriptures, and I did hope he would prove the right man for the work, as he spoke Spanish and French fluently, and was a Canadian by birth, but he did not last; he did very well in town, and I sent him to the German colonies, where he misconducted himself, so I had to dismiss him.

"2. Then the field has been well worked by the Agent of the American Bible Society, who, when here on a visit some months ago, told me that four years ago he sold Bibles and Testaments enough to supply every family in Rosario; and you must remember the emigration here is not like that in Buenos Ayres, where it is a common occurrence for twelve or thirteen hundred emigrants to land in a week, and when I went around myself a month ago to see if I could make arrangement with the booksellers to establish an agency, I found but one shop out of six which

had not copies of the Bible and Testament in Spanish and French, the languages most commonly spoken.

"3. Then the people are most thoroughly apathetic. Opposition there is none. In fact, there is no spirit of inquiry among them, scarcely a spirit of curiosity among them. Rosario is the only place in the Argentine Confederation where the brutalizing scene of bull-fighting is permitted; and I am sorry to say that a Company has obtained a concession from the Provincial Government for ten years, which legalizes this cruel and demoralizing amusement. The peace of our Sunday afternoons is broken in upon by the shouts of the crowds who go to witness this cruel and bloody scene from two o'clock till six, and, unfortunately for us, the ring is only 450 yards from the parsonage.

"Before closing this, I should tell you that some months ago it was proposed to ask the English Government to become trustees for the Church property here; this Lord Granville has declined, and, at a Meeting of the subscribers on Friday, the 15th inst., after some discussion, it was resolved to nominate Wm. Barnet, Esq., one of the oldest British residents, and one likely to remain here, to act in conjunction with myself as trustees for the said property. I conclude with my best wishes and earnest prayer for the Lord's blessing on the past and on the future. [The Committee have suggested the additional name of the Bishop of the Falklands to the Trustees appointed.—Ed.]

Uruguay.

FRAY BENTOS.

THE Rev. J. Shiells had made another tour, and points out the difficulty of our realising at home the vast extent of his district. This he illustrates by stating that the day before writing (Jan. 11th, 1873) he rode eighteen leagues to baptize a child; that in the Cli district, where he holds a three-monthly service, with Holy Communion, he has a large congregation, to which many have to come a distance of thirty-six to forty miles. During the past year he has buried eighteen or nineteen; has married ten couples, and baptized twenty-five children. These figures may appear small to those at home, but it is to be remembered they are scattered over a district larger than the whole of England.

Brazil.

OUR Frontispiece represents the Attalea Palm-Tree, a tree very abundant in the forests which line the banks of the Madeira and other affluents of the Amazon. When the Indiarubber trees have been tapped for the milk to exude, the collectors extensively use this palm-nut as fuel to the fire on which the former is solidified. These nuts emit a dense, white smoke of a peculiar smell, which may be perceived at a great distance.

SAN PAULO.

THE Rev. J. I. Lee reports the English Church at San Paulo to approach completion; and the congregation appears to continue steadily increasing. He states that there is a Bible depôt in the city of San Paulo at which Bibles are sold in considerable numbers.

"*Sao Paulo, Nov.* 27, 1872.

"It has afforded me unspeakable pleasure to receive our friend, the Rev. H. S. Acworth, in the Brazils. The visit of our Organizing Secretary, who is so well acquainted with the history of our Mission, is well calculated to prepare the people to receive with more readiness the ministrations of a resident pastor amongst them.

"On Sunday evening, the 24th inst., Mr. Acworth preached to the congregation at the railway-station, and I trust that not a few were impressed with the weighty words on the subject of that change of heart, by the regenerating power of the Holy Ghost, without which we cannot be saved. My own soul was exceedingly refreshed; and such a visit is beyond all description in its benefits to our people. I can report well of the good attendance at our service. One who has been hitherto regardless of religion is now a regular attendant; another has promised to be present next Sunday. May the Lord make His Word effectual in applying it to their hearts!

"I shall now be enabled to visit the interior of the province, and gather together the English people, and also the Americans. Many of the latter are slave-owners, and therefore act in direct antagonism to the Gospel of our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ. But now is the time to educate the masses, and prepare them for a right understanding of liberty, which they will by degrees be privileged to receive.

"May the Lord answer all the petitions of His praying people at home, and give us an open door to make known the mysteries of His kingdom!"

"*Sao Paulo, Dec.* 18, 1872.

"'And I saw a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away: and there was no more sea.'

"Such were the opening words of that sublime chapter which we pondered yesterday afternoon when about to proceed to the funeral of a little child. The parents expressed their gratitude to God that they were enabled to bury their dead with Christian burial; and the bereaved mother appeared to derive much comfort from words spoken in season.

"Our Church services are well attended, and improve exceedingly in point of numbers. I commenced a morning service in the Audit Office last Sunday, and I am persuaded that in time this privilege will grow more to be valued. Our Sunday-school is almost too numerous for the Audit Office, where it is now held. We have a family of five children, who have just returned to us; they are Roman

Catholics : and the prejudice of their mother against their reading the Bible appears to have been removed.

"An English family from one of the colonies, Santa Catharina by name, has just reached Sao Paulo. Their poverty and misery was very painful to witness. The husband has found work upon the church building ; and two little boys appeared at the school with bare feet, the rest of the children being much excited and surprised in the school at it. It is an enormous advantage that people who come under these circumstances have religious privileges for their acceptance immediately upon their arrival, to say nothing of the kindly aid which is always rendered by our countrymen to a fellow-workman when in distress.

"We have engaged our colporteur to commence his work with the new year, thus affording him time to make all needful preparations.

"We hope to celebrate our new year with a general gathering, and a congregational tea-meeting. Mr. Acworth has kindly promised to speak on the subject of our Mission on this occasion. Oh, that the Church of Christ at home may commence another year with many new blessings ! May we not surely say, whatever be our circumstances, 'Thou, O God, crownest the year with Thy goodness.'"

"*Sao Paulo, Jan.* 15*th*, 1873.

"The New Year rises upon us with refreshing hope. How pleasant to rejoice in the ever abiding presence of our 'Emmanuel,' 'a very present help in every time of trouble.'

"The last year, though past in regard to its period of time, may still serve as a voice behind us to keep us patient whilst hopeful for the future.

"The day-school, which is conducted by an American master, has been hitherto held in one of the rooms which belong to the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain. As the room is now required, we have secured another, which will be in a better situation for the attendance of the children.

"The parents look with great expectation towards having an English schoolmaster amongst them. The education of the young is one of the most promising and cheering portions of the Lord's work.

"The colporteur commenced his labours on New Year's Day, and is making gradual progress. He is a native of Germany, and has had five years' experience in colportage in his own country. He has been a shoemaker here, and much respected. May the Lord prosper him abundantly. The Bibles supplied to Sao Paulo by the friends of the Society are now being sold. We have to thank our friends in Scotland for their liberal grant of the 'Stirling Publications ;' these are distributed amongst the sailors at Santos, and I have also given away several here. When the cause becomes a little more known, we may hope to gather in some support for the 'Stirling Tract Society.'

"I trust shortly to remove, and live nearer my sphere of labour. I may then hope to form separate classes for Bible reading and cottage lectures. There is much difficulty in obtaining a suitable house, but I have now a prospect of forming a class amongst the young men, and of

endeavouring to bring them together for prayer and Christian converse. Our church is likely to be completed in four or five months, but we can hardly expect to enter it for worship in so short a time. May the Lord guide us in all our undertakings for His great name's sake! "JOHN I. LEE."

SANTOS.

THE Rev. H. S. Acworth has secured a room for the performance of Divine service at Santos; and we are happy to state that the Committee have been taking steps to secure the services of a clergyman to succeed him. Mr. Acworth's correspondence will be read with interest:—

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF BRAZIL.

"The voyage from England to South America has been so often described in our Magazine that it would be out of place for me to give any account of it. Suffice it to say that on the 20th of November the good ship 'Cuzco' entered the far-famed Bay of Rio, and I saw for the first time the capital of that vast Empire in which our readers take so deep an interest. Being prevented from seeing any of those directly engaged in spiritual work in Rio, my impressions of it, as I left it behind after changing into a small steamer, were made up of a general idea of a quiet commercial city, on which Nature has lavished her choicest gifts, and where a sudden burst of civilization has brought with it almost famine prices. Santos had been so unfavourably represented to me by some I met on my way to it, that I was pleasantly surprised as we dropped anchor there on the dawn of Nov. 23. It nestles among the hills covered to the very top with the 'mats,' or dense forest, the abode, I am told, of onzas, antas, and other wild animals. By the river it is seven miles from the Atlantic, but by road only three. The English and American residents received me most cordially, and evidently rejoiced at the prospect of a clergyman living amongst them. Our services are to be held for the present, as heretofore, at the railway station, but we hope a church will soon be erected. Every facility is to be given me to visit the English vessels which from time to time come into the port, and, as they generally remain some months, we may hope some good may be done by such visits. On the evening of the 24th, I addressed Mr. Lee's congregation at Sao Paulo, and was much encouraged by the heartiness of the service. The Church there has made good progress. To look at the mountains which rise to the west, and to reflect that the distance to the Pacific must be estimated at 2,000 miles, gives one an idea of immensity.

"*Santos, Jan.* 17.—Nearly two months have now passed since my arrival here, and I will endeavour to give our readers some idea of my work, trusting that this will be in time for insertion in the March number of our Magazine.

"The principal English residents here, as I think I mentioned in my

last letter, barely exceed thirty, so we have to be contented with small congregations, bearing in mind the Saviour's promise touching 'the two or three.' Our numbers vary according to the weather, and while on one occasion we had as many as twenty-five, on another we have had as few as eight. Indeed, on Christmas morning, owing to a heavy fall of rain, only five were present. Yet, on all the fourteen occasions on which we have assembled to worship God, a real heartiness has seemed to animate those present, to judge by the responses and singing of the hymns. The services have been held, as in Mr. Welby's time, in the station; but next Sunday (D.V.) we adjourn to an upper room in the Rue de Sal.

"Some of our supporters, who well know how small are the resources of our Society, may fancy that in so sparse a community as Santos it is scarcely worth while maintaining a chaplain, and that Sao Paulo and it should be entrusted to one pastor. This would doubtless be the best course were it not for the English and other vessels that are constantly in port. Of the former, some forty or fifty come in every year, and remain generally for a month. Taking ten as an average crew, we have between 400 and 500 sailors to be benefited by our Santos Chaplain. Nor does this include the steamers, on which, though their stay is short, much good may be done by the distribution of tracts and books. This latter remark holds good of the foreign vessels, chiefly German ones, where, not being a sufficient adept in the language to speak much to the men, I have given away German tracts, and found them readily accepted.

"I have been much encouraged by three short services which I have held with Mr. Lee on board two English vessels, the 'Fearless,' and the 'Lord Nelson.' The captains of these two ships I believe to be really godly men, and their influence has a marked effect on their crews. All the English captains in port were at our first service—two of them sailing a few days after, one for Gibraltar and the other for Capetown. The ship-services seem likely to become a permanent institution in Santos; and one of the captains volunteered a proposition that each English vessel should contribute ten shillings to the Church fund here, as is done at Trieste and other ports. If this plan can be carried out it will obviate difficulties which seem likely to attend the raising of the local guarantee.

"Besides the Sunday services and week-day meetings on ship-board, I have only had one public duty to perform, and that was to unite a couple in holy matrimony, the ceremony being according to the English law, and performed at the British Consulate.

"The 'Yellow Fever' has made its appearance, and it is feared it will soon rage badly unless the heat moderates. Even to the servant, who 'earnestly desireth the shadow,' there is something in this disease from which nature shrinks, but the very name of it appals those who are without Christ. I pray God He may prepare us for what He hath in store for us.

"The Rev. A. A. Welby advised our itinerating amongst the scattered English in the interior, but this will only be possible to a limited extent,

as our own posts claim our presence every Sunday. I have, however, visited Campinas, 112 miles distant, and the terminus of the railway. Herewe hope to establish a Thursday evening service, to be taken alternately by Mr. Lee and myself. I also went southwards from Zundiaby as far as Itu; but there no English are settled, except Mr. Welby's brother, who is the general manager of the new and still unfinished line. He and his good wife showed me much kindness during my stay of thirty-six hours.

"The work of the eight American Presbyterian missionaries in this Empire is fraught with interest. They have succeeded in gathering together goodly little congregations of Brazilians and negroes wherever they have laboured. At Sao Paulo, during the week of prayer, Mr. Lee and I attended the meetings, and spoke to those met together, Mr. C—— acting as our interpreter. I felt it good to be there, and could not but mentally picture the day when this grand Empire shall be inundated with Christian light, and when slavery, temporal and spiritual, shall be done away. Letters received from one of our home-workers have much encouraged Mr. Lee and myself, showing, as they do, that our work here is the subject of many earnest prayers at home. Success, therefore, in the end is certain, and we go forth on another year's labour with the firm assurance that the sorrowful sowing will be followed by the joyful harvesting. We heartily reciprocate the good wishes of our fellow-workers at home. "H. S. ACWORTH."

Peru.

"THE town of Iquique is situated on the West Coast of South America, in the Republic of Peru, and is the principal port for the exportation of Nitrate of Soda, one of the chief productions of that Republic.

"In 1868 it was nearly destroyed by a severe earthquake and inundation of the sea.

"It is situated on a part of the coast where rain is unknown, and is consequently entirely dependent for supplies of every kind on importations from abroad, which are received in that port and from thence distributed to the different manufacturing establishments of Nitrate in the interior.

"The population of the province is estimated at about 150,000, and of the town 10,000. Of these the English-speaking inhabitants are estimated as numbering at least 1,000, one-half of whom are resident in the port of Iquique itself.

"The importation of all commodities and the exportation of Nitrate employ a large number of vessels, there being in the port at this moment sixty-four vessels, one-half of which are English or manned by Englishmen, and of an average tonnage of over 600 tons each.

"So far no efforts have as yet been made to secure any attention to the spiritual interests of the English population, and in consequence the adults are in danger of becoming careless and indifferent to their spiritual wants, and the young are growing up in ignorance of the great truths of their religion.

"To devise means to remedy this great evil, a meeting of some of the principal foreign residents was held at the British Vice Consulate on the 16th October, and it was determined to raise an annual subscription in Iquique, and, should there be

sufficient for the maintenance of a Protestant clergyman, to appeal to the liberality of the religious public in Lima, Valparaiso, and England, to assist with donations in the expense of erecting a house for the clergyman with a building attached which would be suitable for a church.

"At an adjourned meeting on the 8th instant the Subscription Committee announced that an annual amount of 800*l.* had been subscribed which was considered sufficient to provide a suitable income for a clergyman and for the necessary expenses of the church.

"Success having so far crowned their exertions, the Committee appealed to their co-religionists in Lima, Valparaiso, and England to supply the funds necessary to erect a suitable house for a resident clergyman and his family, with a building attached for the services of the church.

"They consider that for this purpose a sum of 3,000*l.* sterling will be requisite, and they confidently appeal to their friends and well-wishers in England and elsewhere to supply this amount and so remedy the spiritual destitution which exists.

"Whilst for the present the Committee have confined their attention to the establishment of a clergyman in this port, they are not blind to the further necessity of establishing a school with a suitable English schoolmaster, and are still exerting themselves to obtain further annual subscriptions, and should their present appeal meet with success (as they trust it will) beyond the amount specified, any surplus funds will be devoted to the erection and establishment of a suitable school for the English-speaking children of the district.

"Donations will be gladly received in the offices of the London Bank of Mexico and South America, Leadenhall Street, London, the Directors of which have established a branch bank in Iquique, G. C. Hilliger, J. Ross, &c."—"Valparaiso Record," December 16, 1872.

Chili.

THE Santiago Church Committee having granted six months' leave of absence to the Rev. T. W. Wilkinson, he has arrived in England. As the health of Mrs. Wilkinson is such as to render her return to South America unadvisable for some time, Mr. Wilkinson has resigned the Chaplaincy at Santiago. In case of that eventuality the Santiago residents requested the South American Missionary Society's Committee to select a successor without delay. Mr. Wilkinson's services have been greatly valued, and we trust that he may meet with a desirable post at home.

The recent mail from Chili speaks of smallpox as being prevalent in the Lota district, and of the hostile attitude of the Araucanian tribes bordering on the Chilian frontier. This, however, has so often been unattended with further results as not to occasion anxiety. Gold is stated to have been discovered in the Lébu district, and the increase of coal traffic at Puchoco and Coronel is great. We have heard from the Rev. E. Thring (Dec. 16) whilst going to press, stating that all is satisfactory.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

IN presenting to our readers a sketch of Home Proceedings during the past two months, we must first supply an omission in our last Report, by stating that a sermon was preached at Blackheath-park Chapel (by the kind permission of the Rev. J. Fenn), on Sun-

day, December 8, by the Rev. S. Adams, M.A., the collection being nearly 40*l.*

During the month of January, sermons were preached by the Association Secretary at Kirtling and Newmarket, Cambridgeshire; Stonegate, Sussex; and S. Bartholomew's Church, Gray's-inn-road. Lectures were also delivered at the first three of the above-named places, producing good results, and leading to the expression of much interest in, and sympathy with, the work of our Society in the vast continent of South America. Among other places where lectures were delivered by the Association Secretary (in January), we may mention Halstead, Kent; S. Paul's, Tottenham; North Mimms, Herts; Rochester; the Blind School, Finchley-road; and the Wandsworth-road Commercial School. The Annual Meeting of the Hastings Branch took place on January 14, the Right Rev. Bishop Harding being in the chair. A large attendance testified to the interest felt in our work by this influential Auxiliary; sixteen clergy were present, and a sum of 21*l.* was collected. In every sense the Meeting was a decided success.

We are glad also to be able to give a good report of the Brighton Annual Meeting, which was held at the Pavilion, on Thursday, January 30, the chair being occupied by Douglas Fox, Esq., a gentleman ever ready to aid us by all means in his power. The Rev. T. W. Wilkinson, of Santiago, attended (together with the Association Secretary) as a deputation, and gave interesting details of his work both at Callao and at the capital of Chili. The attendance was larger than usual, and the collection, all things considered, good. A Dissolving-view Lecture in All Souls' Schoolroom, in the evening, was most successful, owing chiefly to the zealous efforts of several earnest friends of the cause.

The Lincoln Annual Meeting came off on Tuesday, January 21, when the Rev. Prebendary C. Mackenzie kindly attended as deputation, and the Archdeacon of Lincoln took the chair.

A Lecture (with diagrams) was delivered by the same Rev. Gentleman at Colnbrook, Bucks, on the evening of February 4, the Vicar in the chair. The severity of the weather, no doubt, affected the attendance, but there was, nevertheless, a good Meeting; a fair start was made, and a lady kindly undertook the office of Hon. Local Secretary.

On February 4, a Dissolving-view Lecture was kindly given by A. R. Pite, Esq., Chairman, at the Workmen's Hall, Regent's-park, to a large number of working men, who thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity afforded them of gaining much additional information respecting the rich and rapidly-developing continent of South America.

During last month Sermons were preached by the Association Secretary at Peasenhall and Westleton, Suffolk; S. Philips, Maidstone; and (on the morning of February 23rd) at S. Stephen's, Walbrook; and Lectures were given at Wooburn and Gerrard's Cross, Bucks; Westleton, Darsham, and Beccles, Suffolk; Maidstone, Patrixbourne, and Deal, Kent; and Christchurch Schoolroom, Old Kent Road.

The Lecture at Wooburn was repeated (by request) on 21st ult., the attendance on the first occasion, owing to the weather, having been very small; the Rev. W. A. Bathurst, Vicar of Gerrard's Cross, and a warm friend of the missionary cause, kindly exhibiting dissolving views. There was a good attendance, and we trust that some interest was excited in our work. The Vicar was prevented by indisposition from taking the chair. A Dissolving-view Lecture was delivered by the Rev. C. R. de Havilland, M.A., Foreign Secretary, on the 18th ult., at the Westbourne Schools, to the Upper Westbourne-park Church of England Young Men's Society, of which Mr. H. Holland is the Hon. Sec. There was a good attendance, considering the various attractions in the neighbourhood, and the lecture was highly appreciated.

On Sunday, February 23rd, Sermons were preached at Emanuel Church, Streatham, by the Rev. S. Adams—a friend who is always willing to give the Society the benefit of his powerful advocacy.

The Rev. Dr. Kearney visited Uppingham, Woodchester, Horsley, Nailsworth, Fareham, Shanklin, Ryde, Southborough, Bournemouth, Bath, Clifton, Swansea, and Cardiff, in all of which he was most kindly received. At the Clifton Annual Meeting the Right Rev. Bishop Anderson, with his usual kindness, presided, and interesting details were given by the Rev. T. W. Wilkinson of his work in Santiago. Deep interest in the operations of the Society was evinced by the Meeting, and several important pulpits in Clifton and Bristol were promised for a later period of the year. At the Bournemouth Meeting deep sympathy was felt for a valued friend of the Society there—Admiral Sir B. J. Sulivan, who had taken much pains to organize the Meeting, and had promised to preside, but was prevented from doing so with his family by the sudden tidings of a severe domestic affliction. Lectures delivered in S. Jude's Schoolroom, Kensington; and at Christ Church Schools, Poplar, the audience in the latter case consisting almost entirely of the school children, who, by the kind permission of their pastor, devoted the contents of their missionary-boxes to the cause of the Society.

Of the places enumerated above, the following are new:—Kirtling, Newmarket, North Mimms, Stonegate, Wooburn, S. Bartholomew's Church, Gray's Inn-road; S. Paul's, Tottenham; Colnbrook, Peasenhall, Westleton, Darsham, Beccles, S. Philip's, Maidstone; Patrixbourne and Amberley; while Gerrard's Cross, after the lapse of several years, has, we are pleased to say, again commenced to take an interest in our cause.

From the retrospect of the past two months our friends and supporters may well derive encouragement to persevere in their good work, assured that God is blessing the efforts made to extend the knowledge of His Gospel to the various races of the great South American Continent, and that He "will (would) have all men to be saved, and to come to the knowledge of the truth."

H. E. W.

OBITUARY.

ON the 8th of February, at Wyck Rissington Rectory, Gloucester, Eliza, widow of the late Rev. S. Lloyd, Rector of Horsley, in her sixty-first year.

This simple announcement has called forth the deep sympathy of many who are connected with the South American Missionary Society. For not

only was Mrs. Lloyd for many years a subscriber and a collector for our Missions, but she was one of the few who gave of her own children for the work of the Lord in South America. Her only son is now the much respected Consular Chaplain at Valparaiso, and one of her daughters, in conjunction with her husband, the Rev. A. W. Gardiner, laboured for many years at Lota. To Mrs. Lloyd, indeed, it was given to see all her children grow up in the fear and love of their father's God. Of late years she has always been found with those among her relatives or friends who most needed comfort; for, with the ready tear of sympathy for every sorrow, she was a most cheerful Christian and a most helpful friend. A short though suffering illness carried her to her heavenly home. She was perfectly conscious of her approaching end, and her only desire was to lie passive in His hands who doeth all things well.

The Editor acknowledges, with thanks, a bale of clothing from Miss Thring, for Tierra del Fuégo.

Contributions thankfully received from December 28th to February 24th.

*** 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.

1872.

	£	s.	d.
Auriol, Rev. E.	1	1	0
Brassey, Thos., Esq., M.P.	10	0	0
Brooks, Rev. Harvey W.	1	1	0
Caldecott, Mrs. C. M.	1	0	0
Canterbury, the Very Rev. the Dean of	1	0	0
Charley, W. T., Esq., M.P.	1	1	0
Clayton, Rev. Charles	1	1	0
De Havilland, Rev. C. R.	1	1	0
De Vear, Rev. Walter	0	10	6
Digby, Mrs. Wingfield	4	0	0
Fox, Mrs., Ripon	1	0	0
Fyers, Miss E. C.	0	10	6
Heywood, B. A., Esq.	1	1	0
Holland, Rev. C.	0	10	0
King, Capt. H., R.N.	1	0	0
Laurent, John, Esq.	5	5	0
Lawrence, C. D., Esq.	0	10	0
Lawrence, W. F., Esq.	0	10	0
Macandrew, Mrs. J. J.	1	1	0
Mathieson, James E., Esq.	2	2	0
Morris, Miss	0	5	0
Ogilvy, Thomas, Esq.	1	1	0
Power, Miss	0	5	0
Price, Wm., Esq., Cardiff	1	1	0
Scott, Rev. F. S.	0	10	6
Simpson, Rev. R. J.	1	1	0
Smith-Bosanquet, H. J., Esq.	2	0	0
Spence, L. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Sulivan, Admiral Sir B. J.	2	0	0
Tipping, Mrs. M. A.	0	6	0
Vizard, Wm., Esq.	1	1	0
Weymouth, Miss A. C.	0	5	0
Wyse, Miss	0	10	0

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Cruse, G. D., Esq.	1	1	0
"W. H. P."	0	3	0

COLLECTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Alexander, Miss	0	16	0
"C. D. S."	0	12	0
Maidment, Mr.	1	11	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Ashbourne and Rocester, per Miss G. Webb	1	0	0
Ashton-under-Lyne, per Rev. J. B. Dixon	1	16	6
Barnet, per Rev. P. Dowe	1	9	0
Bath, per Rev. R. Gascoyne	28	4	0
Bayswater, per Miss Lloyd	2	11	2
Bickley, per Miss E. Randall	5	13	3
Birmingham, per J. W. Browne, Esq.	50	0	0
Brentwood, per Miss Taylor	0	18	2
Ditto, per Miss Minnie Biggs	0	3	0
Brighton, per Rev. T. Halliwell	22	17	0
Brixton, the Misses Hasler (coll.)	0	12	0
Calne, per Miss Henly	2	5	0
Cardiff, per Cecil Harrison, Esq.	2	6	7
Cheltenham, per Rev. R. Ward	79	8	1
Cheshunt, per Mrs. Keysell	0	5	0
Chichester, per Miss M. C. Chambers	12	16	8
Christ Chapel, per Miss Allcard	32	12	9
Claughton, per C. Harraden, Esq.	11	1	6
Clifton and Bristol, per E. W. Bird, Esq.	44	18	2
Colchester, Master W. W. Frost (coll.)	0	3	9
Ditto, Miss J. E. Newman (coll.)	0	5	6
Croydon, per Mrs. Ditmas	14	13	9
Dartmouth, per Miss S. Eales	3	0	0
Derby, per Miss Gell	29	12	1
Devonport, per Miss Ramsey	0	11	6
Dover, per W. Knocker, Esq.	7	6	6
Ealing, per W. Phillips, Esq.	5	10	1
Eastbourne, per Mrs. Jones	40	18	6
Elmton, per Rev. T. Hills	0	10	0
Enfield, per Miss B. Jones	2	12	0
Exeter, per Rev. W. Hockin	72	0	0
Faversham, per Mrs. Cresswell	1	17	5
Flushing, per Mrs. Punnett	5	19	6
Guernsey, per Mrs. Harrison	0	16	10
Halstead, per Rev. T. B. Sikes, SS. and M.L.L., by Rev. H. E. Windle	9	15	7
Hampstead, per Mast. E. H. Paterson	1	0	0
Harborne, St. John's, per Rev. T. H. Gregg	11	19	8
Hastings, per Mrs. Gardiner	1	11	6
Haverfordwest, per Miss Williams	7	13	7
Henbury, per Miss A. Dadswell	3	17	6
Hope-under-Dinmore, per Rev. J. W. Grane	5	11	0
Hyde Park District, per Miss White	15	6	8

	£	s.	d.
Islington, per Miss Amy Davis	0	8	6
Iver, Master W. H. Windle	0	2	6
Kensington, per Miss Litchfield	3	12	0
Kidderminster, Master G. Jefferies (coll.)	0	10	0
Ditto, per Mr. Jas. Chambers, coll. in St. Mary's Boys' School	0	10	0
Kilburn, Holy Trinity, per Rev. G. Despard	19	1	3
Lancashire and Cheshire, per Rev. Dr. Hume	42	12	0
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	49	7	10
Lee and Blackheath, per D. Couty, Esq.	32	3	8
Leeds, per Rev. T. Whitby	10	19	6
Lincoln, per Mrs. Moss	31	10	0
Lock Chapel, per G. T. F. Abraham, Esq.	38	3	10
Ditto, per Rev. Preb. Macdonald	36	14	0
Maida Hill, per Major Tubby	2	11	6
Maidenhead, per Chapelwardens of St. Mary's, SS. and Lec. with Dis. V., by Revs. Dr. Kearney and H. E. Windle	13	10	3
Manchester, Miss Clarke (coll.)	0	7	6
Market Harboro', Sir W. de Capel Brooke, Bart,	10	0	0
Milford Haven, Miss Ellis (coll.)	3	4	6
Nottingham, per Rev. G. Edgcome	72	2	8
Notts, per Rev. J. W. Marsh	26	1	0
Putney, per Miss Robertson	0	15	0
Ramsgate, per Dr. Humble	8	11	0
Red Hill, per W. D. Paine, Esq.	6	4	6
Richmond, Miss Bushnell (coll.)	6	5	6
Rochester, per Miss Drawbridge	7	9	0
Rugby, per Rev. J. G. Beuttler	13	0	0
Rye, Miss Pink (coll.)	1	10	0
Selsley, per the late Mrs. S. Lloyd, "Christmas Thankoffering"	1	0	0
Sheffield, per Rev. J. E. Blakeney, including Miss Harrison, 10*l*.	14	4	0
Shrewsbury, per Mr. T. F. Poole	19	12	10
Southborough, per Miss Hooper	12	12	6
Southampton, per Rev. F. E. Wigram	4	14	6
Southsea, per Miss Sherwood	9	8	9
Stonehouse, per Mrs. T. H. Edwards	3	0	0
Streatham-common, per Mrs. Cow	67	2	10
Swanage, per Miss M. Travers (coll.)	0	10	0
Swansea, per J. P. Morgan, Esq.	14	9	11
Sydenham, per Rev. B. C. Huntly	2	17	0
Tavistock, per Miss Torr	1	0	0
Tiverton, per Mrs. W. H. Askwith	4	13	6
Tonbridge Wells, per Miss Hooper	9	7	0
Torquay, per Rev. G. E. Phillips	30	11	3
Trinity Church, per A. R. Pite, Esq.	27	4	10
Trowbridge, per Rev. C. G. Acworth	6	4	7
Ulverstone, per Miss Butler	5	0	0
Wallington, per Mrs. Williams	6	2	0
Wallingwells, Miss White	0	10	0
Walsall, Master J. Lavender, &c. (coll.)	0	13	6
Waltham, Mrs. M'Auley	0	10	0
Wellington, per Miss Burridge	5	10	0
Weston-super-Mare, per Rev. W. L. Johnstone	22	16	0
Wimbledon, per Miss Gill	22	6	1
Winchester, "M. B. W."	0	5	0
Worthing, per Miss Rope	5	9	1
York, per Miss C. Y. Whytehead	34	18	0
Sale of Magazines	16	14	10½
Ditto, Story of Commander A. G.	0	12	3
Ditto, of "Corn of Wheat"	0	10	10½

SCOTLAND.

	£	s.	d.
Aberdeen, per Rev. Samuel Clark	17	19	6
Dundee, per R. Mackenzie, Esq.	13	0	0
Ditto, G. B. Brand, Esq.	0	10	0
Edinburgh, per Mrs. C. P. Finlay (card)	3	10	0
Ditto, Miss Borthwick (coll.)	1	12	6
Glasgow, Mrs. Connal (coll.)	7	10	0
Montrose, per Jas. Mudie, Esq.	8	17	6
North Berwick, Dr. Blaikie (don.)	0	5	0
Portobello, per Miss M. Collins	0	15	0
St. Andrew's, Mr. J. Peterson (sub.)	0	5	0
Stirling, per Dr. Gibson	6	0	0

IRELAND.

	£	s.	d.
Ballymoney, per Miss Osborne	1	10	0
Belfast, St. Thomas's Aux., Misses Hewitt (coll.)	9	3	0
Ditto, Master R. W. Barnett	0	14	6
Blessington, per Rev. H. W. Townsend	2	10	6
Bray, per T. H. A. Ham, Esq.	1	8	7
Cavan, Derry, and Donegal, per Mrs. Gahan	139	13	8
Clonakilty, per Miss S. E. Townsend	30	3	0
Clonmel, per Miss Fitz Henry	8	10	0
Dublin, per Rev. F. C. Hayes	56	10	0
Dundalk, per Rev. J. G. Rainsford	13	4	3
Kilbrogan, per Rev. R. G. Eccles	0	13	6
Kingstown, per Miss B. Rolleston	30	9	6
Limerick, per Miss Kelly	4	6	0
Ditto, Miss Sayers	0	5	0
Skibbereen, per Miss E. L. Fleming	7	18	9
Stradbally, per Miss E. Perceval	6	9	1
Tramore, per Miss L. Hickey	14	14	8
Ditto, per Rev. W. Sandford, L. by Rev. Dr. Kearney	5	8	6
Waterford, per Ven. Archdeacon Ryland	8	0	0

FOREIGN.

	£	s.	d.
Bahia, per Rev. G. A. Caley	12	5	9
Valparaiso, per Rev. W. H. Lloyd	8	18	6

RESERVE FUND.

	£	s.	d.
A Friend, per Mrs. Gale	5	0	0
Derby, per Miss Gell	11	0	0
Hayward, E. P., Esq.	1	0	0
Oldham, Miss Maria, per W. Hughes Hughes, Esq.	5	0	0

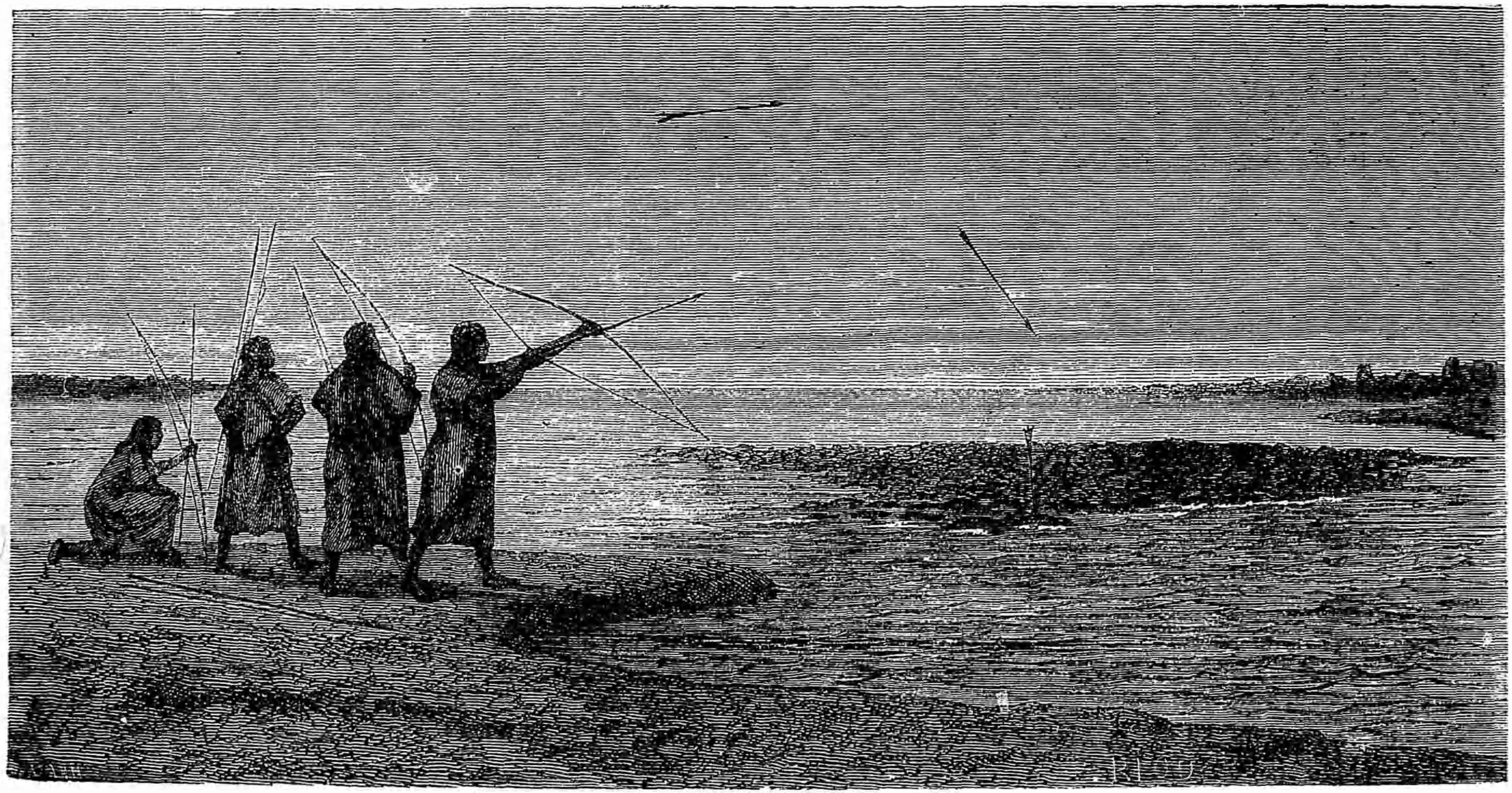
1873.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Adams, Mrs. C. L.	1	1	0
Atkinson, Miss	3	0	0
Broadwood, Mrs.	1	1	0
Caldecott, Mrs. C. M.	1	0	0
Canterbury, the Very Rev. the Dean of	1	1	0
Dean, J. M., Esq.	5	0	0
Digby-Wingfield, G. B., Esq.	2	0	0
Evans, Miss	1	0	0
Fox, Mrs., Ripon	1	0	0
Friend, a, per R. Heaton Smith, Esq.	1	1	0
Garland, T. B., Esq.	5	0	0
Heywood, B. A., Esq.	1	1	0
Hunt, the Misses	1	10	0
Jefferiss, J. T., Esq.	1	1	0
Justice, Captain F. Wall	1	1	0
Lawrence, C. D., Esq.	0	10	0
Longueville, T. L., Esq.	1	0	0
Prevost, Rear-Admiral James C.	1	0	0
Russell, Mrs., per Rev. H. E. Windle	0	10	6
Smith, R, Heaton, Esq.	1	1	0
Stock, Rev. J. Russell	1	1	0
Tarner, A. T., Esq.	1	0	0
Tarner, Miss C. T.	1	0	0
Tarner, E. A., Esq.	1	1	0
Tarner, E. T., Esq.	1	0	0
Tarner, Miss L.	0	10	0
Tarner, H. T., Esq.	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Thorncloe, Mrs. F., per Rev. H. E. Windle	0	10	6
Tompson, Mrs. Jas., per Rev. H. E. Windle	10	0	0
DONATIONS.			
Farish, James, Esq. (the late)	0	10	0
Martin, John, Esq.	2	0	0
"Contributions," per James Nisbet and Co.	7	14	0
COLLECTIONS.			
Birks, Miss, for 1872	1	8	9
Chase, Miss	10	0	0
Tarner, Miss C. T. (Miss Hill's sub.)	1	1	0
ASSOCIATIONS. Marked thus * are for 1872.			
All Saints', Gordon-square, per Rev. A. R. Godson (boxes)	1	10	6
Bath, per Rev. R. Gascoyne, L. by Rev. Dr. Kearney	18	2	6
Ditto, subs.	1	17	6
Beccles, per Rev. F. F. Tracy, L. and Subs. by Rev. H. E. Windle, less Ex.	3	5	7
*Beckenham, per H. T. Beebe, Esq.	5	7	0
Blackheath, Miss E. Thompson	0	2	6
Bournemouth, per Admiral Sir B. J. Sulivan, S., M., and subs. by Rev. Dr. Kearney	16	16	6
Brighton, per Rev. T. Halliwell, M. and Dis. Vs. L., Revs. T. W. Wilkinson and H. E. Windle, deps., less Ex.	7	7	9
*Brixton, per Miss M. Haywood	2	13	6
Cheshunt, per Miss Mary Kirby, Rev. Canon Thomas, sub.	1	1	0
Ch. Ch., Camberwell, per Rev. R. O. Thorpe, Dis. Vs. L. by Rev. H. E. Windle, less Ex.	1	9	3
Clapham, per Miss Reeves, L. with Dis. Vs. at Wandsworth-road Com. Sch., by Rev. H. E. Windle	2	10	0
Colnbrook, per Miss Bland, L. by Rev. Preb. Mackenzie, less Ex.	2	8	7
Cubitt Town, per Rev. W. J. Caparn, coll. by Sunday School, Rev. Dr. Kearney dep.	4	17	4
Darsham, per Rev. J. Thorp, Lec. and Subs. by Rev. H. E. Windle	4	1	6
Deal, per A. C. Woodruff, Esq., L. by Rev. H. E. Windle, less Ex.	1	6	7
Fareham, per Rev. W. S. Dumergue, L. by Rev. Dr. Kearney, less Ex.	2	3	4
Gerrard's Cross, per Rev. W. A. Bathurst, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	2	2	7
Hall of Blind School, Finchley-road, L. with Dis. Vs. by Rev. H. E. Windle, less Ex.	1	2	6
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Gardiner	25	0	0
Holloway, per Mrs. Miller (including Capt. Caldbeck's sub.)	1	10	0
Horsley and Nailsworth, per Rev. N. Cornford, Ls. by Rev. Dr. Kearney, less Ex.	6	10	3
*Islington, per Rev. J. Ormiston, Dis. Vs. L. by Rev. Dr. Kearney	1	9	3
Iver, Rev. G. Elton (don.), per Rev. H. E. Windle	0	10	0
Kirtling, per Rev. R. Tomkinson, SS. and L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	3	13	0
Lancashire and Cheshire, per Rev. Dr. Hume	165	0	0
*Lancashire and Cheshire, per Rev. Dr. Hume	2	2	0
Maida Hill, per Major Tubby (coll.)	1	0	0
Maidenhead, per Miss Atkinson (including Mrs. Mary Wiggins, 5s.)	4	17	0
Maidstone, per Rev. H. Collis, SS. and L. at St. Philip's, per Rev. H. E. Windle, less Ex.	6	9	0
Millbrook, Rev. Harvey Vachell, (don.)	1	0	0
Newmarket, per Rev. T. R. Govett, L. &c., at All Saints', per Rev. H. E. Windle	3	5	10
North Mimms, per Rev. A. S. Latter, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	3	1	3
Ditto, Rev. C. R. Hardy (don.), per Rev. H. E. Windle	1	1	0
Notts, per Rev. J. W. Marsh	105	0	0
Patrixbourne, per Rev. Dr. Stevenson, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	3	3	3
Peasenhall, per Rev. W. Stock, Morning S. at Parish Ch., by Rev. H. E. Windle	4	6	6
Plymouth, Mrs. Edlin, for Rev. J. Lee's work	0	10	0
Putney, per Miss E. S. Robertson	1	11	6
Reading, coll. by an Invalid	0	17	6
Rochester, per Miss Drawbridge, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle, less Ex.	1	7	0
Ryde, per Rev. W. H. Redknap, L. by Rev. Dr. Kearney, less Ex.	3	7	0
Shanklin, per Rev. G. W. Southouse, SS. at Old Ch., and St. Saviour's, and parsonage box	16	13	3½
Ditto, F. Kent, Esq. (sub.)	0	10	0
Singlegate Church, SS. by Rev. C. R. de Havilland (including H. W. Butler, Esq., 1*l.*)	2	13	6
Ditto, School Ch. coll. in box	0	3	6
Southborough, per Miss Hooper, SS. and M. by Rev. Dr. Kearney	11	10	0
Stonegate, per Rev. W. de Vear, SS. and L. by Rev. H. E. Windle, less Ex.	13	10	10
Streatham Common, per P. B. Cowley, SS. by Rev. S. Adams	35	12	5
St. Bartholomew's, per Rev. R. J. Bird, SS. by Rev. H. E. Windle	4	4	6
St. Jude's, Kensington, per Rev. R. W. Forrest, Dis. Vs. L. by Rev. Dr. Kearney, less Ex.	3	13	0
*Taunton, per H. Badcock, Esq.	0	5	0
Tottenham, per Rev. Hugh Mc Sorley, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	0	8	0
Uppingham, per Rev. Chancellor Wales, S. and L. by Rev. Dr. Kearney, less Ex.	4	16	0
Westbourne Park, per Mr. T. Holland, L., less Ex.	0	15	0
Westleton, per Rev. J. A. Clowes, Aft. S. and L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	3	19	4
Wooburn, per Rev. F. B. Ashley, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	2	12	2
Woodchester and Amberley, per Mrs. Col. Stather, Ls. by Rev. Dr. Kearney, less Ex.	5	16	6
Sale of Magazines	5	19	11
Ditto. of Story of Com. A. G.	0	4	0
SCOTLAND.			
*Dumfries, per Rev. J. Barclay	7	13	6
IRELAND.			
*Delgany, per Rev. L. H. Streane	0	13	2
*Cavan, Derry, and Donegal, per Mrs. Gahan	1	11	6
*Tramore, per Miss L. Hickey	1	0	0

C. A. Macintosh, Printer, Great New-street, London.



TURTLE SHOOTING.

(*See page* 68.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

MAY 1, 1873.

The Argentine.

ROSARIO.

E have received letters from the Rev. W. T. Coombe, which indicate the kindly feeling entertained towards him by the community amongst whom he labours. In consequence of the suspension of his school work to enable him to visit in the camp, and the cessation of a local source of income, the financial position of the Chaplaincy became a subject of serious consideration. The following letter, however, addressed to him by his Churchwardens is of a very reassuring character. It accompanied Resolutions passed duplicating the Society's offer to increase the stipend by £50, on condition of the residents meeting it with a similar sum :—

"*Rosario, Feb.* 5, 1873.

"Dear Sir,—We have much pleasure in handing you a copy of the Resolutions made at the Meeting which took place on Monday evening, 3d inst., and at the same time beg to congratulate you on receiving an increased, though in our opinion still inadequate, income. We also wish to testify our sincere approbation of your services as God's minister in this place. Hoping that you may long continue with us, and that your labours may be crowned with the success they merit,

"We remain, yours sincerely,

"JOHN EGGINGTON, } *Churchwardens.*
"E. HARRY WOODS, }

"*Rev. W. T. Coombe.*"

The Rev. H. S. Acworth visited Rosario after his departure from Santos, February the 8th, and has furnished us with a sketch of his visit to the Argentine. By his last despatch he was to preach at Montevideo on behalf of the Society and then sail for England, which he expected (D.V.) to reach about the middle of May.

Notes on the Society's Work in the Argentine.

Rosario, March 15th.

IN accordance with the wishes of several of our Committee I resolved before returning home to spend a short time in the River Plate district and acquaint myself personally with our operations there. So on Feb. 8th I embarked on the German steamer "Bahia." After a delay of three days, off Montevideo, we arrived near Buenos Ayres on the 15th, and were subjected to eight days' quarantine, most of which was passed on board an Argentine steamer lying off Ensenada. The municipal bodies in this country remind one of a large class of persons who set down all their short-comings to external sources, forgetful of a corrupted nature which in each city is from time to time hermetically sealed against contact with its neighbours; while hardly one pays the slightest attention to its own sanitary arrangements. On Feb. 16th we were considered sufficiently disinfected to enter Buenos Ayres. It was the first day of "Carnovale," and the old Romish Saturnalia could hardly have surpassed, in practical jokes, this Romish festival, as now carried on in South America. It is no uncommon thing for a bucket of water to be poured from a window on the head of a passer-by. Our Society seems to be but little known or cared for in this great commercial centre; but it was encouraging to find a goodly band of workers striving to increase the kingdom of Christ in the city itself. Not to speak of the labours of the Lutheran, American, Methodist, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian Ministers, Dr. Smith, the Consular Chaplain, and his curate, Mr. Lett (formerly our Chaplain), have four places of worship, and have organized quite a parochial machinery. There is a large body of candidates for confirmation awaiting the arrival of Bishop Stirling, who is expected in a few weeks. These facts are given because our readers are doubtless interested in whatever concerns the work of God in South America by whatever instrumentality that work is carried on. And now to speak of our own especial work. I reached Rosario on the 28th ult., and received a hearty welcome from Mr. and Mrs. Coombe. It is now nearly five years since we commenced our work here, and Mr. Coombe has had numberless difficulties to overcome such as must always arise in planting a Church in a foreign community. He seems, however, now to have fairly disarmed opposition, and the temporary church is well-filled by an attentive congregation. It is unfortunately intolerably hot in summer and cold in winter, and the speedy erection of the permanent church is much desired. But our Chaplain's work is by no means confined to the 250 English people in Rosario. His parish extends as far as Cordoba, 247 miles distant, and the Western terminus of the Central Argentine Railway. At Roldan there is a large colony of German and Swiss people settled on the Railway Company's land, with a few English. The School, which we visited, seems to be intelligently conducted, the children answering very well in the Catechism and Bible. About 80

children are on the books, but they never all attend at once, as some are required for farm work. The school house is quite inadequate to the wants of the place, being a mere wooden shed.

This summer the harvest has failed from the excess of rain, and many a hard worker has suffered greatly. Perhaps if praying and working went more together, the temporal, as in many cases the spiritual, harvest might be larger and fairer. Cordoba we reached last Tuesday, at 2 a.m., after a journey of twenty hours. The delay was caused by the damage done to the line by the floods. This city has for 300 years been a stronghold of Popery, and now contains 1,200 "Frayles," (monks,—ED.) and has a church in almost every square. It is inspiriting to remember that nearly fifty years ago our devoted founder, Captain Gardiner, penetrated the vast tract which divided it off from the rest of the world, and sold in its streets a book hardly ever seen there, viz., the Word of God. We visited Mr. Coombe's little flock, consisting chiefly of commercial men, the employés on the railway, and the Americans at the National Observatory. An occasional service and visit from a clergyman is evidently much appreciated by the Cordovese Protestants, shut up as they are in the very centre of South America. A sermon here to morrow on behalf of the Society will finish my work in this neighbourhood, and I then hope, if quarantine regulations admit of it, to go up to our stations on the River Uruguay, Fray Bentos, and Salto, as it is a great comfort for home and foreign workers occasionally to meet face to face. After that I propose visiting the camps round Montevideo in company with the newly appointed Chaplain, as we hear of large bodies of our countrymen near Parangos who have no means of grace.

Many of our readers may have read in the public newspapers of 600 Lincolnshire people having settled near Assuncion in Paraguay. We fear the climate will prove too hot for them. Indeed a letter in the Buenos Ayres "Standard" has informed us that a good deal of sickness has already appeared amongst them. If the accounts should prove to be exaggerated and the colony should go forward we trust our supporters will enable us to send a missionary clergyman to labour there. It is 800 or 900 miles from Rosario, so a mere flying visit would hardly repay its cost in the amount of good done. This is a hasty account, which must be filled up if I am spared to plead the Society's cause once more in England, as I hope to do some eight weeks hence. Could the Christian public at home see our field for themselves, I feel assured the Report for 1873 would see our income doubled.

H. S. ACWORTH.

PATAGONES.

R. HUMBLE writes under date of January 28th ult., and we add some extracts from his customary journal :—

"*Patagones, South America, Jan.* 28, 1873.

"Owing to the fact of the steamer having been laid up some

three or four months for repairs, I have been unable to send the enclosed until now. I hope the financial statement for the past year will give satisfaction to the Committee ; the medical receipts and the local subscriptions are larger than for any preceding year. I do not particularly lay myself out for the medical work, but the people come to me and send for me of their own accord, and of course I cannot refuse to attend ; many are well able to pay, and I believe prefer doing so, which renders this station to a great extent self-supporting ; besides, my medical position gives me influence, opens many doors to me which would otherwise be closed, and affords many opportunities of introducing the subject of religion in a friendly, conversational, uncontroversial manner ; and I think a few words dropped in this way often do more good than a formal argument. Medical missions have now become an established fact, and experience has proved that the two professions are admirably fitted to go hand in hand : the Reports of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society to the Corresponding Committee, to which I have the honour to belong, show that medical missions are second to none in the good results which they quietly and unostentatiously effect."

"*Wednesday, October* 16.—Received a visit from an old man of the name of Stuart, who lives at St. Xavier, up the river. I gave him a Spanish Prayer-book and some English and Spanish tracts. He says the Spanish tracts are eagerly sought for by his neighbours.

"*Sunday*, 20.—Held Divine service as usual. Preached from Jer. xxxi. 3. More English present than usual, and the responses and singing more hearty. Church full ; indeed, there were some sitting outside who appeared unable to find room to sit inside.

"*Monday*, 28.—The mother of the Indian chief came here ; she seemed very grateful for some medical services I have lately rendered to her family ; she held my hand in hers, and thanked me in the warmest manner.

"*Tuesday, November* 5.—The young woman on the other side, whom I have been attending, died last night. Visited a very old man, a Portuguese, who is in a dying state. I endeavoured to raise his thoughts from the earthly physician to Christ the good Physician of souls. Like almost all Romanists he professed to believe in Christ and also the Virgin Mary.

"*Wednesday*, 6.—Making out some of the quarterly accounts of the Society. Visited again the dying man alluded to yesterday. Found the priest had been and confessed him. I again directed his attention to Christ as the only Saviour of sinners.

"*Saturday*, 9.—Visited an old Portuguese, who is in a dying state. I urged him to repent and look to Christ, the only sacrifice for sinners and only hope of salvation.

"*Tuesday*, 12.—The men who went out against the Indians have in part returned. It seems they killed one Indian. News has arrived from Bahia Blanca that we must be on the look out for an Indian invasion very soon, for 300 or 400 Indians are coming in this direction. In consequence of this news the Commandant returned from his pursuit of the other Indians.

"*Thursday*, 21.—It turns out to have been a false report about the Indians yesterday: a tame Indian was mistaken for a wild one in the camp, and as an Indian invasion was feared the alarm was given.

"*Friday*, 29.—Mrs. Humble's brother is still staying with us. Sent some remedies up the river for an Indian who had received a severe wound inflicted by a Christian.

"*Monday, December* 2.—Received 350 paper dollars for this Society. Gave away a Spanish Prayer-book to a young lady who came to the dispensary. Also gave several Prayer-books in various languages and some tracts to Mrs. Humble's brother for distribution up the river.

"*Wednesday*, 4.—Weather oppressingly hot; 80° in the shade. Gave away a Spanish and two Italian Prayer-books to some persons who came to the dispensary; also had a conversation with an Italian on the differences between Protestantism and Romanism.

"*Tuesday*, 17.—Received an answer from the municipality to my letter, saying that the new cemetery which it is proposed to erect on this side of the river will be for the use of all, irrespective of religion; this answer is satisfactory, as there have been many instances in South America of Protestants being denied burial in the public cemeteries.

"*Thursday*, 19.—Received a visit from an old Indian woman, who came to converse with Mrs. Humble. Sent some medicine for some of the family of the Indian chief.

"*Sunday*, 29.—Congregation small, owing to its being harvest time, and many families in the camp. Preached on the subject of receiving the grace of God in vain. The Indian chief was present."

Falklands.

E do not expect to receive tidings of the recent visit of the Bishop of the Falklands to Keppel and Ushuwia for a few weeks, as the "Allen Gardiner" was only ready to leave Stanley on Feb. the 9th, at which date Captain Nicholas wrote that he was about to sail.

The two following statements will show the increased attention which is being directed to the Fuegian shores. The first refers to the Straits of Magellan, which separate the continent from Tierra del Fuego. In the House of Commons, during the present month, in reply to Sir J. Elphinstone, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen, gave the following particulars with reference to these Straits:—

"Nine years were devoted to the survey of the Straits of Magellan and the immediate neighbourhood by the late Admirals King and Fitzroy,

between the years 1826 and 1836. In the year 1866, in anticipation of the increased intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the Straits of Magellan, a surveying ship was again sent to that region, and during the three years she was employed there a complete and accurate survey was made of the intricate eastern portion of the Strait, where dangerous shoals exist and strong tides prevail. The western portion, which is deep and broad, and where few dangers are to be met with, was also rectified, and in addition the narrow channels which run along the western shores of Patagonia from the Straits of Magellan for about 350 miles to the north were re-examined, and their more intricate parts minutely surveyed. The whole of these surveys have been published by the Admiralty, with minute directions for their navigation, and the largest steamships now navigate these regions in safety."

The other to the southernmost cluster of islands.

A Discovery near Cape Horn.—The captain of the British barque Cedric, of Liverpool, which has just arrived at Valparaiso, reports to the authorities of that port that he had found a splendid bay, with safe anchorage, in the island of Wollaston, situate in lat. 55.32 S., and long. 67.35 W., in the Hermit group of islands, south of Tierra del Fuego, 29 miles distant from Cape Horn, and protected from all winds and storms. The Cedric was anchored fourteen days in this fine bay taking in wood and water. The vegetation all round is described as magnificent. The Indians were found to be docile, and they use canoes of bark covered with the hide of the sea-lion. The captain of the Cedric says the harbour is superior even to that of the Falkland Islands. The Chilian Government in consequence of the above information was about to send orders to Captain Simpson, who commands at present a Chilian Coast Surveying Expedition in Patagonia, to proceed to and examine into the claims of this island of Wollaston.

Our readers will be interested to know that Wollaston Island is easy of access from Ushuwia. Our station on the mainland lies nearly midway in the Beagle Channel, and almost opposite to it is a channel which separates Hoste and Navarin Islands. The coast of the latter island in this channel has its chequered history, as the scene of the discovery of Jemmy Button, and subsequently of the Woolya massacre. Then below this channel is Wollaston island, above described, with Cape Horn not far distant.

In the interesting account of the "Allen Gardiner's" visit to the southern Fuegian islands, given in our "Voice for South America, 1864," it is stated that the vessel was compelled to run into Gretton Bay, Wollaston Island. Some fifteen natives came off in two canoes, and this, the first interview with them, was "friendly and satisfactory." Six canoes-full came off the following day, but the wind rising compelled the "Allen Gardiner" to weigh anchor.

Chili.

THE Rev. E. Thring has pursued his ministerial duties at Lota, Puchoco, and Coronel with unremitting assiduity, and has held some interesting services with seamen on board ships.

We subjoin a few extracts from his journal:—

"*Lota, Dec.* 16, 1872.

"Pleasing converse with —— on the subject of 'Departure.' I must say I did enjoy my Sunday. I assure you I want to know more and more of the fulness in Christ Jesus. Out visiting all the day.

"*Dec.* 17.—Out visiting all day. Long argument with —— on 'Church Membership,' and surprised at the easy terms presented to those who desire to join themselves to a Christian denomination.

"*Dec.* 25.—For Christmas-day a very good congregation. In the afternoon I went down to the mole, intending to have service on board the steamer 'Republic,' but found them all very busy, taking in cargo. In visiting —— was delighted to find we were soon in a pleasing conversation in connexion with the capture of Kiva, then subsequently into one on 'Prophecy.' One's spirit seems at once alive when you meet with one interested in a subject so dear to the waiting believer.

"*Dec.* 28.—At home in the morning; in the afternoon visiting. Very nice conversation with ——. Visited 8 families.

"*Dec.* 29.—Nice conversation before the morning service with ——; was not aware how much he enjoyed the Gospel. I listened with delight to hear him tell in such a simple way the first struggles of his mind in spiritual things; his ship will soon be ready, and I shall miss him much.

"*Dec.* 30.—Out visiting all the day. I find daily visiting opens a door to mention Divine things to many who cannot regularly attend church.

"*Jan.* 1, 1873.—The first of the year opened upon us clear and bright, and many were the salutations kindly passed. Happily we know not what we have to pass through in the coming year, but realising the nearness of one's acceptance causes the believer's submission to be a pleasure more than a duty. I wish this year may be to us one of great fruitfulness, obedience, and spiritual blessing..

"*Jan.* 7.—In the afternoon visited 7 families. Just heard of Captain Walker's accident, broken ribs and a severe blow on the head. The smallpox slightly abating. Nearly all our English children laid aside by the measles.

"*Jan.* 9.—A long and interesting visit to ——, who dwelt on the subject of the 'First Resurrection.' Returned from Puchoco. Our usual singing class in the evening; the attendance good.

"*Jan.* 14.—Find the smallpox very bad; 204 deaths; nearly all amongst the natives. Visiting the whole morning at Lota Bajo.

"*Jan.* 18.—Started for the Indian colony; all kind, and indicated a pleasure to be visited. I think they would be glad to receive a teacher to show them the way of life, but it must not be a Spaniard, as they do not like the natives. On returning visited the celebrated 'wire tramway.' Glad to say it is a perfect success.

"*Jan.* 19.—Our first service at Lebu. In the morning at Mr. Shaw's, in the afternoon at Mr. Dickie's. This is a most rural spot, the sea just at our feet, and the doors opening into the garden, situated in the midst of trees, made the whole scene most picturesque.

"*Jan.* 20.—Started for a new mine just opened, where the English are gathering; called 'Milliongue.' Passing up a celebrated wood, we had to ascend a great height, but were repaid by the beautiful scenery all round us. The descent was so steep that we were forced to dismount, the path so narrow and the precipice so

tremendous that the least slip must have sent us to the bottom. Having reached the base, we skirted the sea-shore till we were near Rankhill, where we were joined by the chief engineer, who at once introduced us to all, and kindly acted as guide for us on our return, by a new way, taking us through various Indian passes and woods. We at last, quite tired, found ourselves at Lebu.

"*Jan.* 26.—Good attendance in the morning and afternoon at church. Sunday school in afternoon; all the teachers at their post.

"EDWARD THRING."

"How happy the Gospel is calculated to make those who hear it! You seem to make it appear that it is only for sinners, but if sinners, it must be free, for a sinner cannot do much."—Remarks of A —— upon a sermon on Heb. ii. 16.

Observations on another sermon from 2 Cor. v. 6.—"I should like to know if all Christians enjoyed the full assurance. Is it necessary to salvation?"

The effects of a sermon on 1 John 14.—"I have so enjoyed the subject, and having heard you mention the Pilgrim's Progress I am come to offer you the only one I have. I am a sailor, sir, from the English ship ——, and may never see you again here, but I could not rest until I had shaken hands with you." This book I value much.

"Well, sir," said Captain E., of the ship P ——, "I am delighted to know you. I find you preach a free grace salvation; that is the real thing. I cannot say how glad I am to hear the Gospel in a foreign country. I am just off. God bless you and prosper you. I thank you much. You don't know how great the treat is."

Conversation with a sailor on the ship P. C.—"I was at your church this morning and understood the subject. Ah! sir, I am interested in these things. I am sure our Captain would let us come 'aft' if you would give us a service." I need not say I was only too glad to do so.

"Overtook —— on the road, and much enjoyed our conversation on 'a sinner's interest in Christ.'"

A statue of Lord Cochrane in bronze has been unveiled at Valparaiso, in the presence of the authorities and a large concourse of spectators, as a recognition of his distinguished naval services in the cause of Chilian independence.

THE INDIAN OF PERU.

I. BEFORE THE CONQUEST.

OW South America in general and Peru in particular were originally peopled is a question of great interest for the ethnologist. But it is one which does not concern us at present; and we must commence by examining the people from the date at which they were first known to Europeans, viz., 1524. They possessed at that time a settled Government, were peaceable and industrious; the greater part of them lived on their farms, which were cultivated with care and skill, especially in the matter of irrigation; they manufactured wool and cotton, and they had executed remarkable feats of art and engineering without any better tools than those made of copper. They had thus taken numerous steps in advance towards complete civilization, while the people of Chilé scarcely knew the use of metal.

As the country presents very wide diversity in climate, soil, and eleva-

tion, one naturally expects to find wide differences in the population also. And yet there are strongly marked features of similarity ; for there was the assimilating agency of one Government, one language, and, as we believe, one religion, with slight differences. It is to this last point that we purpose directing attention.

The three great divisions of the country are the Western slope washed by the Pacific, the Eastern slope adjoining Brazil and Bolivia, and the intermediate high land termed Montana. A large part of the west coast

BAG FOR MAIZE-MEAL OR TOBACCO.

From the ancient graves at Arica.

is a desert, from want of water in the form of rivers, and the absence of moisture in the air. It is a rainless district, though there are occasional heavy fogs ; and seldom do the rivers, which originate in the snow of the Andes, reach the Pacific for more than about three months of the year. During the rest the lower part of their beds are dry, and vegetation is burnt up. On the eastern side the winds blow steadily from the Atlantic, and by the moisture which they carry promote vegetation almost to the foot of the Andes ; but none of this is carried to the western side. In

some parts the limited vegetation which extended along the Pacific shore has been destroyed. Forests which existed were cut down by the Spaniards, after their settlement in the country, for the smelting of the metals; as a consequence rain became less and less frequent, the sand gained on the area of cultivation, and instead of a portion of Eden we have a bit of the Sahara. Similar effects have been produced in the same way in other countries, as in the peninsula of Sinai; and, on the contrary, the planting of trees at the new village of Ismalia on the Suez Canal has brought back rain to Egypt.

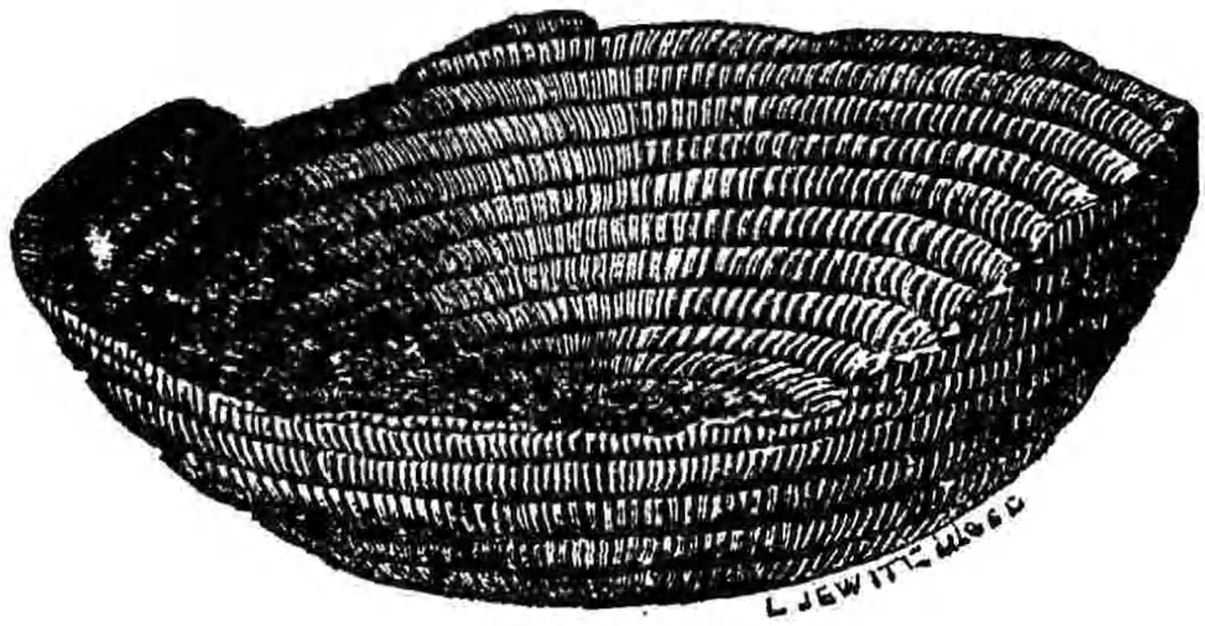
On the most southerly of the six great roads of Peru, that leading from Arica through Tacna to La Paz Oruro and Potosi in Bolivia, there was formerly a large forest, known as that of San Juan de Dios. Now all of it has disappeared, and the railway train from Arica to Tacna runs over the arid sand, which sparkles from the presence of millions of hexagonal crystals of salt. Owing to these and kindred causes, flesh does not corrupt as with us; and the ancient burial ground at Arica, notwithstanding the multitudes of dead which it has given up to museums throughout the world, still contains, probably, thousands of mummies. We do not know the date of their interment; but we know that it must have been long anterior to the arrival of the Spaniards: for a large town must have existed for generations, where in our own days there were but a few huts, before the erection of the present little seaport.

The thin superincumbent coating of sand is thrown back, the dead are discovered sitting in a row, just as they appeared, owing to a landslip near the morro or hill, after the earthquake of 1868. The facts associated with those corpses give us a little insight into their opinions and habits, and enable us to read a little of their history.

From their vast number we have already inferred the extent of their settlement; and there were then means of supporting a large population by the products of the land, where now vegetable products are scanty and hard to be obtained, while animal products are still more so. Yet communication by sea must have been very limited, for scarcely were even boats known, but the *valsas* made by inflating two large seal-skins and placing a frame over them, or a still ruder kind formed of bundles of reeds, no doubt formed part of their means of communication. That a large number of the men were fishermen we cannot doubt, for as they sit with their chins upon their hands, and these placed on the knees, they are wrapped round with portions of nets. We are not aware that fish bones have been discovered in connexion with the bodies, but this may have been so, though probably they did not attract attention. Each man, however, has in his head a pair of hemispherical amber-looking substances, long mistaken for, and still called, "petrified human eyes." Modern researches have shown, however, that they are the desiccated eyes of the cuttle-fish which abounds on the coast.

Beside him are also placed certain conveniences suitable only for the

living. There is a beautiful bag, never woven in a loom, but worked in a small frame, such as used to contain his tobacco or maize meal; and the specimen shown here is ornamented with tassels. Under his legs is fixed a neat little basket, with a spoon; and near them one or two small and pretty pottery vessels to contain some fluid. A tobacco pipe is sometimes found; the only one which we have seen is of stone, and it is probable that more delicate ones of reed have perished. Among the Indians of the middle and northern regions the curious and multiform pottery vessels, known as *huanas*, are found, say from Lima to Truxillo.

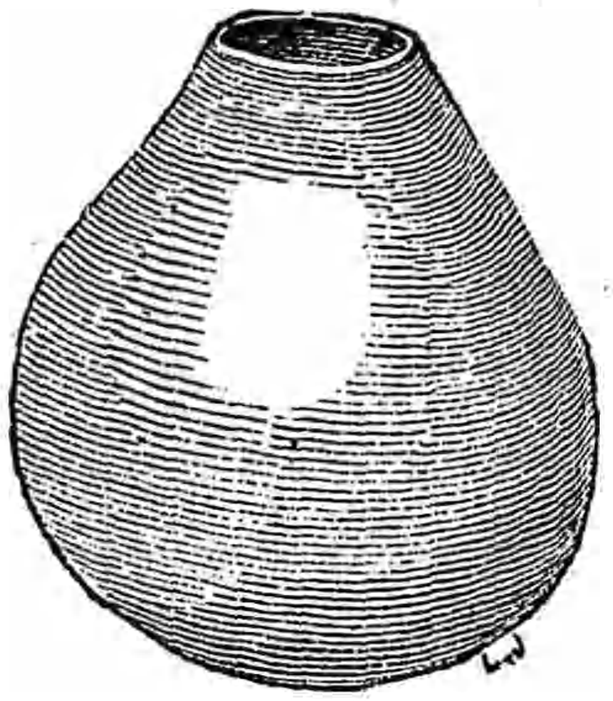


BASKET.

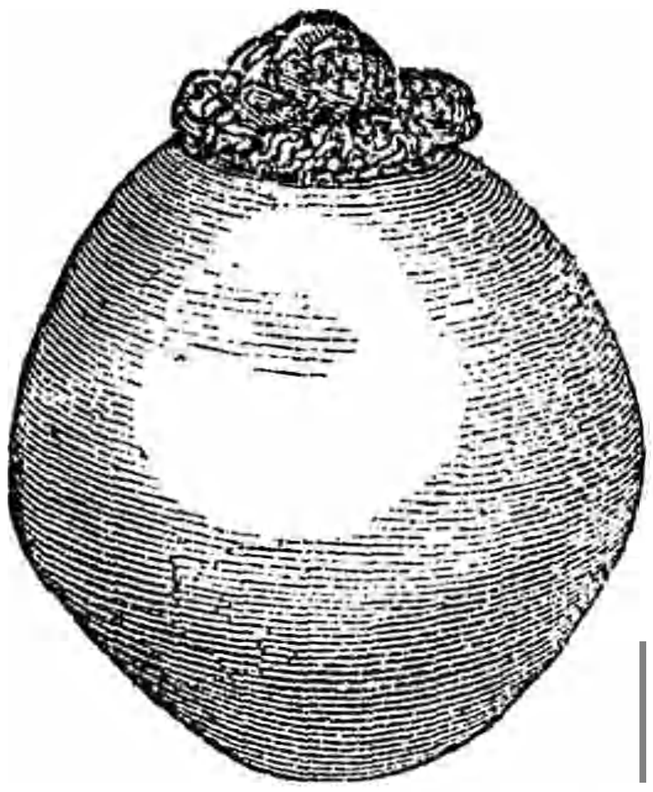
What is the explanation of all this formality respecting the dead, on the part of a poor and ignorant population? And how does it afford a clue to the nature of their religious convictions? The answer is easy. All heathen people regard the future life as in a great degree similar to the present one; for spirituality is an abstract idea which they have not yet been able to attain to. Even in civilised life, where a higher degree of knowledge should exist, many things "are foolishness unto the natural man, neither can he know them because they are spiritually discerned." Hence food, clothing, warlike implements, or working tools are buried with men, and sometimes also the dog or the horse, that on their awaking in the next world they may possess comfort and be prepared for duty. Among the Chinese an idea prevails that death is like diving under the ocean in order to return to their permanent homes; and hence suicide is not regarded as terrible among them, but any mutilation of the body, which would make recognition a matter of difficulty, is so. From the use of the cuttle-fish eyes, it is not improbable that in addition to the general idea entertained by the old Peruvians, they expected to reach the home of spirits by water. Pope has alluded to the subject of an earthly heaven in lines some of which are well known:—

Yet simple nature to his hope hath given,
Behind the cloud-topp'd hills, an humble heaven;
Some safer world, in depth of woods embraced,
Some happier island in the watery waste.
To be, contents his natural desire,
He asks no angel's wing, no seraph's fire;
But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company.

Even the progress of art, such as it is, may be traced among these curious memorials of the past. The common gourd of the country, frequently used for containing water and other fluids, served as a model, and from it the rural potter shaped his more permanent clay.

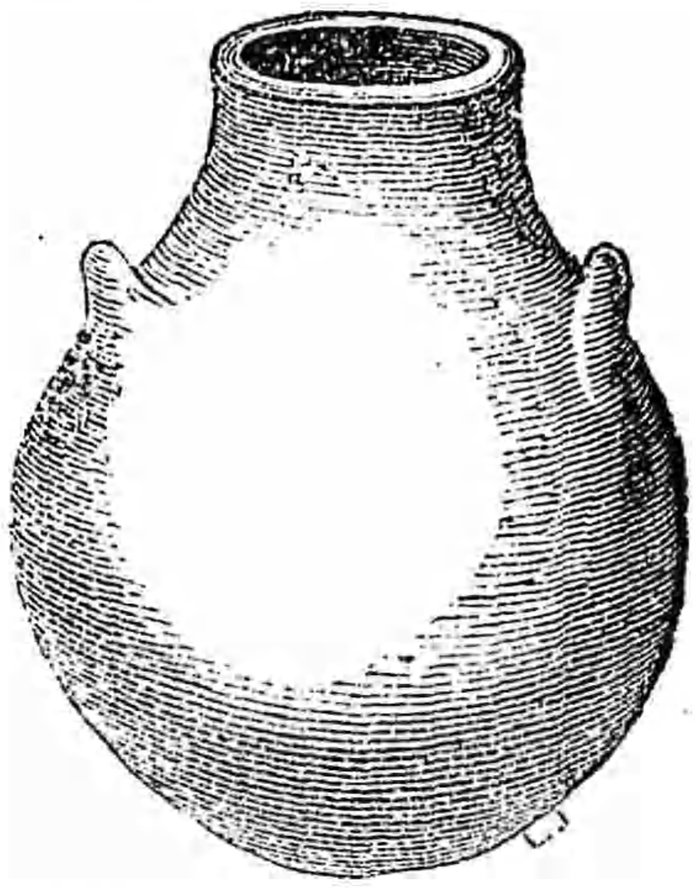


Gourd—Half.



Stoppered Vessel—Half.

The example given here was found stoppered up after the close of centuries, and then incipient or embryo handles were added. These expanded into full handles, as shown in our next illustration, and such are common in the well-known little *olla* of the country. Thus these harmless people lived and died, and it is little to say that God was not in all their thoughts.



With incipient handles—Half.

Complete Vase—Half.

Their ideas of Him were rude and sensual; for they had never learned the better way; nor did they know that a man may gain the whole world and lose his own soul. Then "what shall it profit him?" Yet even in these humble and useless preparations for the dread awakening, we see a germ of the doctrine of immortality; but we have the unspeakable advantage of knowing that it is only through the Gospel that life and immortality are brought to light by our Lord Jesus Christ.

The modern Indian of Peru arrests our attention still more forcibly; but we must put him aside for the present.

A. H.

U. S. of Colombia.

DR. LEE writes as follows:—

"*Panama, U. S. of Colombia, Feb.* 25, 1873.

"I left Limon, and made all arrangements to come by next steamer to England, but domestic reasons have necessitated my first visiting San Francisco, California.

"I have been on the Isthmus two weeks, and had hoped I should be able to divide my time, and hold one service at Aspinwall and one here, but the sickness of a friend detained me both Sundays at Aspinwall, where I held service each Lord's-day morning and evening with the largest congregations I have seen there. There is quite a desire among those people to have a minister, and they are discussing plans for combined efforts between Aspinwall and Panama. I think that 800 dols. might be raised in the former place by subscription, and perhaps 400 dols. in Panama. At Aspinwall the use of the church could be had; perhaps, too, a cottage for the minister.

"I baptized eight children and married one couple at Aspinwall; seven of the eight children were *illegitimate*, which shows the great necessity of a *pure* Gospel among those Jamaica people who have settled there. These poor degraded people in both Aspinwall and Panama have crowded around me in the street and begged me to stay among them. 'We are going to ruin without the Word of God! Oh, cannot you stay and help to save us?' This is their earnest entreaty. My heart has been pained beyond measure that these, my former sheep, are left to perish without a pastor; but I had to say I cannot remain at present.

"As to Panama, its spiritual desolation is most distressing. Its depopulation of white foreigners has reduced it beyond any hope of its being a self-supporting community. I cannot count twenty persons, white foreigners, who are in the slightest degree interested in the Gospel of the grace of God. The few who are would do all they can, but it would not exceed, if it even amounted, to 400 dols. per annum. Besides this, they have no place of worship. The building erected by their contributions and other aid is now rented for an irreligious object, whilst God's people are deprived of a place in which to worship Him.

"If anything is done for Panama it must be wholly upon the grounds of *Mission work*. This alone can give the minister the freedom to labour, which is so essential here.

"It would be necessary to aid them to the extent of about £300 per annum. Out of the small amount Panama could raise the expense of worship would leave a mere nothing for the minister. The permanent contribution of Aspinwall is, of course, doubtful."

"DAVID J. LEE."

Brazil.

THE Rev. J. I. Lee writes, March 7th, with much hopefulness of the colporteur work which has been commenced; and states that the latter has sold in two months £16 10s. 0s. worth of Scriptures, which is evidence of the desire entertained by both Germans and Brazilians to secure possession of them. Mr. Lee for the present is providing one service for San Paulo and Santos respectively, every Sunday. The Rev. A. Strover, M.A., late Vicar of Ewalton, Notts, will probably sail for Santos about the 12th of May.

Mr. R. S. Clough has returned in safety from his arduous

journey up the Amazons, and is preparing his report and journal for the Committee. Much of the latter will appear in due time in our pages. He states that there are several desirable openings for Missionary enterprise. We proceed to give from "Illustrated Travels," edited by H. W. Bates, Esq., the Amazonian traveller, a description of the Coimbo Indian method of shooting turtles on the Upper Amazons.

FRESH-WATER TURTLE OF THE AMAZONS.

The head-quarters of the large edible turtle of the Amazons lie in the upper part of the great river system which fills the equatorial plains of South America.

The upper part of the great river flows through a nearly level plain, about a thousand miles in length from east to west, and 400 miles in width from north to south. It may be said to commence on the eastern side, near the mouths of the Madeira and Rio Negro, and to extend to the foot of the Andes. Over the whole district the land is covered with a dense, impenetrable, and lofty forest; the slope is very gradual and slight from west to east, and still more slight in a transverse direction towards the main river. Owing to this, perhaps, and to the great and almost constant rainfall, with diminished evaporation, the courses of the rivers are exceedingly winding, and the waters collect at intervals into sheets of water, with frequent areas, large as English counties, choked up with luxuriant marsh vegetation.

The Indians and other inhabitants of the Upper Amazons rely upon the turtle as their chief article of animal food throughout the year, the absence of grass land in the whole region having hitherto prevented the introduction, or at least the increase of cattle. It has, also, other uses to them of not less importance. From the very oily eggs they procure a thick, impure oil, or liquid butter, which they use for lamps and as fat to fry their fish and bananas. This is an article of exportation from the district of the upper river; many thousand gallons, contained in earthenware jars, being sent to the civilised settlements on the lower river, where turtle butter is much used by the poorer classes. The skin makes a useful tough leather for various purposes. As a supply of the animal is to be obtained only in the dry season, when the waters of the river and lakes are low, the stores of turtle have to be kept in the villages in little ponds, which each householder excavates in the garden at the rear of his house. The turtle—called by the inhabitants, with justice, "O gado do Solimoens," *i.e.*, the cattle of the Solimoens, or Upper Amazon—is connected, therefore, in many ways with the daily life and habits of the scattered population of this remote and semi-aquatic region.

Towards the end of June a few clear bright days occur, after seven or eight months' constant rainy weather. The villagers, half-starved by the long scarcity of animal food, arising from the flooded state of the country, note with joy the cessation of the rise of the waters, which had penetrated by a thousand creeks and ramifications over the whole land, cutting off communication with the plantations, and enabling the fish and turtle to scatter themselves over too wide an area for the success of the fishermen. In a few days the waters ebb; the muddy and swampy land dries up; trees blossom in the forest; and swarms of migratory birds pass over to new feeding or nestling places. Everybody prepares for the turtle

harvest which will soon follow. As a general rule, and especially at the commencement of the season, they are obtained by shooting with the bow and arrow; and the first care of the villagers is to re-string their powerful bows, and prepare a good stock of arrows.

The bow is a powerful instrument about seven feet in length, made from the hard, horny wood of a tree called "Pao d'arco," a lofty, handsome forest-tree, of the *Leguminosæ* or pea family. The only tools used in fashioning it are a common knife and the incisor tooth of a large rodent animal (*Cœlogenys Paca*), the latter used for scraping and finishing. The cord is made of the twisted fibres of a plant allied to the pine-apple. The arrows are five feet in length. For the shafts the wonderful "arrow-grass" of the borders of the Amazons supplies a ready-finished material, for lightness and strength unsurpassable by the resources of the most consummate human art. The grass grows in large patches on swampy shores, to a height of fifteen or twenty feet; the part used for the arrow is simply the flower stem, and is therefore free from knots. The feather wings of the arrow are secured by neat cotton thread, spun by the women. At the tip an ingenious loose spear-head has been contrived, to meet the peculiar requirements of turtle fishing. The point is made of the best steel, and is fixed into a peg of hard wood; this peg fits into the hollow at the tip of the arrow, and a fine and strong twine connects the two, the twine, some twenty fathoms in length, being neatly wound round the end of the shaft. By this arrangement the turtle, which, of course, cannot be killed by an arrow, is pierced in its dorsal shell by two or three successive arrows, and pulled up to the surface by the lines, after it has dived towards the bottom with the loosened steel tips adhering to its shell.

Well, the village blacksmiths, who alone can make the steel points of the requisite shape and temper, are very busy during these days. The men get out their old fishing nets and mend them; caulk and repair their canoes; and as soon as their wives can procure a supply of mandioca meal, to serve as their mainstay in the way of vegetable food, they are off to the unfrequented parts of the river.

The turtle inhabits almost exclusively the waters of the main river of the Upper Amazons, and the creeks, back channels, pools, and lakes connected with it.

In the flood season (March to July) the waters of the river have risen about forty feet above low water; they are then nearly on a level with all the less elevated parts of the earthy banks, and pour through the numerous watercourses and depressions into the interior of the land, filling the half-dried pools, and converting, in some places, whole districts into a network of inland waters. At this time the turtles are living in these interior pools, feeding and fattening on the fruit that falls from the trees.

The natives embark at the villages in their separate light canoes, glide down the smooth waters of the tributary on which their quiet homes are situated into the turbulent main river, and, after one or two long days' journey, arrive at the fishing grounds. By this time the surface of the Amazons has sunk some twenty feet below the outlets to the lakes; a convenient spot has therefore to be sought for mooring the canoes and forming a rough encampment on the river bank. Here rude shelters are quickly erected, by fixing stout poles in the light soil, and forming a roof of the brood leaves of palm trees. When all is ready, the smallest of the canoes are hauled up the steep bank, a road is cleared with cutlasses through the entangled forest, rollers of short cut poles are laid down, and the canoes run over the ground to the banks of the pool. The skilled fishermen then embark, one in each skiff, with an Indian or boy at the

stern to steer. Some of them erect stages in tripod form in the shallow waters to stand upon ; others station themselves on the bank.

The situation of these turtle lakes and pools is wild and picturesque. They often cover many acres, and ramify into many winding nooks and harbours. All around rises the glorious, infinitely-varied tropical forest ; scattered amid the greenery are groups of palm trees of many different forms—some with massive, erect columnar stems, others with light, gracefully-curving shafts, bearing aloft their nodding plumes of foliage; in the rear are the more bulky, rounded forms of forest trees of the most diversified foliage, amid which the voices of parrots and toucans are heard, or troops of gambolling monkeys seen leaping from branch to branch.

The skill of the fishermen, and the temper of their steel pointed arrows, are soon put to the test. Although the calm surface of the pools at first shows no indication of animal life, signs of turtles are presently seen in winding lines of disturbed water ; the indications are followed by the canoes in various directions, the steersmen paddling stealthily, and all voices hushed. Presently the snouts of the animals peer above the surface, when they rise to breathe the indispensable air ; the convex portion of the shell next emerges ; the bow of the fisherman is bent, and an arrow is quickly seen quivering in the bony covering. An experienced fisherman does not hesitate to shoot at a distance of seventy or eighty paces, although he prefers a nearer shot. It is on this account they erect the stages in the middle of the pool ; for the wary animals cannot be reached so closely in canoe as from a spot where the marksman remains stationary and motionless. A long shot, however, tests their skill ; and they have a pride on these occasions, at the commencement of a field-day, in displaying their ability. The arrow, describing a parabolic curve, has to be elevated ; and as there is no "sight" to guide the marksmen, the nicety with which he calculates the distance and the degree of elevation is astonishing. They seldom miss ; on the instant that one arrow has told a second is let fly, and the light skiff is paddled forward with the speed of lightning. The concussion loosens the arrow-points; the shafts remain floating, with the attached cord unreeling at a great rate, as the wounded animal dives along the bottom. The shafts secured, however, the fisherman takes his time about the finishing of his work ; he gently hauls in the lines together, the animal is brought up, and helplessly laid on his back in the bottom of the canoe.

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society took place last Thursday afternoon, at Hanover-square Rooms, Bishop Anderson, late Bishop of Rupert's Land, presiding. Among those present were Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P., W. T. Charley, Esq., M.P., Col. Caldwell, Major Tubby, W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq., jun., J.P., T. E. Carter, John Fair (Argentine Consul), A. R. Pite, D. Couty, F. Coleman, Esqs., Revs. Prebendary Macdonald, Prebendary Mackenzie, Revs. D. Anderson, G. W. Robinson, G. S. Fitzgerald, W. W. Kirby, Dr. Kearney, J. Kirkman, H. Smith, W. Gray, R. J. Hawksley, J. Roe, T. A. Wilkinson, W. Bramston, A. R. Godson, &c.

The proceedings having been opened by the Rev. G. S. FITZGERALD, with prayer,

The FOREIGN SECRETARY, the Rev. C. R. de Havilland, M.A., read an abstract of the Report for the past year:—

It said the history of another year in the Society's annals was a

record of steady missionary and financial progress. It announced the establishment of a Christian Fuégian settlement, as well as the first intercourse by a Protestant missionary with heathen tribes dwelling amongst the luxuriant forests which fringe the banks of the Amazon; it told of successful efforts to revive the languishing faith of our countrymen long deprived of the ministrations of religion; it disclosed evidence of a growing eagerness in the native populations to be disenthralled from the superstition of centuries, by the avidity with which the proffered Scriptures are accepted. There had been financial trials, but these were overcome; and the balance-sheet of the past year presented a higher figure in the receipts than the Society had hitherto attained. With fervent gratitude for many and great blessings the Committee recognised the Divine principle that "neither is he that planteth anything, neither he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase." The Bishop of the Falklands had gathered round him on the despised shores of Tierra del Fuégo a listening throng of converts; for which the Committee thanked God and took courage. The Society's operations in the Empire of Brazil, which were in course of arrangement at the last Annual Meeting, had resulted in the formation of two Chaplaincies, and the completion of an arduous journey of a lay-missionary three thousand miles up the Amazons. In Chili, the Argentine, and the Uruguay, the Society's staff of labourers had devoted themselves to the discharge of their respective duties with steady energy, to which in several instances the churchwardens and residents had given a gratifying testimony. The total of Home and Foreign Receipts, including Special Funds, also 800*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* for Reserve Fund, and irrespective of balances, amounts to 10,719*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, being an increase over the previous year of 1,385*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, viz.:—Home, 194*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; Foreign, 1,191*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 10,523*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, or 196*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* less than the receipts. But of this sum 800*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* forms the Investment of the Reserve Fund, which had been raised during the year subject to such condition; and 902*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* were special contributions raised and expended abroad towards the erection of churches and the establishment of additional Chaplaincies in South America. The contributions to the Reserve Fund had in the past year reached the sum of 800*l.*, being shortly only 200*l.* of the proposed amount of 1,000*l.* Additional contributions had also come in since the close of the financial year. The result of this new appeal seemed emphatically to say, that there was no abatement of the public interest in your Society, nor of confidence in those who administered its funds. It was a gratifying indication both of tangible progress and awakened interest to note the great increase in the sums which had been contributed abroad. In several instances strenuous exertions had been heartily made to maintain the local subsidies at the standard necessary for the salaries of Chaplains, whilst the Fuégian Mission had raised 1,100*l.* towards its own support from the farm at Keppel Island and from Ushuwia; and 700*l.* had been subscribed at two stations in South America, towards the erection of new churches, during the past year. After mature deliberation, and taking counsel with the Bishop of the Falklands, the Committee had replied affirmatively to an appeal on the part of many of the Society's supporters to promote within the compass of their means the work of evangelization amongst the native population of the districts where their Chaplaincies are established. In various places there were groups of native converts thirsting for the Word of Life; the Society's agents had therefore been desired to acquaint themselves sufficiently with the language current where they resided, to be enabled to hold Bible-classes for those seeking instruction in the truth, labouring in concert with the American missionaries who devote them-

selves exclusively to this work. It was most encouraging to the Committee to note the undiminished and zealous interest displayed by the Society's friends in Ireland on behalf of their cause. Notwithstanding the many difficulties which were necessarily incident to the ecclesiastical revolution which has taken place in the sister isle, Ireland had this year excelled every previous effort, and remitted £720 to the Society's funds. Under the head "Bishopric Endowment Fund," it was stated that the Hon. Sec., the Rev. W. W. Kirby, wrote as follows :—

"It is to be wished that this Fund progressed more rapidly,—at the same time we must remember the great difficulties in the way, and can only hope that in course of time, when the friends of South America may hear from the lips of the Bishop of the Falklands himself the account of the important duties devolving on his position, they will endeavour to complete the amount required in order to secure the grant promised by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The total cash receipts to March 14, 1873, are 3,092*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, of which 3,051*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* have been invested." From Stanley, in the Falkland Isles, it was stated "the stay here of the Bishop has been prolonged beyond his anticipations ; and in the meantime, the Society has, by his proximity to the Southern Mission, derived advantages of counsel and supervision of the highest value. None better than he, who so long had charge of this Mission, and to whose judgment and self denial it owes so much, was competent to advise the Committee on the important organic changes called for by the recent growth and spread of the work."

The Bishop's proposed next visitation was to the east coast ; and by that date, it was believed, he was well on his way to the Society's station at Patagones, taking his passage thither in the Mission schooner, Allen Gardiner. Keppel, which had so long been the chief station of the Southern Mission, had, by the removal of the head-quarters to Ushuwia on the mainland, become an auxiliary only ; but still an auxiliary of no less importance to the work than was the commissariat to the movements of an army. The farm at Keppel raised as heretofore the fresh provisions needed for the Mission station at Ushuwia, and for the Mission schooner, the Allen Gardiner, and its steadily increasing surplus of edibles and work contributed to the Society's exchequer 400*l.* a-year. After mentioning the work at Ushuwia, the Report said the Rev. T. W. Wilkinson continued his ministerial functions at Santiago with his characteristic energy and zeal till towards the close of the year. In consequence, however, of the ill-health of Mrs. Wilkinson, who had proceeded home, he received leave of absence from the Local Committee for six months to enable him to visit England. Mr. Wilkinson had felt himself compelled to resign the appointment, and carried with him the esteem of the Committee for the devotion and faithfulness with which he had laboured for nearly five years as one of the Society's chaplains in South America. The Rev. John Roe, Incumbent of Shelland, Haughley, Suffolk, had been appointed to succeed him. The dawn had broken on Brazil. This mighty empire presented a field, the most of it totally untrodden, conspicuously ripe for missionary labour. At a period when the slave had just been delivered from his thraldom, when after ages of intolerance the principles of civil and religious liberty were enshrined in the statutes of the land, the nations of Europe—and our own amongst the foremost—were pouring their emigrants upon its shores by many thousands every month, the Committee recognised it as a significant leading of the Divine will to undertake this work, the responsibility of which they deeply felt. Under the head "Lota" the Committee said :—

"To many of our supporters there is a cheery ring about this word,

associated as it is with memories of early effort, and with the honoured name of Gardiner. They will rejoice to hear that the labours of the Rev. E. Thring have greatly increased the congregations, and attracted many who were indifferent to hear the Word, both at Lota and Puchoco. At Coronel he was (from his old Mersey experiences) at home, holding services amongst seamen on board ships; whilst he has occasionally visited Lébu, and been welcomed by those who are resident there." With regard to Rosario it was added that the journals of the Rev. W. T. Coombe were replete with interesting pastoral details. Within the circuit of the extensive area which he visits in his Master's service there were several outposts at which he periodically assembled his countrymen for religious worship, sometimes at a distance of one or two hundred miles from Rosario, at Frayle Muerto, Cañada de Gomez, Cordova, and throughout the camp district.

The division of Mr. Coombe's vast ministerial field, so frequently desired, only awaited the arrival of the Bishop of the Falklands to be completed. Energetic efforts were being made by the relatives and friends of settlers to raise a sufficient sum to meet the Society's grant-in-aid for the establishment of a Chaplaincy at Frayle Muerto which would embrace Cañada de Gomez within its radius. The sum raised at home for this object during the past year was £148 3*s.* 0*d.*; besides what might have been collected on the spot.

Mr. R. S. Clough had returned from his pioneer journey, 3,000 miles up the Amazons, and reported several suitable openings for Missionary labour amongst the heathen tribes; but to enter upon so important a work it would be necessary to have a fund of 1,000*l.* at disposal, for which the Committee would therefore now earnestly appeal. Mr. Clough's report and journal are in course of preparation.

The CHAIRMAN said the title of that Society sufficiently vindicated its existence. South America was a very large part of the world, and required a missionary society for itself, and if any apology were necessary for his occupying that position the title of the Society would supply it. A large portion of his own life had been spent in the northern extremity of the new world, and it had always appeared to him that there was a close resemblance between the termination of the life of Sir John Franklin in the extreme north, and that of Captain Allen Gardiner in the extreme south. (Hear, hear.) Another apology for his filling the chair was afforded by the fact that that Society was cradled, as it were, in Bristol and Clifton, with which he was now connected, and that until a few years ago its anniversary meetings were held there instead of in London, which was no doubt the most appropriate place. If they wanted a stand-point in speaking of that Society, they could not do better, he thought, than select the Falkland Isles. Those islands were the good Bishop's watch-tower; there he was located as the head of the South American Mission work, and from that place he went forth on his episcopal tours, visiting the different chaplaincies, and maintaining as far as possible communication with the various agencies. It was quite impossible for him to refer to all the places mentioned in the Report just presented: but he would mention four principal districts or centres of operation—the river Amazon, the Brazils, Ushuwia, and Santiago, and a consideration of these would give some idea of the vast extent and importance of the work. First, there was the mighty Amazon, fringed in its course of 4,000 miles with ancient forests, and receiving innumerable smaller rivers. Along the banks of that river alone there was a sufficient field for all the agents of that Society: but as yet the work there was scarcely begun, and he hoped the result of the appeal now made on behalf of that department of labour

would be successful. Next, there were the Brazils, the openings in which were referred to in the Report. There were two chaplaincies there already, and he hoped the work would advance. As regarded Ushuwia, to which the island-work had now been transferred, he might remark that there was the training-school for catechists and schoolmasters, and it might be for many who would thereafter become ordained ministers. It was of extreme importance that that department of work should be located on the mainland instead of islands which were far less accessible, and he asked the Meeting to join in prayers for the prosperity of the Society's agency in Ushuwia. Santiago was a sort of outer fringe of the work on the west coast, and, as the capital of Chili, it was, of course, a position of peculiar interest. They must all have read of the tragical events which had taken place there, and happily there now appeared to be an open door for the Society. There was a gentleman on the platform, the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, who, after labouring for some time in that part of South America, had been compelled to leave ; but he did not leave without having gained many souls to his hire, and he still felt a deep interest in the work. (Cheers.) Now those four departments of labour were invested with a mighty interest. There were some grounds of encouragement which he could not help mentioning in connection with them and with the work of the Society generally. First, he would observe that that was the only Society which was at work for the promotion of the object in view. (Hear, hear.) The Church Missionary Society had not undertaken the special work of that Institution, and when appealed to on the subject declined to take the work out of its hands—(hear, hear)—and therefore it behoved them to proceed boldly and confidently, humbly and prayerfully, trusting that God would bless the efforts of the only Society which was carrying on Mission work throughout the length and breadth of South America. (Cheers.) Again, that Society had, like almost every other of the same kind, passed through a peculiar season of trial. Wherever missionary work was carried on upon a large scale that had generally been the case. There had been sufferings in New Zealand, sufferings in Northern India, sufferings in almost every great field of missionary labour. That Society had already had what might be termed its "baptism of blood," it had had its roll of martyrs ; while, as regarded the events connected with the last days of Captain Allen Gardiner, whatever opinion might be entertained as to the wisdom and foresight connected with his plans, none would deny to his memory the praise of heroic Christian suffering and patience as his end drew near. (Cheers.) That Society had passed through its phase of suffering, it had already gone through an ordeal of severe trial, and that trial had been sanctified and blessed in abundant fruit. And this led him to remark that there had been sent home to this country living specimens of the fruit which had been secured by Mission work. There were days when men were perhaps too ready to ask for tangible proofs of benefit. The question was often asked, Where are the visible results of Mission labour ? In this case they had seen part of such results in the form of four native boys who had come to this country. (Cheers.) He had himself had the pleasure of seeing them at Clifton. His first feeling on beholding them was that their features were exactly like those which he had so often seen among the North American Indians ; and that this was not mere fancy on his part was evident from the fact that members of his family were also at once struck with the resemblance, so much so, indeed, that they almost seemed to know them, and were ready to say, "Why that is so and so." "Jack's" letter, which appeared in the Report, was an extremely interesting document, and he could not help quoting from it the following :—"I know I and my people are very wicked ; we are very ignorant, and did not know anything about what the

Bible says till our kind teachers told us. We are very glad to learn; we should like to know all those things which English people know, that we may be like them." (Cheers.) He then spoke of his trust in the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. There was an illustration of the fact that th "labour" of the Society had "not been in vain in the Lord," but that God had thus far blessed it in the turning of souls to the Redeemer. That Society also commended itself to them by the fact that it was so largely aided in South America itself. (Hear, hear.) It might be said that there were many wealthy or thriving Englishmen in America engaged in commercial avocations, and that such persons ought to help themselves. They did help themselves. The Society was liberally assisted by a grant from the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and persons engaged in commercial life at Valparaiso, Lima, Callao, and other places had also contributed to the work; and they might rely upon it that those who were interested in the work locally would not subscribe if they were not satisfied by observation that their money would be well laid out. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he might remark that that Society was not working quite alone. There were Bible depôts of the British and Foreign Bible Society at Rio, &c., whilst this Society has them at Santiago, and other places; and the Religious Tract Society was also aiding in the work of evangelization, and the fact that they had such auxiliaries ought to encourage them. The Society appealed for support to the highest and purest motives; and he hoped that, as the result of that day's Meeting, there would be a still larger blessing, and asked them all heartily to wish the Society "God-speed" in its glorious work. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Prebendary MACDONALD, Rector of Kersall, in moving the adoption of the Report, said, the first duty in reference to Christian work was to watch for the opening presented by God's providence, and the next to learn the lessons of the past and act upon them for the future; lessons of gratitude, of encouragement, and of increased Christian zeal. These duties had special reference to such a Society as that. In the whole history of Christian Missions he knew of no man who was more evidently heaven-directed than the late Captain Allen Gardiner, and his course was in strict accordance with what he had just said. It was the duty of Christians to endeavour to plant the Gospel of Christ wherever descendants of Adam were to be found, and the Committee was earnestly carrying out the principle of Missions in South America. (Hear, hear.) Let them thank God, and take courage for the future. A review of the past in that case afforded a great deal of material for gratitude. The Report exhibited considerable progress, and those who wanted to obtain additional information would do well to obtain the *South American Missionary Magazine.* What he was especially struck with was the successful establishment of a Fuegian Mission at Ushuwia, and gave some interesting details connected with it. He felt an especial interest in this portion of the work, Bishop Stirling having been associated with him in the ministry, and "Jack" (whose letter he read to the Meeting) having been a resident in his house. The missionary of the Cross had now for the first time been permitted to bring the Gospel face to face with the dwellers on the banks of the Amazon; and there was, it appeared, a growing disposition to shake off old superstitions, accompanied with an "avidity," to use a word employed in the Report, for the Holy Scriptures. There was also a growing interest at home in the work. There were more willing ears than there had been to listen to the story of Mission work in South America. The Patagonian Mission was not long ago a term of reproach; but now that Society enjoyed an income of upwards of 10,000*l.* (Cheers.)

Mr. W. T. CHARLEY, M.P., seconded the Resolution. He had much

pleasure in seconding the adoption of the Report, and congratulated the Meeting on the absence of "padding" from it. This Society had no need to "pad" its Reports, as they showed substantial progress, and were worthy of a Society largely conducted by men of business, whose free services on the Committee ought to recommend it to the religious public. The missionaries of the Society exhibited a spirit of self-sacrifice, emulative of its noble-minded founder. The speaker paid an earnest tribute to the devotion of Bishop Stirling, who had expatriated himself to elevate tribes of savages sunk in the mire and clay of the grossest superstition, and whose heart must now be rejoiced at the success which had so marvellously attended his own and others' efforts in Tierra del Fuego. He believed that God was blessing and enlarging the work of the Society, and fulfilling the word of his prophecy in the extension of the Gospel to South America.

The Rev. T. W. Wilkinson, just returned from Santiago, supported the Resolution, and in a most effective address graphically delineated the deprivations attending the life of a settler on the West Coast, and forcibly exhibited the need of a Christian pastor to stem the torrent of evil threatening to engulf every young man whose business called him there. Two years ago, he said, he had moved from Callao, the station to which he had been first appointed. When he arrived there, the place was like a burial-ground, so many had been stricken down by yellow fever, but immediately on his arrival he was implored by the survivors at once to reopen the closed church, and when he did so, to his intense joy, their interest was far greater than anything he had ever witnessed at home. He bore emphatic testimony to the usefulness of the Society; asserting that but for the organization by it of that station, there never would have been the work done which has been accomplished there. (Hear, hear.) In Santiago he had looked with deep emotion on the vast pit, in which the charred remains of thousands of human beings, most of them of the upper classes of the society of the place, had been interred in one mass, the victims of the fearful holocaust which had led the Roman Catholic population of the city to threaten that the whole structure should be razed to the ground because it had witnessed the destruction of so many of their nearest and dearest. In Santiago our own countrymen had never had an English chaplain amongst them,—their only chance of obtaining religious ministration was by going 100 miles to Valparaiso, or by the chaplain from that city visiting them. It was true the English-speaking population was not numerous,—in Callao he had had 2,000, but though in Santiago there were only 350 they were not without value, and it was one of those pivot spots from whence to influence the Roman Catholics. When Mr. Taylor Thompson received him in Santiago he informed him that the whole time he had been there he had never been able to attend an English service. Our Government will no longer send out a chaplain, however much his services may be required by the civil officers in their service, except where an Ambassador resides. Here there are mechanics and their wives and children, and young men in the stores to be gathered together, and it is vain to attempt to carry the Gospel to the native population, except our own people are ministered to, and commend it by their lives. He had received many letters from the mothers of those to whom he had ministered, thanking him for his pastoral care of their sons. (Cheers.) They had to meet in a little upper room, the natives persistently refusing to allow the use of any of their buildings for Protestant services, but one result of those services had been that when, on the eve of his departure from them, he had put it to the congregation whether he should go, they said they themselves would keep on the services

during the interval, and he had letters assuring him that both congregation, choir, and Sunday-school have been kept up. Dr. Felipe, an eminent German naturalist, whom he had often tried to get into the school, had since become a Sunday-school teacher there. (Hear, hear.) The people in Santiago, though not wealthy, have done what they could to maintain religious worship,—there is not one, however poor, who does not subscribe at least 2*l.* 8*s.* a-year, and out of the 350 English-speaking people there are not 20 whom he was not able to bring in, and though composed of all denominations not one objected to the services of the English Church.

This Society's Bible Depôt, which is within a stone's throw of the church which was burnt down, has a Government licence to sell the Scriptures and Protestant books, and the President had shown him marked kindness, but the priests still cherished hatred to him. Notwithstanding this, however, 148*l.* worth of books had been sold. He then referred to the Guanapé Islands, where he said little was doing, and where there are 2,000 sailors without any religious ministrations. In conclusion, he said he could mention scores of illustrations of good work done in Santiago, and felt sure that the Committee there would give the right hand of fellowship to his successor. (Cheers.)

The Motion was put and carried unanimously.

Sir HARRY VERNEY, Bart., M.P., moved "That this Meeting recognises with devout gratitude the Report of the Society's operations in South America, especially in Tierra del Fuego and Brazil; in the former by the organization of a Christian Fuegian community at Ushuwia; in the latter by the formation of another chaplaincy, with the completed pioneer journey of a lay missionary up the Amazons." He recollected when coming down from Santiago half a century ago seeing lying on the ground three dead bodies of men murdered during the past night, and he also recollected being impressed with the deep sense of isolation Englishmen would feel in settling in the country, and had recommended to the President that they should be permitted to build a church where their service could be performed, but was informed that if Congress allowed it the people would not permit one stone to be put upon another. Now, he could not help feeling a sentiment of gratitude at the enormous change which had taken place. (Hear, hear.) Wherever men are sent to construct railways and carry on great engineering operations we should send those who are able to minister to their spiritual wants. He recollected that the late Mr. Brassey on one occasion had to send out a body of police to keep the peace amongst the people he employed, to whom he and some Christian friends had sent Scripture-readers, and meeting him afterwards he said, "Your Scripture-readers have done more to keep our railway workmen in order than all the police I have to maintain." (Cheers.) He knew and had seen the Fuegians as miserable savages as any he had ever beheld, and was deeply thankful for what he had heard that day. Referring to the Roman Catholics in the country, he said the way to have influence amongst them is to live the lives of Protestants. We must recollect that South America is a country which offers immense fields of enterprise to Englishmen, and we must not forget the poor Indians, who ought to be the special objects of our endeavours to civilize and Christianize. (Cheers.)

The Resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. KEARNEY (late Prebendary of Cork), who said that he hoped those present would bear in mind that the information given at such a Meeting as this must necessarily be of a fragmentary character, but they had to-day had some very valuable fragments presented to them, and he trusted that they would be led by what they had heard to examine this subject for themselves, and to take a personal interest in the great work going on in South America. He would

venture to lay before them only a few reflections in reference to the work of this Society, with which he had been for many years intimately acquainted, and which it had always given him sincere pleasure to support. He could testify, as having spoken in behalf of the Society in many parts of England and Ireland, to the deep interest which was invariably elicited by a full statement of its origin, history, and labours. It was most true, as a previous speaker had observed, that Captain Gardiner, the founder of the Society, was a Heaven-directed man. And his directions sometimes came to him in the way of what seemed at the time to be discouragement. An intimate friend of Captain Gardiner, the present esteemed Rector of Fareham, told him not long since that the main cause of that good man's journeying southwards towards the inclement shores of Tierra del Fuego, was the opposition, often secret, but not the less real and persistent, from the emissaries of Rome, which seemed to accompany his progress and track his steps. And so he passed into a region where, as he thought, he would be free from that subtle hostility, and where he could bring the Gospel to bear without let or hindrance on the heathen heart. And thus, in the instrumentality of Providence, was opened one of the most successful and encouraging fields of missionary labour. Let them bear in mind what the Fuegians had been, and what many of the Fuegians now were, as detailed in the admirable Report which they had that day heard. The lowest type, perhaps, of savage human nature in the world, had been brought under the influence of the Gospel, which had proved in these degraded beings "the power of God unto salvation." Darwin had drawn a vivid and affecting picture of the degradation of the Fuegian, and had observed, more than thirty years ago, that his condition was a disgrace to the religion and civilization of Europe. But the Fuegian savage, once possessed by the demons of cruelty, treachery, and blood-thirstiness, was now to be seen "clothed, and in his right mind." Such a result was a triumphant refutation of the theory on the origin of the human race lately propounded by the same writer—a theory at direct variance with the revealed narrative of the Creation, and repugnant alike to the heart and to the intellect of man. Let them remember what a victory this was, not won by human argument, or an appeal to the evidential history of Christianity, an appeal which the savage could not comprehend, but by the influence of the Spirit of God on the carnal heart, granted to earnest prayer and faithful labours. (Hear, hear.) He remembered hearing a friend of his early life, Bishop Russell of Northern China, say at a public meeting that when he first entered that land of four hundred millions of perhaps the most carnally-minded heathen in the world, and felt how hopeless must be any efforts of his to place before them an argument for the truth of Christianity, he was tempted to sit down in despair. But he remembered the promise, "Lo, I am with you always." And he set himself to the work of simply and faithfully preaching Christ crucified, and living the life of one who had been with Jesus. And this, he would remind them, was one of the reflex blessings arising out of missionary work. It brought home to their hearts what those at home were prone sometimes to forget, the power and reality of the Spirit's influence in turning the carnal heart to God. This Society had been greatly blessed of God in being able to show the identity of these poor degraded savages with ourselves in all that constitutes spiritual life, and all the time, and labour, and money expended were as nothing in comparison with such a result. Again, let them glance at the pastoral work of the Society. Were they aware that there were four hundred thousand of their countrymen in South America? Did they realize the trials and disabilities of their position, in being deprived of those external

means of grace which we so abundantly possess at home, and which were so precious to many of us? (Hear, hear.) Could they honestly say that their own faith would long stand the terrible strain of contact with superstition and immorality on the one hand, or the total extinction of the guiding and comforting light of external ordinances on the other? He besought them to feel for their countrymen in South America, and to remember what a blessed work it was to gather these scattered sheep without a shepherd into little flocks, tended each one by a faithful pastor under the Great Shepherd—as had been done so wisely and effectually by Mr. Wilkinson at Santiago, and by other true men at other places. (Cheers.) And then there was the work among those whom he would most sincerely call our Roman Catholic brethren—those who dwelt, not in utter darkness like the heathen, but rather in the penumbra of that awful eclipse which sin had cast over the world. It required all our wisdom, all our firmness, and, above all, all our charity, to deal with them. It was our duty, as a former speaker had well observed, to live among them a pure and holy life, and thus win their love and respect for our faith; but our duty surely did not end there. Were we not bound by the most solemn obligations to bring to them that Book which was theirs as well as ours—the Book of the Church Catholic of Christ, containing the charter of the blessings which He had purchased with His blood? They had heard how the Society was doing this in Santiago. (Hear, hear.) He knew of nothing more unprofitable or mischievous than mere polemical controversy; but he knew of nothing more beneficial or effectual than a loving, charitable discussion of those great and momentous questions (for such they were) on which we differed from Roman Catholics. It was a very solemn thing to tear asunder the chords which vibrated to the spiritual impulses of a man's heart, unless we were prepared to awaken there a purer and a sweeter strain. He believed that this portion of the Society's work was carried on with the tenderness and consideration which it so eminently demanded, and at the same time with firmness and faithfulness in regard to the great truths of religion. He heartily united in the pious sentiments of the Resolution and had much pleasure in seconding it. (Cheers.)

Rev. G. W. Robinson, M.A., Vicar of Walmley, moved the third Resolution, "That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right. Rev. Bishop Anderson, D.D., for presiding on this occasion."

He said, I am here as a representative of the Birmingham Association, to assure you that you are not a body without limbs, of which the healthy action depends upon the vitality of the heart. At this late hour of the Meeting, however, I would not trespass upon your time, but at once propose the Resolution put into my hands. The best thanks, however, which you can offer, both to Him who calls you to be workers together with Him in so good and great a cause as the evangelization of South America, and also to the Right Rev. Chairman, would be to show your sense of gratitude by doubling those contributions which, when you entered this Hall, you intended to make, and to that effect will you allow me to solicit your attention to the following anecdote? A wealthy merchant in America, having taken up a bundle of letters, on his arrival at his counting-house, read first one, and then another, which, in the bundle, solicited him to double his subscriptions to the charities for which they pleaded. On the perusal of the first he patiently put it down. When he came to the second, with less self-command, he replaced it on the table. After the recurrence, however, of another letter of like character, he impatiently cast it aside, exclaiming, "so many calls, so many calls." Leaning back in his chair, and giving himself up to the reflections naturally excited by the letters, his

conscience suggested that he had indulged in expenses during the past year which might have been suppressed, to the advantage of charitable and religious objects. Whilst thought was thus engaged he feel asleep, and conceived that he saw a venerable form approach him with the echo of his impatient words, "so many calls," and say, "Do you remember when in the agony of an awakened mind, you, years ago, besought the Throne of Grace for pardon, did you then hear, issuing thence, in reply to your importunate cries for mercy, 'so many calls!'? Thousands are entreating mercy, 'so many calls'! Or when, in after days, you saw your child in the apparent throes of death, you again beseeched the Throne of Mercy, did you hear then, in impatient utterances, 'so many calls!'? Or when you yourself were on the bed of apparent dissolution, and though, for yourself, were willing to depart and be with Christ, which is far better, yet, for the sake of your sorrowing wife and weeping children, you cried, 'Spare me a little, that I may recover my strength, before I go hence and am no more seen,' did you hear then an impatient reply, 'so many calls!'?; or, during the varying vicissitudes of life, as, day by day, you came with recurring wants to the Throne of Grace, did you ever hear in answer to the impatient response, 'so many calls, so many calls!'?" He awoke, and said, "No! My gracious God and Saviour, No! Never!" and, reproved for his impatience, and realizing the Saviour's claims, he doubled his subscriptions, and so, my dear friends, in answer to your Saviour's calls upon you here, and to show your thankfulness best to Him, and to the Right Rev. Bishop for his presidency, I ask you to double, now, your intended contributions. (Cheers.)

Major TUBBY seconded the vote of thanks, and after a few words of acknowledgment the Chairman pronounced the Benediction.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

WE are thankful to be able to report a large amount of work done since the issue of our last Magazine. Early in March a visit was paid by the Association Secretary to Winchester, when our kind friend, the Rector of St. Thomas', opened his pulpit to us on a Wednesday morning; and although the day was wet, there was a very fair congregation, and a sum of £5 collected. We were much encouraged by this token for good, a sermon on behalf of our Society never before having been obtained in the Cathedral city of Winton. The same evening our cause was advocated in the Parish Church of Bishop's Waltham, when a good sum was realized. Curdridge and Stanstead were next visited; but, being new ground, great results could not be expected; still we had the satisfaction of addressing large and attentive audiences; the collections were good, and the respective vicars entered heartily into the work, kindly promising to endeavour to secure for us some pulpits in the neighbourhood, at our next visit. On Sunday, March 9th, three sermons were preached by the Association Secretary at Christ Church, Portswood, Southampton, with very encouraging results. The afternoon service for children was a decided success, and a very nice sum was put into the plate. On the previous day many of our friends and supporters were called upon, as we were anxious not only to make

their acquaintance, but also to find a successor to the lady who has so efficiently discharged the office of Secretary up to the present time, but who is no longer able to help us in that way. We trust some kind friend, if possible in Southampton itself, will come forward and help us in this work. Another encouraging circumstance is the prospect of our cause being at length advocated in a Southampton church, the Vicar of St. Matthew's having kindly promised us a sermon in September.

On the 6th of March a very successful Drawing-room Meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Morgan, Kensington, by her kind permission (who has long shown great sympathy with our work), when the Rev. S. Adams, M.A., and A. R. Pite, Esq., Chairman, attended as a Deputation, and gave much valuable information as to the present work of the Society in South America. No formal collection was made; but between £6 and £7 was sent in afterwards, as a voluntary contribution. We are sure that very great good must always result from the holding of such Meetings; and we therefore wish they were multiplied a hundredfold.

Very cheering news reaches us from Clifton. On Sunday morning, March 9th, the Rev. F. S. Cook, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Clifton, ably advocated our claims in the Parish Church (by the kind permission of the Right Reverend Bishop Anderson), when nearly £25 was collected.

The sale of useful and ornamental articles (of which notice was given in our last number), held by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Bird, at their residence, Woodcot Villa, Tyndall's-park, Clifton, on the 11th and 12th of March, in aid of the Funds of the South American Missionary Society, was highly successful, a net sum of nearly £60 being realized.

On 13th March, a Dissolving View Lecture was delivered by the Rev. C. R. de Havilland, M.A., Foreign Secretary, at St. James's Schools, Clapham, the Rev. A. C. Price in the Chair. The receipts (including donations) amounted to £8 8*s.* 2*d.*, and at the close of the Meeting, W. Hooper, Esq., who is carrying out the arrangements for connecting England with South America by submarine telegraph, expressed his deep interest in the account he had heard of the Society's operations, and announced his intention of giving a donation of £50 to the Society.

A most successful Lecture was delivered at Coleshill, Warwickshire, on March 10th, by our excellent friend the Rev. G. W. Robinson, M.A., Vicar of Walmley. The attendance was extremely good; and sermons were kindly promised by the Rev. J. C. Pinney, later in the year.

On Sunday, 16th, sermons were preached by the Association Secretary at Bow Church, Cheapside, to very fair congregations, when a sum of nearly £9 was collected. The Vicar expressed very great interest in our work, and will gladly give us all the assistance in his power.

Islip was visited on Sunday, 23rd, but from various circumstances little was collected. Still three persons kindly gave us their names as subscribers, and the Clergyman-in-charge will act as our Local Secretary. Thus a beginning has been made.

On the 26th, a very successful Meeting was held at "Stephen the Yeoman" Ragged Schools, Bermondsey, and a Dissolving View Lecture delivered by the Association Secretary, when, after the payment of expenses, a sum of nearly one pound was handed over, as a contribution to our funds. One interesting feature of the evening's proceedings was the opening of the Missionary Box, in which was found a sum of rather more than four shillings, almost entirely in copper. This had been contributed in less than a year by the "ragged" school children! May their example stimulate other children to greater exertions!

On 30th March, sermons were preached at St. Nicholas' Church, Nottingham, by the Rector, the Rev. G. R. Thornton, M.A., when a sum of nearly £8 was collected.

On the same Lord's-day the cause of Missions to South America was advocated twice in the Parish Church, Iver, by the Association Secretary, and two lectures were given on the 31st, when much interest was aroused in the work, and the total proceeds amounted to £19, including a £10 subscription from a generous Christian lady. A few persons also took collecting boxes, and cards.

During the month of April the following places were visited by the Association Secretary:—Bushbury, near Wolverhampton; Burton-on-Trent; Turnditch, Bradley, and Hulland in Derbyshire; all, except the last, being new ground. At each Lecture, we are thankful to say, there was a capital attendance, and also a good collection.

On Sunday, April 6, sermons were preached at Christ Church, Trent, East Barnet, the collections amounting to nearly 7*l.* This also is a new opening.

We have been much encouraged by the receipt of a Post-office order from M. E. Wikner, Esq., Superintendent of the Church of England Sunday-school at North Goulburn, New South Wales. The former Superintendent took a deep interest in our work, and when called to remove to a neighbouring colony bequeathed the cause to his successor, who recently sent us the proceeds of the children's collecting-box for part of last year, amounting to 1*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* Knowing as we do, from a long residence in Australia, how many charitable objects near home deservedly claim the attention of colonists—objects calculated to enlist the deepest sympathies of the young—we cannot but rejoice that the lambs of Christ's flock in this distant part of the world are taught to consider the spiritual destitution of other countries, and to account it a privilege to help to supply that destitution, which, alas! so terribly abounds in South America.

During the last two months the Rev. Dr. Kearney visited Ongar, Taunton, Tiverton, Exeter, Worthing, Stoke (Devonport), Plymouth, Falmouth, Torquay, Norbiton, Sutton-Coldfield, and Eastbourne, in all of which he has to acknowledge with thanks much kindness to himself personally, and a warm interest shown by the many friends of the Society in the great work now going on in South America. In Exeter, where the deputation was received by the tried and valued friend of the Society, the Rev. W. Hockin, the Annual Meeting, at which Captain Savile presided (the Dean being prevented by pressing engagements from giving the Society the advantage of his valued advocacy as he had done on former

occasions), was attended by a large and influential audience, and deep interest was elicited by the addresses of the Chairman, Mr. Hockin, and the deputation. At the Plymouth Meeting, which was numerously attended, the chair was taken by the respected Vicar of Charles, and addresses were given by the Chairman, the Rev. C. T. Wilkinson and the Rev. P. H. Newnham (all of whom spoke warmly in commendation of the work of the Society), and by the deputation. The Torquay Meeting was well attended, several of the clergy were present, and the audience listened with deep attention to an address of nearly an hour and a-half from the deputation, after which a collection of 22*l.* was made. Sermons were preached in Sutton-Coldfield Parish Church by the kind permission of the Rector, the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, the collections amounting to 15*l.* The result of this and other tours throughout various parts of England encourages the belief, not only that the South American Missionary Society is highly valued by the friends of true religion wherever it is known, but that it is destined, under God's blessing, to occupy in the future an increasingly prominent position amongst the various organizations for carrying out the Divine command, "Go and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

We hope to give the particulars of our visit to Scotland in the next Magazine. H. E. W.

Various parcels for disposal at Santos have been received from Mrs. Acworth, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Orr, and Mrs. Clark.

At Eastbourne Sermons were preached in Holy Trinity Church, and a Lecture was delivered on the following day to a large and influential audience, the collections amounting to about £24.

Contributions thankfully received from February 25th to April 30th.

*** 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.
Caldwell, Colonel	1	1	0
Central Argentine Railway Company, Directors and Solicitor, for Rosario	45	0	0
Charlesworth, Miss	1	0	0
Davies, Rev. E. (2 years)	2	2	0
Desborough, Miss	0	2	6
Fair, John, Esq.	10	10	0
Garrett, Mrs. Robert	1	1	0
Hall, Arthur, Esq.	2	2	0
Hewitt, Mrs. C. A.	2	2	0
Hill, Rev. B.	1	1	0
Holford, Miss	0	10	0
Hopkins, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hughes, W. Hughes, Esq., sen.	1	1	0
Lancaster, Rev. R. T.	2	2	0
Longmire, Rev. J. L.	0	10	6
Maltby, Miss E.	1	1	0
Russell, Miss C. E.	1	1	0
Russell, Miss M. W.	1	1	0
Smith, Rev. C. Dunlop	1	1	0
Straton, Miss F.	0	10	0
Swanwick, T. K., Esq.	0	10	6
Sweetland, Mrs.	1	0	0
Treacher, Henry, Esq.	1	1	0
Valentine, Rev. W. H.	0	5	0
Warner, Mrs. James	0	10	0
Weston, Miss	2	0	0
Wyllie, Mrs.	1	0	0

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Anonymous	0	10	0
Boe, Miss A. C.	0	4	0
Fair, John, Esq.	10	10	0
Hill, Ven. Archdeacon (Churchside)	1	0	0
Maltby, Miss E. (for Brazil)	1	0	0

COLLECTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Annual Meeting, Hanover-square Rooms	9	5	4
Corke, Mrs.	0	5	10

ASSOCIATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Alcester, per Miss A. Silvester, for 1872	1	10	0
Andover, per Miss Child, for 1872	0	16	6
Aylesford, per Mrs. Abbott, for 1872	5	13	0
Barnet, per Rev. W. Osborne. SS. at Christ Ch. by Rev. H. E. Windle	6	7	8
Bayswater, per Miss Keating	2	0	0
Bexley, per Miss M. D. Clarke	2	2	0
Bishop's Waltham, per Rev. W. Brock, Wednesday Evening S. by Rev. H. E. Windle, less Ex	2	13	6
Blandford, per Mrs. Groves	3	15	0
Bournemouth, Mrs. Chase (don.)	1	0	0
Bow Church, Cheapside, per Rev. M. H. Vine, SS., by Rev. H. E. Windle	8	9	0
Bradley, per Rev. C. W. Richards, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	2	5	6
Brighton, per Rev. T. Halliwell	7	17	0
Burton-on-Trent, per Rev. C. Guest, L. at Ch. Ch. Sch. by Rev. H. E. Windle, and subs, less Ex.	3	12	0
Bushbury, per Rev. M. B. Moorhouse, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle, less Ex.	1	16	6
Cardiff, per Cecil Harrison, Esq., L. by Rev. Dr. Kearney, &c.	1	11	7
Curdridge, per Rev. G. W. Hills, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	0	17	10

	£	s.	d.
Clapham, per Rev. A. C. Price, L. at St. James', by Rev. C. R. de Havilland, less Ex.	6	7	2
Ditto, after do., W. Hooper, Esq.	50	0	0
Ditto, Mr. W. Stevens (don.)	1	1	0
Clifton and Bristol, per E. W. Bird, Esq.	115	0	0
Deal, per Mr. A. C. Woodruff, for 1872	3	0	0
Derby, per Miss Gell, for 1872	6	16	0
Eastbourne, per Mrs. Jones	22	19	4
Falmouth, per Mrs. Punnett, D. R. M. and L. by Rev. Dr. Kearney, less Ex.	3	15	7
Glenhurst, per Miss Ovens, coll. by pupils	1	5	6
Harberton, per Rev. A. Gill, Lenten Offering	0	5	0
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner	25	0	0
Heckington, Rev. G. T. Cameron (sub.)	0	10	0
Hulland, per Rev. C. Evans, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle, and subs.	5	13	0
Islip, per Rev. A. Lockwood, SS. in Parish Church, by Rev. H. E. Windle	1	14	2
Iver, per Rev. W. S. Ward, SS. and M. L. Lec. by Rev. H. E. Windle	9	0	0
Kensington, per Miss Litchfield, D.R. Meeting at Mrs. Morgan's	6	9	0
Ditto, T. Taplin, Esq.	2	2	0
Lancashire and Cheshire, per Rev. Dr. Hume	102	10	0
Ditto, for 1872	10	0	0
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	11	19	0
Lee and Blackheath, Holt Skinner, Esq.	2	2	0
Legsby, per Miss B. Stainton, for 1872	0	12	6
Leicester, per Rev. E. Davys, L. by Rev. Dr. Kearney, less Ex.	2	19	2
Lincoln, per Miss Brooks, for 1872	0	10	0
Lock Chapel, per Ed. Woods, Esq., for 1872	4	1	0
Ditto	34	19	0
Louth, per T. F. Allison, Esq., for 1872	16	1	7
Maidenhead, per Miss Atkinson	5	14	0
Norbiton, per Rev. H. Holberton, L. by Rev. Dr. Kearney, less Ex.	1	15	0
Nottingham, per Rev. G. R. Thornton, offertory at St. Nicholas	7	12	4
Oakham, per Miss Mould	2	0	0
Ongar, per H. Gibson, Esq., L. by Rev. Dr. Kearney, including own sub. 5*l.* 5*s.*	7	18	10
Patrixbourne, additional after L.	0	1	0
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin, Lecs. by Rev. Dr. Kearney, &c.	11	3	1
Putney, per Miss E. S. Robertson	2	6	0
Redditch, Miss Rose N. Townsend, coll. for 1872	0	10	0
Southampton, per Rev. F. E. Wigram, SS., &c., by Rev. H. E. Windle, less Ex.	13	17	7
Stanstead, per Rev. N. G. Whitestone, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	1	6	3
Ditto, Master Robert Porter (box) for Bible circulation in South America	0	7	8
Stephen the Yeoman Ragged School, per Mr. Farmer, L. with Dis. Vs. and Box, by Rev. H. E. Windle, less Ex.	0	17	6
Stonehouse, per Mrs. Richard Thomas, for 1872	2	1	0
St. Paul's Young Men's Missionary Society, per Mr. H. Jewell, for 1872	8	17	6
Streatham Common, addl. after S.	0	1	0
Swansea, per J. P. Morgan, Esq., SS. at St. James's and St. Mary's by Rev. Dr. Kearney, &c., less Ex.	30	11	1
Turnditch, per Rev. W. B. Fry, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	2	2	6
Wednesbury, F. H. Lloyd, Esq. (sub.)	5	0	0
Wells, per Miss L. Stickley	4	15	0
Weston-super-Mare, per Miss E. C. A. Fosbery, for 1872	7	10	0
Winchester, per Rev. T. P. Hutchinson, Wednesday Morning S. by Rev. H. E. Windle, less Ex.	4	15	0
Worcester, per Rev. C. Bullock	0	18	9
Sale of Magazines	5	10	0

SCOTLAND.

Deputation, Rev. H. E. Windle.

	£	s.	d.
Annan, per Jno. Nicholson, Esq., for 1872	7	0	0
Cupar-Fife, per Rev. G. W. McKenzie, L., less Ex.	6	17	0
Dundee, per W. Mackenzie, Esq., for 1872	1	5	0
Edinburgh, per Rev. D. T. K. Drummond, L., less Ex.	2	18	6
Ditto, W. F. Burnley, Esq. (sub.)	5	0	0
Glasgow, per Rev. Dr. Hutton, SS. at St. Silas's, and M., less Ex.	12	11	6
Melrose, John Hayes, Esq. (don.)	2	0	0
Montrose, per J. Mudie, Esq., L., less Ex.	0	16	6
Perth, per Rev. W. Blatch, L., less Ex.	0	8	4
Thurso, per Miss A. Brodie	2	8	6

IRELAND.

	£	s.	d.
Blackrock, per Miss Anna Stephens, for 1872	3	2	0
Cavan, Derry, and Donegal, per Mrs. Gahan, for 1872	0	12	4

FOREIGN.

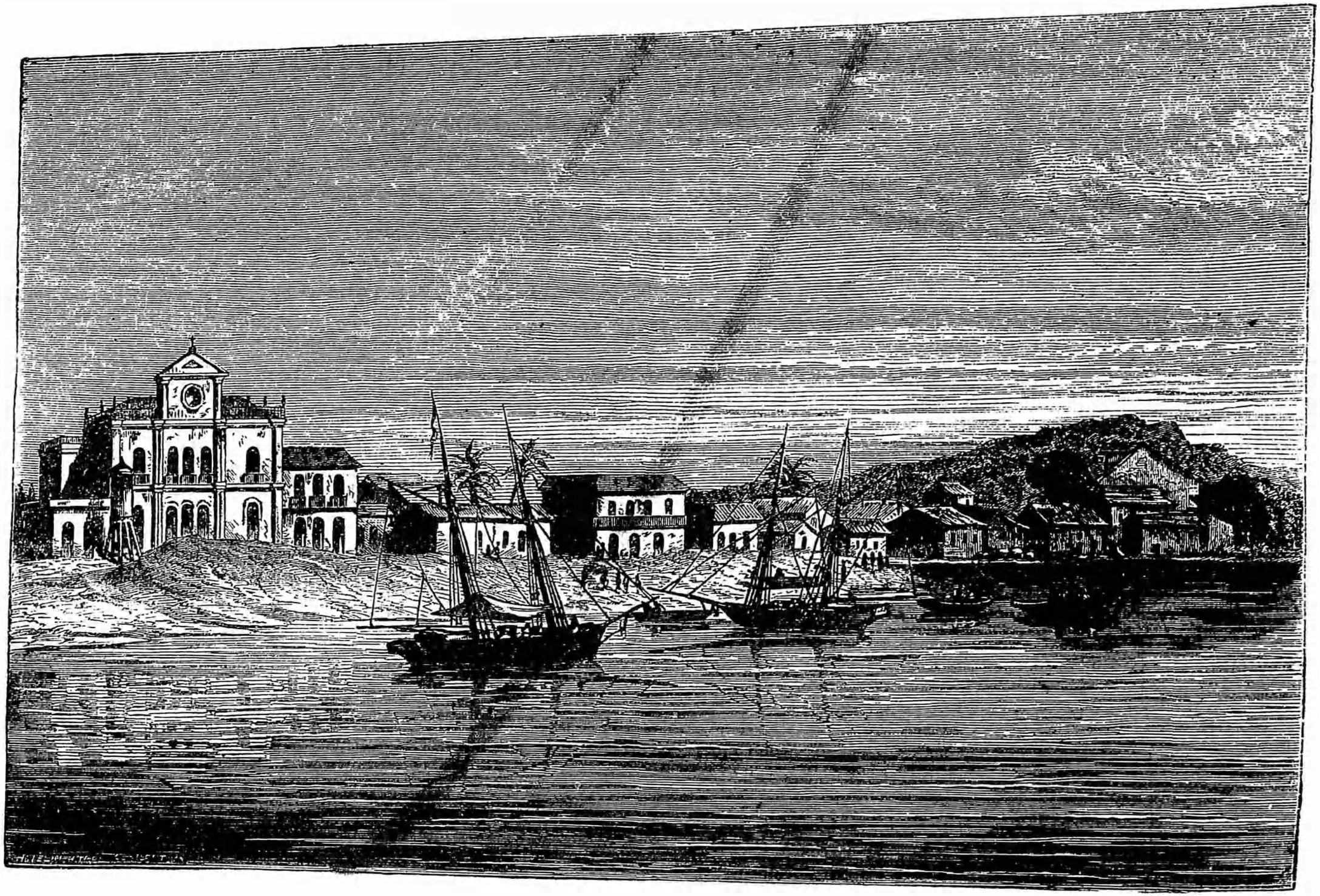
	£	s.	d.
Monte Video, per Rev. T. R. Hoskin	26	2	4
North Goulburn, N. S. Wales, per M. E. Wikner, Esq., coll. at St. Nicholas S. Sch.	3	15	0

THE ANNUAL SERMON will (D.V.) be preached by the Rev. ROWLEY HILL, M.A., Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, Pimlico, at CHRIST CHAPEL, ST. JOHN'S WOOD (the Rev. C. Campe, M.A., Vicar), on Ascension-day, May 22nd, at 11 a.m.

SALES OF WORK.

Mrs. MANDELL, of Leamington, purposes (D.V.) holding a Sale of Work in the Autumn in aid of the funds of this Society, and will be glad to receive any work which may be sent to her address, 17, Clemen-street.

Miss Stirling will again hold her Annual Sale of Work early in July. A Special Stall will again be held by Miss Gertrude Stirling for the benefit of the newly begun Chinese Mission in Peru. Contributions will be thankfully received at Long Crichel Rectory, Wimborne, up to June 30th. Letters should be directed to Salisbury, parcels to Wimborne.



SANTAREM, IN THE PROVINCE OF PARA, BRAZIL.
La Tour du Monde, IV.

(See page 101.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JULY 1, 1873.

Tierra-del-Fuego.

USHUWIA.

WE have received gratifying intelligence of the hopeful progress of our Fuégian settlement, which is evidently advancing both spiritually and materially, beneath the fostering watchfulness of the Divine Shepherd of souls. The Bishop of the Falklands (March 31st, 1873) details the various arrangements he has made to secure the efficiency of the Mission at Ushuwia and Keppel Island. He has deemed it advisable to effect an exchange between the Catechists, and Mr. Lewis's skill as a carpenter will be available for executing the much-needed repairs of the Keppel Island buildings. During the interval until Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence's arrival, the Bishop has placed a seaman of the "Allen Gardiner" as a support to the Rev. T. Bridges. Miss Varder has arrived at Ushuwia. The Bishop continues:—"There were fewer natives than usual at Ushuwia during our short stay, but everything went on satisfactorily and pleasantly. I was glad to find the tiny chapel in excellent order, and gratified by the presence of crowded congregations. The children specially pleased me by the number of hymns they had learned, by their sweet singing, and by the very admirable way in which they repeated the English words. To Mr. Lewis the credit was assigned, by Mr. Bridges, of this excellence on the part of the children. It seems that their memories and their facility of acquiring English have through exercise wonderfully improved. This is a most hopeful fact. I shall be rejoiced when there is a well-ordered Children's Home at Ushuwia."

The Bishop was about to sail for Patagones in the "Allen Gardiner," where Mr. Bartlett would purchase some suitable horses for Keppel Island, which would be a great acquisition to it. After his pastoral visit to Patagones Bishop Stirling purposed proceeding to Monte Video, where we are thankful to find that the yellow fever has nearly ceased its ravages.

"*Tushcapalan, Ushuwia, March 5th,* 1873.

"As time is short I cannot stay to copy extracts from my journal, but will forward it just as I wrote it.

"It will give you much information concerning our life and doings, and the people that resort hither, and those in whom we are more particularly interested. Enclosed I also send you a plan of this settlement, for we must go on some system. It will not do to allow it to grow with no order. The enclosed plan we are already committed to, to some extent. I consider it, after long and much thought, a good plan. I trust after consideration you will approve of it. I feel sure if the practical men of you were on the spot they would approve of it. Don't be afraid I am attempting too much; it will necessarily be a gradual development, as we only employ such an amount of labour as is really needful to keep people here for instruction, and we do not intend to increase your expenditure here, at least in secular matters. The road from our house to the beach would be a good bit of work, but well bestowed, and practicable. But I do not intend, yea, should not be able to commence it for at least two years. The men (natives, Ed.) whose names are down, twenty-six in number, have received the plats (half acres) bearing their names, and some have built their dwellings on them, *i.e.*, four, and others have commenced to build, and dig their land, which is all marked off by stakes driven in at the angles and one or two stakes between the corner stakes. It is all measured off equally, and I am certain of its accuracy. No help will be given to the fencing in of fresh land till it is dug, and then the aid must be only supplementary. The exports now for the benefit of the Mission are twenty-two skins (new), sixteen fur seals, and six otters' given into Bishop Stirling's charge.* The 'Allen Gardiner' takes away fuel and wood for fences to Keppel Island. The things lately sent out have reached us safely, as far as I can ascertain, and are very suitable, and a fine lot of most useful goods, which will be of great service to the Lord's cause here, being a very essential accessory to it in such a country, and among such a people as we have to do with. It is a clear saving to the Mission of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. to send out supplies from home. It is troublesome and looks worldly, but it is profitable and right for a Missionary Society to so act as to make the utmost use of its means. It is profitable in other than a monetary point of view, as we often send for things to Stanley and they are not to be had.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' returned on the 25th February, and brought our sister safe and sound. Bishop Stirling also visited us. The vessel is to leave to-morrow. We are very thankful to have our sister's assistance and society, and we shall, God helping us, be able to work more effectually than before. We became somewhat anxious about the 'Allen Gardiner's' long absence, especially as a few days before her coming we heard a rumour of a wreck on New Island. The day before her arrival I had lent some trusty natives our big boat to go down to New Island to ascertain the

* These have been disposed of at a profit.

truth of the report and to get what they could. Off Gable Island they picked up the 'Allen Gardiner.'

"I rejoice greatly at the thought of having Mr. Lawrence as my fellow-labourer, for I have for him brotherly love and esteem, and have no doubt that his presence will act (D.V.) very beneficially here. In the interim, M'Farlane, a young Scotchman, will be here with me. He is a hopeful young man, and I am well satisfied. Mr. Resyek has written me excellent letters, with which the Bishop was much pleased. He also wrote to the natives in Yahgan very nicely. I sincerely hope you may be able to secure his services for Fireland.

"A very strict account shall be kept of all the Society's property, and we have long since avoided gifts to the natives, who either by labour or skins purchase their clothes, food, and goods. Gifts are in every way to be avoided, you say: I heartily endorse these words.

"Concerning the state of the Society's work here, I consider it very satisfactory, the people are so manifestly improved; and God's grace and truth are even apparently triumphing over the minds and hearts of these people. Also, God enables us to speak with more and more power and love, and the people will yet, through the goodness of God, rejoice the hearts of the faithful friends of the Lord's cause in these far-off lands. Our most earnest desire is for more of the spirit and mind of Jesus, and more power and will to abound in labours for the extension of His kingdom, in exalting holiness and shaming sin.

"Much general knowledge also is abroad, and the desire for more is greatly on the increase. The gardens now under crop, about three acres, are very promising, and some twenty-eight natives have patches. I consider everything has prospered. Concerning the habitations of the natives, a good beginning has been made—three very fine wigwams with properly-fitted doors. These wigwams cost about 6*s* only for purchased materials used in them, *i.e.*, wood for doors and a few nails. In these wigwams they can be very comfortable and live decently. They are in the centre about eleven feet high, with a circumference of about eighteen yards. Each has a large porch.

"T. BRIDGES."

We proceed to give very copious extracts from the Rev. T. Bridges' journal, in order to present our readers with a faithful picture of Ushuwian life at this early stage of development; and that there should be a correct appreciation of its dangers and encouragements:—

"*Friday, Sept.* 26*th*, 1872.—To-day was a general holiday for all. This afternoon the sailors came ashore to join in some games in the field. This morning the weather was very unpromising, but it cleared off nicely this afternoon. After the distribution there were some foot races for certain prizes by the mates of the 'Allen Gardiner.' The winners were Hagumulanjiz, Cooshinjiz, Liwianjiz, and myself. The prizes were a piece of cloth, pair of trousers, knife and cheese. After the races gave the home party their allowances, after which we had tea, at which all the sailors, captain, first mate, and Uactulooshanjiz were present. After tea I read aloud a story from the 'British Workman,' entitled, 'Mortimer Hudson.' After this I spoke to all present on the great sin and evil of drunkenness, and warned them of the danger of the drunkard and intemperate of soul and body. Lastly we prayed, and praised the Lord, and having wished our visitors a pleasant passage, we parted at ten p.m.

"*Saturday, Sept.* 28*th*, 1872.—A rough windy day. Last night it blew very

hard from north-west. Wind to-day west, and heavy clouds, and some rain. Work of natives same as yesterday. No men cutting wood. Had a good time this morning with the natives at prayers : forty-eight were present, and the Lord graciously helped me to speak plainly, fervently, and fully of his covenant with man. May the results be promotive of Jesus' kingdom in the hearts of many! Had many calls at the door of persons coming with fish lines, spear heads, and spear shafts for sale.

"*Sunday, Sept. 29th.*—A strong gale from the north north-west, with bad weather all day. There was a good attendance from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m., at school-room. Instruction by Mr. Lewis ; adults exceeded the children. From 11 to 12.45 general instruction of natives. First they repeated 'Rock of Ages.' I asked them who the Rock of Ages is ; the right answer was readily given, 'Jesus Christ.' I then told them the reasons, even His faithfulness and power and constancy. I then asked them much about the Judgment. They have no word for judge, so I told them much about the Judgment, and explained what a throne was. We then sang the hymn with great heartiness, after which we prayed and asked earnestly for the gift of the Spirit of God to teacher and taught. I then gave them an address on the words, 'Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners.' They repeated the verse many times, after which I preached to them the Gospel, showing them the depravity of all men, their alienation from God, their dislike of what is good. I showed them what class of sinners they were, whom Jesus Christ would save, even the self-condemned and penitent, and those who sought through Jesus forgiveness and grace. I then told them of Jesus Christ, and how He came, and what He did to save sinners. Attention was very fixed, and I trust souls were benefited and enlightened. As the weather, both yesterday and to-day, has been very unfavourable to the natives for getting their usual sustenance, we gave all the natives, over 110, one biscuit each. We, Mr. Lewis and I, asked the women and children to attend the special service and instruction for them, and they attended to the number of fifty-six. I spoke to them earnestly of Jesus Christ, of the great sin and danger of all men, of Jesus as their only refuge, the only hope for salvation from the power and guilt of sin. I told them but to repent, and believe in Christ, and they should be saved. I pressed upon them the necessity of diligence in attendance at our stated meetings for instruction ; that it was necessary and blessed to know God, and to know Him not was to be eternally miserable and wicked. The people, some of whom heard the Gospel for the first time, were attentive and interested. May repentance unto life soon be very evident in the lives of many. I warned them all to beware, and flee from the wrath to come ; to seek reconciliation with God before it was too late. Mr. Lewis also addressed them. We then prayed, and concluded with singing 'Sun of my soul.' This evening we had our usual prayer-meeting, from seven to nine.

"*Monday, Sept. 30th.*—Rose at 5.30. Spent the early morning writing. From 6.30, when the bell rang, went to the school-room to give special instruction to the following six persons :—Stephen, George, Joseph, James, John, and Stirling. Instructed them from 6.30 to 7.30. Commenced with an explanation of the Society's object, and its necessity and advantage, even to send forth teachers of the natives of the country to instruct their fellow-countrymen. And with this purpose in view, I was desirous of preparing them by special instruction, that so they might be able to teach and preach the Gospel. I showed them the great necessity of all men knowing the truth, and how it was the duty of those who knew it, to inform others. In reply to my questions they all affirmed their desire to teach, and be specially taught to teach. We then prayed for the help and blessing of our God for the teachers and learners, and especially for the gift of the Holy Spirit. I then gave them an account of the Word of God ; how it was delivered ; how God spoke, commanded, directed, promised, and threatened, and communicated His will to all men in it, using the original writers as instruments. I spoke of the necessity of faith, borrowing the example of the Israelites' refusal to enter Canaan at God's command, through lack of faith in Him, notwithstanding all the miracles He had shown them in Egypt, and on their journey. So also now. Faith is necessary for all men, and if we do not trust God, and apply ourselves to serve Him ; if we have

not confidence in the goodness, wisdom, power and willingness of God in accordance with His promises, we cannot please Him or prosper and be happy. At nine, general instruction of natives, and prayers till ten. Twenty-eight persons, principally men, were present. Subjects of instruction—The morning hymn, 'Awake, my soul,' &c., an address on the nature of the future judgment, and the necessity of our preparing for it at once and constantly by repentance towards God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. The hymn was then sung, and Luke xxii. 39—46 read and expounded. Excellent conduct and strict attention, and I sincerely hope much and deep interest. May believers be daily added to the Church here and flourish in the garden of the Lord as trees of His planting! Number present twenty-eight. I spoke pointedly on the necessity of instructing the young, and besought the parents to induce their children to regular attendance and good conduct when at school. At ten left the children to Mr. Lewis's care, there were seventeen, and went over to start the woodcutters (7), the boaters and carriers of wood (4) at their work. Gave them each 1lb. of bread and the axes, &c. We returned at 3.30 with a load of logs, and a lot of fuel. The woodcutters well pleased; they have been working well. At 5.15 sent Woanuf and Agjan in the boat to fetch the men across. One poor miserable little child was a most pitiable object, through long neglect and starvation, and an orphan about five years old. Feeling assured the little one would die, unless specially cared for, we committed it to Sarah's care. We purpose feeding it regularly, keeping it clean and clothed, and have promised Sarah six biscuits daily, five and a-half to the pound, for the trouble of looking after the poor little creature. Mrs. Lewis is very kind, and washed the child, and takes much interest in it. Spent the evening in seeing various persons, and attending to the wants of others. Retired at 9 p.m.

"*Wednesday, Oct. 2nd.*—Ooananoof spent the early morning cutting and splitting up fuel for me, for soap and a little bread. When any natives ask me for anything, if I can, I let them earn it by doing some work for it. Save to women and children, I never like giving away anything, *when asked for* by the natives. By such persons I principally get my fuel sawn and split, and a variety of other work done.

"*Thursday, Oct. 3rd.*—Instruction of the six future teachers from 6.30 to 7.50. Gave them a continual account of the Word of God, in which account we are still dwelling on the Five Books of Moses. Commenced with repeating and singing 'A charge to keep I have.' Explained to them what a charge means, and what keeping it means; and then I spoke of the charge every person has from God. We then besought the Divine blessing on our teaching. General instruction as usual; subjects, Luke xxii. 60—71. Mr. L. instructed the children till eleven. Sent the woodmen (seven), after prayers, to work, and two boatmen to take them over and bring the boat back.

"*Saturday, Oct. 5th.*—Weather very pleasant, calm, bright, and warm. Teaching and work much as usual. Subjects explained and applied were from Luke xxiii. 8—26. Some five fresh canoes have arrived. Ceased for the present to employ the wood-cutters, wood-carriers, and boatmen. The natives have had this week to themselves for preparing and planting their gardens. The six who own land enclosed have lent to those who have not, so that there are no fewer than 17 who are preparing gardens. Some of these will only grow turnips and swedes. Had much intercourse with natives when at work, and at our front door, which has become their regular rendezvous.

"*Sunday, Oct. 6th.*—The little girl mentioned in Monday's journal Mrs. Lewis has most kindly taken under her care. She took her in on Thursday evening. She is fatherless and motherless, and has been sorely ill-used and neglected. She is about five years old, and unable to talk. We have hopes of her recovery to health and soundness. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis call her Orphan, and I think she is a proper object of the Mission's special care, and intend baptising her, and regularly keeping her here under instruction in the care of one of our settled natives. She will there be wholly supported by the Society. Mr. Lewis has been poorly to-day with his cold, and kept his bed till about four p.m. From 9.45 to eleven a.m. instructed the natives. Twenty-two were present, principally children. We went over repeating the first verse of 'There is a Happy Land,' on which I asked them many questions, and enlarged into a discourse on several of the subjects in that verse. We

then sang it, and prayed. At 11.30 gave second instruction in the school-room, when there were some 26 persons present. Was enabled by God's grace to speak earnestly to the people of the things that belong to their peace. I specially explained to them what 'responsible' meant, and how they, being reasonable creatures, and knowing between right and wrong, were guilty in God's sight for doing wrong, and not doing right. I showed them how through numberless transgressions of duty we were exceeding sinners, but, though justly exposed to the anger and threatened punishment of our Maker and Judge, through His great mercy, through Jesus Christ, we might, on true repentance and hearty acceptance of His mercy in Jesus Christ, be yet saved and eternally good and happy. This morning I gave four shirts away to those of the home party who needed them most. H. Macoli having a sound one on did not receive any (there were only four), but all were promised one as soon as I could get them made. He expressed dissatisfaction, in the presence of the rest (who were then met at the cellar door for their morning's allowance of bread), and said I need not give him any shirt, &c. I took up the matter, and showed him how unreasonable he was, and as he went on talking, and saying much that was altogether false, and suggested, or rather refused to receive anything else from the Mission, I said, before them all, he should not, for the present month, but if he chose afterwards to act properly he should be taken on again.

"*Thursday, Oct. 17th.*—Works now in hand are,—1st, Enclosing the other half of the square, above the two-acre field, which is to be for the Mission, and to serve for school and play-ground, church and church grounds, and burial-ground, hospital and grounds. 2nd. Fencing off a portion of the two-acre field for a paddock for the cattle at night, and two fields. 3rd. Goathouse.

"*Sunday, Oct. 20th.*—Services as usual. Few people here at present. Weather fine.

"*Wednesday, Oct. 23rd.*—Mr. Lewis has gone to Woollya to bring the bones of the massacred party which have been disinterred. Stephen, George, Stirling, and Liwia have gone with him. He will avail himself of the opportunity to see the places on the way, and perhaps Lupatia. To-day has been rather stormy and squally. Wind south-west. The few persons who are here are all employed. The natives are all busy making their canoes. Instruction and prayers as usual. Finished the Gospel of St. Luke.

"*Saturday, Nov. 2nd.*—This day week Mr. Lewis returned from Woollya, with a great number of the bones of the massacred party. He had very bad weather, but otherwise good success. The natives he came across were friendly, and to one party he gave some instruction, and had prayers. He was well pleased with the conduct of those who accompanied him.

"*Thursday, November 7th.*—To-day, after prayers, we went in the big boat to Machinan River. The weather was beautiful. Six natives accompanied us. We had no sooner got under weigh than twelve canoes were descried. We went out of our way towards Hamacuhr to see who they were. They were principally Yahgans, Tushcumewians, and Agjans. As there was no fear, we left them and went on our way. We landed at the second island, and had from its highest point a good view of the south-east coast of M'Clinton Peninsula.

"Yesterday evening also I had a long conversation with them in our yard, where they had assembled. I asked them to come to instruction in the morning, when we should be very glad to teach them of Him who daily preserves them in life and health, and who first made them, and who, after death, will cause us to live for ever; Whom, if they would be happy, they must learn to love and serve. Yesterday, after viewing the last of the waterfalls of Machinan River, we offered praise and prayer to the great Creator of all, and to the great Saviour of all. Before we commenced our return, a contrary breeze had sprung up which made it anything but pleasant or easy. We landed about six p.m. and soon got warm, the weather also had much improved and calmed down, so that if we had deferred our return for an hour, we should have had a pleasant and easy one. We gave the natives who came with us a tea, and ended with praise and prayer to God.

"*Friday, November 8th,* 1872.—A very fine day. There are a good number of people here now. I took the strangers round to show them the place, and also to have an opportunity of having some pleasant and profitable discourse with them,

and with a view to please them. They were much pleased with the poultry and the chickens, especially with the gay crowing cock. I showed them the hen-house, and then over the gardens, where the young seedlings of different plants were pointed out. Though there were some twelve of them, they were careful to keep the paths. They were much interested in the covered wells. They were much surprised at the evident signs of persevering industry in the shape of fences and dug land.

"At nine a.m. bell rang for prayers, when we had a large number present, when we endeavoured to move them to repentance towards God by a display of His goodness, His greatness, His wisdom, and their sinfulness, necessities, and ingratitude, and to faith in our Lord Jesus as the sent of God, the Son of God, who in His life as a man on earth, did for us what all men have failed to do, *i.e.*, fully kept God's holy law, and therefore is our righteousness; and bore our curse for transgression by voluntarily suffering unto death and subjecting Himself to the greatest shame and pain and the wrath of His Father, whereby He has paid our just debt. They listened, and I have no doubt wondered at the strange things they heard, though I have no doubt they were somewhat prepared by what they had heard from others. Oh! that their hearts and minds were prepared to receive the Gospel of the Holy Scripture.

"This evening the strangers had a wrestling match with the residents here, but it was a miserable affair, so much dilly-dally, such talking and so little doing. Only James and Stirling and Tispinjiz represented us, and only four of the opposite side engaged. Among them there were some fine fellows, neither side proved superior. I proposed the breaking up, and proposed some amusements for the morrow forenoon, as I heard they intended going to-morrow. They assented to stay.

"*Saturday, November 9th*, 1872.—This morning very early the strangers departed. All's well. W. B. W. and Liwja and the Lagawjans departed, and the Ulgwians arrived.

"*Sunday, November 10th.*—A fine day. Had interesting seasons of teaching and good attendance and attention. Hamaca returned from the westward. Preached from 'God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.'

"*Monday, November 11th*, 1872.—A very pleasant day. On Friday and Saturday I was occupied in marking off the road from Stirling House to the shore, and to-day began marking off the squares for the natives. They will be four acres each, and eight persons will have a square, *i.e.*, each half an acre. Subject of morning instruction was the Mission of John the Baptist, and the duty of all to repent and turn to God.

"*Tuesday, November 12th.*—A breezy day. Wind north, sky overcast.

"*Saturday, November 16th.*—The weather has been fine through the week. Self, helped by a native, principally employed measuring and marking off land in half acre lots, and roads eleven yards wide, parallel and at right angles to each other. Besides the six proprietors of the old square whose pieces are readjusted, and made to conform to the form of the other squares I have marked off seventeen (half-acre) pieces, being an acre long by half-an-acre broad.

"*Sunday, November 17th.*—A fine day. Had our usual meetings for prayer, praise, and instruction.

"*Monday, November 18th.*—A fine day, strong west wind. Employed in finishing land, &c. Mr. Lewis still gate-making.

"*Thursday, November 21st.*—Weather has been rough and disagreeable. Yesterday a party of six canoes arrived, among them was Tommy Button, Shuwjamuganjiz, who brought me a canoe.

"*Sunday, November 24th.*—(Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.)—A fine day. Had interesting seasons with the people, morning and afternoon. I spoke of the great guilt of sin, and of its sure and fearful punishment if unrepented of, unforsaken, and unforgiven. I showed them the way to obtain full and free forgiveness. I spoke to them of heaven as another world, differing from this, and that God was now choosing among men those who should be admitted there, and I pointed out who they were, and their excellent happiness, and pleaded that they were as eligible as any, and should seek unto God. We sang four times and prayed, as

usual, twice. In the afternoon, the congregation being women and children, I spoke on similar topics as in the morning. Had our usual evening service.

"*Tuesday, November 26th.*—A large number present at prayers and instruction, and real interest and attention was plainly visible, whilst they heard of God's requirements of men, and of our future state of unmarred happiness or unmitigated sorrow according as we lived here. Portion read and expounded was Matt. v. 13-16. After prayers, gave them a short lesson in English and geography. First thing this morning I heard that the cow's tub, which Mr. Lewis had lately rehooped and done up, was by Yuncus knocked apart for its hoops. He came up to our door, and when I accused him of it he flatly denied. He had purposed going away. On hearing further particulars with many of the natives as witnesses and supporters, I again accused him of stealing and lying, and showed him how contrary both were to God's holy will and man's happiness. He promised to give up the iron hoops, and said in extenuation of his fault, that I had displeased him last evening. I had not attended to him then as he came late, and about nothing important.

"*Saturday, Nov. 30th.*—The weather was very cloudy, so we could only by the excessive gloominess and after-increase of light be aware of the total eclipse of the sun this afternoon."

(To be continued.)

Mr. Lewis writes :—

"*Stanley Harbour, March* 29, 1873.

"At present I am re-engaged by the Right Rev. Bishop Stirling to change places with Mr. Lawrence. I much regretted (as did my dear wife) leaving the people and work at Ushuwia; I should have been very sorry indeed to have left the work altogether. I trust that I shall be more useful (if I may lay claim to the term) at Keppel. True, there are fewer Indians there than at the Coast; but perhaps often more to receive regular instruction—the paucity of native food at Tushcapalan preventing other than comparatively a very few continual residents there.

"If I may be so bold, I will say my humble opinion is, that the way to get at the greatest number of Firelanders so as to give them regular instruction and watch over their spiritual interests, will be by forming many stations; so that opportunity (at present wanting for the above reason) may be given to all to settle near the Mission stations. I offered my services to Bishop Stirling to commence a new station at Tierra del Fuego either alone or in conjunction with another catechist. Keppel Island, from its productions and isolation from Firelandic customs and vices, will be invaluable as one training institution, if sufficient native labour be introduced, so that the immediate work of the extensive farm shall not interfere (as it now somewhat does) with the instruction of those natives specially designed for the same.

"The Bishop has thought proper to place J. Cushee under my especial care; he principally will assist me in the building works and alterations to be entered on as soon as we reach Keppel Island with the materials now shipped. He with his wife and little one (all three baptized) will reside with us at Sulivan-house; and I trust (D.V.) that if not as a catechist, yet as a useful and influential person at Gable Island, his birthplace, or elsewhere, he will ere long well repay the extra trouble taken with him. At the desire of the Bishop extra tuition for the more intelligent of the Firelanders during the winter evenings is meditated; as are also two special evenings a week to be devoted to entertaining and arousing the lethargic faculties of the whole of the fourteen Fuegians now at Keppel Island. All will, of course, be conducted with a view to glorify God and advance the spiritual and moral improvement of our charge."

We add other extracts :—

"*Allen Gardiner, Port Stanley, Falkland Isles, March* 31*st*, 1873.

"Since I last wrote you we have visited Ushuwia once and Keppel twice. On the 5th Feb. we sailed from Stanley for Keppel. We had rather a rough passage, having twice to anchor in Port Salvador, it blowing hard from W.S.W. On the 9th, passed through Tamar pass. On the 10th through the north-west pass, and anchored the same day in Committee Bay, Keppel ; here we found all well, and going on well with their work. On the 17th we made sail for Ushuwia, intending to take in a horse at Farm Bay for the coast. On the 18th we left Farm Bay ; 19th, through north-west pass ; six p.m., 20th, made Statten Island ; six a.m., 21st, passed through the strait of Le Maire. Afterwards we experienced very heavy north-west gales until the 22nd. On the 23rd, Sunday, we anchored in Gable Harbour, in the narrows of Beagle Channel, but found no signs of the natives there. Four p.m. same day, tried to get through the narrows, but failed owing to the tide running so strong. We again brought up for the night.

"*Monday,* 24*th.*—We again started. Five p.m., we picked up the whale-boat belonging to the station, with Lucca, Lywia, Omaca, and another lad, sent by Mr. Bridges to see if anything had happened to the 'Allen Gardiner' in the channel, we having been away from Ushuwia five months.

"*Tuesday,* 25*th.*—Calm weather. Ship about 16 miles from Ushuwia. Miss Varder being anxious to see her sister, and I fearing they may be in want of provisions, we lowered the gig, and took some natives with us, as well as a quarter of beef and a bag of flour. We were soon out of sight of the ship, and after eight weary hours in the boat, part of which time we had to land, it being so rough, we arrived at the station about 8.30 p.m. ; quite dark. We saw many natives on the beach, as well as Mr. Bridges, so we were not afraid to land. Found all well and happy. Some of the children here (I mean the natives) are really a great deal better than some of our children at Stanley. They sing hymns very nicely, and repeat them quite perfectly.

"*Wednesday, March* 5*th.*—We started again for the Falklands.

"*Thursday, March* 6*th.*—Passed through the Strait of Le Maire.

"*Sunday, March* 9*th.*—Passed through West Point, passed West Falkland, having made the voyage to Ushuwia and back in eighteen days. I believe this is the shortest voyage that has been made in the 'Allen Gardiner.' I began to feel quite proud of the old vessel.

"*Monday, March* 10*th.*—People employed in discharging poles in Committee Bay.

"*Wednesday, March* 12*th.*—We took Mr. Bartlett to Dry Island with the natives to shear the sheep.

"*Friday.*—We returned with the wool to Keppel, and about 30 sheep.

"*Tuesday, March* 18*th.*—Left Keppel for Stanley, and arrived next day, Wednesday. I was very glad to receive your letters. I am also glad we received the boat all right. The Humbleton arrived March 29th, having lost a man overboard about a week before. The poor fellow fell off the top-gallant yard whilst furling the top-gallant sail. I have sent you the half-yearly accounts and trust you will find them satisfactory.

"ALFRED W. NICHOLAS."

"*Cranmer, Keppel Island, Falklands, March* 18*th*, 1873.

"Since I last wrote to you we have been visited by Bishop Stirling, whose good counsel and advice we have highly appreciated.

"You will, no doubt, hear from him particulars respecting Keppel Island, and of the change of posts which has taken place between Mr. Lewis and myself. We trust the Lord will order all things for His own glory.

"On Sunday last, March 16th, we were permitted to enjoy the privilege of partaking of the Holy Communion.

"In the afternoon, the infant daughter of James and Eleanor Cooshee was admitted into the visible Church of Christ by the sacrament of baptism, the parents of whom were formerly baptized by the Bishop at Ushuwia. I am still hopeful of two or three adults at Cranmer showing fitness for the same holy rite. May it please God to bless the means used, that many of these people may be brought to enjoy these Christian privileges!

"JOHN LAWRENCE."

"HOMEWARD BOUND."

R. M. S. "Chimborazo," off Lisbon, May 10.

To those who have crossed the Line and seen the Southern Cross the phrase "Homeward Bound" suggests many a pleasant thought. Interesting as travelling in foreign lands may be, our own country has a charm for us all which roving intensifies rather than diminishes. And as we have been ploughing the deep on our way to England the thought has often arisen how well our voyage represents man's journey through this world to the next. Some are on their way to Europe for the first time, and have expressed more than once a feeling of perplexity at disembarking among people to whose customs and language they are entire strangers. Such persons naturally feel anxiety rather than joy as we near our destination. How different is the case with us who are going home, who after a sojourn, longer or shorter, among strangers, are at length to set foot in the land which contains all that we love best, and towards which during our exile our thoughts have continually turned!

May not every true disciple of Christ consider himself "homeward bound"? Others may shrink from the notion of the end of life's voyage, being conscious that it will land them in a strange country, but he is a citizen of the country for which he is making; he knows the language, and is accustomed to the laws of the kingdom. Though he may enjoy the passage as much as his fellow voyagers, he is not, like some of them, sorry at the thought of its termination.

But, leaving reflections and turning to facts, I purpose giving our readers some account of my last month in South America and the voyage home. I described in our last number my sojourn with Mr. Coombe, and his sphere of work. From Rosario I returned to Buenos Ayres, and thence took the steamer for Salto, which is situated about 250 miles up the river Uruguay. This river joins the Parana, nearly opposite Buenos Ayres, and, though very inferior in size to the Parana, would match both in length and breadth almost any river in Europe. It divides the Banda Orientale from the Argentine province of Entre Rios, and on either bank the scenery is far superior to that on the lower part of the Parana.

Fray Bentos, Mr. Shiell's head quarters, is one of the best situated places on the river, standing on a bluff some height above the stream. I met a very pleasant Scotchman, the manager of a new meat-preserving establishment at a small place called Roman, between Fray Bentos and Paysandu. He has some thirty English people under him, and he expressed a desire for an occasional visit from a clergyman. He offered a subscription of 5*l.*, and promised to try to obtain further help from his neighbours. We parted about midnight, and by five in the morning we were off Paysandu, a town of considerable size.

Here it is sometimes necessary to change into a smaller steamer, but as the river

was more than usually full our steamer was able to proceed to Salto, where we arrived twenty-seven hours after leaving Buenos Ayres.

Further navigation is rendered impossible by two falls, which can only be passed when the river is flooded. By a small outlay the rocks, which form these rapids, might be cleared away, and the river might be ascended by steamers for nearly 1,000 miles. But neither the Brazilian nor the Montevidean Government will undertake it, and communication is to be opened up with Brazil by a railway to Santa Rosa. This, which is an English enterprise, is already restoring to Salto some of the activity which characterized it before the last revolution, and, when completed, it will materially increase the number of Mr. Schmid's flock. The English services at which I was present were, though rather thinly attended, peculiarly hearty, and the church, if not ecclesiastical in its outward form, is internally commodious. Two services are, after this, to be held each Sunday, and once a fortnight the evening service will be in Spanish. It was very pleasant to spend a few days with Mr. Schmid, who has worked for our Society for seventeen years, and to hear from him of his wanderings with the Patagonian Indians. I had hoped to cross the river to Concordia, where a railway is soon to be opened, but this, on account of the stern quarantine regulations, was impossible. Our chaplain hopes, when the yellow fever panic subsides, to hold services once or twice a month in the province of Entre Rios.

While at Salto I paid a visit with Mr. J. Williams to a saladero, and was horrified to see the barbarous cruelty which, to save time, is practised in the slaughtering of cattle. The skin was in some cases flayed off before life was extinct. Let us hope that the English in the Banda Orientale will follow the example of Rosario de Santa Fe, and set on foot a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

On April 2nd, at 6.30 a.m., I left Salto, and on the 4th reached Monte Video at 4 a.m. The yellow fever panic was at its height: half the population had left the city, and the rest for the most part had gone to the suburbs, and only came in for a few hours' business in the middle of the day. Fires burning in the streets to dispel the infection enhanced the solemnity of the scene. The new Consular chaplain, Mr. Hoskyn, showed me much kindness, and on Palm Sunday gave me the use of his pulpit, morning and evening. He has a great and important work, as, besides the residents in the city, thousands of sailors visit the port year by year, and the English in the surrounding camps may be counted by hundreds. Our Society proposes to give a grant towards an assistant clergyman in this wide field.

On the 7th of April I sailed by the P.S.N.C. steamer "Sorata," expecting to be at home in twenty-five days. The sudden breakage, however, of two blades of the screw reduced our speed to some eight knots an hour, and on Good Friday we found ourselves 200 miles from Rio Janeiro. We had service, and I had the opportunity of bringing before the passengers and crew what must ever be the mainspring of all our mission work, "Christ died for us." On reaching Rio it was found that the repair of the screw there was impracticable, and that the vessel must go half speed to Liverpool, so I waited, with several others, for the "Chimborazo," and had the opportunity of seeing Mr. Preston, the Consular chaplain, and Mr. Blackford, the Presbyterian minister, labouring amongst the natives.

The former kindly promised to have a collection for our Society as a thank-

offering for the cessation of the yellow fever. This fearful scourge has made sad havoc in the Brazilian capital during the past season, the deaths sometimes amounting to 200 a day. I was grieved to hear that at Santos the cases had been very numerous for the size of the place.

On Sunday, the 13th, we were once more on our way, and reached Bahia the following Wednesday. This lovely place is fraught with memories of Henry Martyn. It was here he prayed in tears for benighted South America. Who knows but that Allen Gardiner was the fruit of that earnest prayer? I saw our good friend Mr. Caley, and thanked him for his kind help towards our Society. At Pernambuco we took in mails and passengers, but did not land, as the yellow fever was raging. Ten days brought us to Madeira, where we took in coals, and after two days here we are again in Europe.

The voyage has been a very pleasant one, and I have had the privilege of conducting service two Sundays, and hope to do so once more with a sermon for our Society. I have greatly enjoyed some quiet evenings in the forecastle reading to the sailors, and have found there the heartiest welcome. One more stoppage, at Pauillac, and we shall, all well, in fifty-four hours, be in old England.

My five months' residence abroad will then seem a dream, but it will leave behind an ever-abiding thought that one of our fairest continents is steeped in sin, and no education, no mere progressive civilization, such as the increase of roads, railways, and telegraphs, can regenerate it; as in Europe, so in South America, man can be purified in only one way—by the precious blood of Christ.

"How shall they hear without a preacher" is true of South America in the fullest sense.

God grant that our Society may be able to multiply its preachers a hundredfold. H. S. A.

The "Brazil and River Plate Mail" of June 21st, states that the quarantine laws were about to be relaxed, there being but few cases of yellow fever reported at Monte Video, and business was resuming its wonted activity.

The social interests of the Republic have been injuriously affected by an insurrection in Entre Rios, headed by Lopez Jordan, who was threatening Gualaguaychu, but energetic steps were being taken to suppress the movement.

The Rev. W. T. Coombe writes in a recent letter from Rosario:—

"I have little or nothing of interest to communicate for April; my work is very much the same as parochial work in England in a thinly-populated district. Sometimes one goes on for weeks with the routine of services and visiting, without seeing any visible result, and yet we know it is a living seed we are sowing; and God's word is pledged that our labour "shall not be in vain."

"I must say I should like to see more evidence of life; but we must await the Lord's time. Compared with others I have much reason to be thankful; it is now five years ago that I commenced here, and though only a few of those who comprised the congregation in the first instance are here now, it has gone on increasing. On Easter-day there were over seventy people at church, and the offertory was 13*l.* 8*s.* A fortnight before, there was a collection for the Society, and I was glad to see an increase this year. We enjoyed Mr. Acworth's visit very much, and I have no doubt good will result from it. He now understands the nature of the work in a way it was impossible for him to do by only reading the correspondence from your chaplains.

"Should any one come I will take advantage of his being here to undertake a mission to the Gran Chaco and Paraguay, with a view of holding services amongst the Lancashire settlers there, to perform baptisms and marriages for them, as they have no religious ordinances at all. Should you be sending out a clergyman, or should Mr. Schmid visit me—as I believe he intends to do, and I can arrange for him to stay a month or six weeks—I shall undertake this mission, and I have no doubt the Committee will make a grant for the purpose. I intend going to Buenos Ayres early in May, and should I be able to collect anything for this object I shall be glad to do so. It has occurred to me that a young layman might make himself very useful at this station, and at the same time be preparing for ordination. I have thought over, and talked over the Spanish evangelization work a great deal; but I see no way in which I could take hold of it in a satisfactory manner for the present, though my heart is still in the work. But a young man might pioneer the way by distributing tracts, and holding meetings as soon as he was sufficiently acquainted with the Spanish language. Should such a scheme be carried out I would recommend that the person sent should not come out just for two or three years to make the mission-field a stepping-stone to the ministry, which is a great mistake. The work will never prosper as it ought until men come out to stand by it. The first year a man is of little or no use, until he has learnt the language and become acclimatized. But I must not let my pen run on too fast; I hope the day is not distant when we shall have churches in every English community throughout the continent, and that they may be centres of light, not only to our own people, but to those who are still sitting in the darkness of superstition and heathenism. I know there are great difficulties in the way, but I do not believe they are invincible. May He, who has promised to be with his Church to the end, send labourers, and give them both wisdom and zeal to win souls!"

The following extract from the *Brazil and River Plate Mail* of June 7, presents a very encouraging feature in the spirit of inquiry for the Scriptures, which is being awakened on the East Coast:—

"The Archbishop elect of Buenos Ayres (R. C., Ed.) had contributed towards the expense of translating the Holy Scriptures into Spanish for popular circulation, as proposed by Father Vaughan, and the example has been followed by many other eminent persons in the Confederation."

Uruguay.

THE Rev. T. Schmid continues to report an increase in his congregation at Salto, but appears somewhat disheartened at the want of success he has experienced hitherto in securing a well-attended school.

"With the influx of more English (especially of such as have come recently from England direct, and have not been living in foreign parts where there was no ministry), the attendance at the English service has improved. As I informed you in my last, the chief engineer and his wife are very regular attendants at the church, and communicants. They value the ministry very highly, and there are others who do the same.

"The Holy Communion I administer upon the first Sunday of every month, when I have an offertory; the collection amounts to about five dols. and a-half each time, and goes to defray the expenses of the church.

"The school has been given up since Oct. 1, and closed from want of pupils. Ever since I came to live in this part of the town where the church is, the school has been hardly worth while maintaining. I had only six pupils for a long time, and towards the close of September they were reduced to three, owing to removal of parents to other parts. The three remaining being natives, I determined to close the school. I had now tried it long enough, and saw no adequate result in keeping it, and spending five hours daily in teaching so few.

"We intend to make a collection of funds for the purpose of effecting a few improvements in the church, and also for lighting it, to enable us to have evening service as well. Hitherto we have not had an evening service on account of there being no lights, and there was no money to provide a suitable apparatus. The church being so very hot in the afternoon in summer, we find an afternoon service most unsuitable and ill-attended, so it has been given up to be replaced by an evening service as soon as we can get the funds for supplying ourselves with lights.

"The sale of Scriptures is still unsatisfactory. I cannot get hold of a suitable man up here to go into the interior; nor would it be of much avail, as these parts are very thinly-peopled and mostly by natives who cannot read. Most of the English, if not all, have brought their copies with them from home."

We add an interesting extract from the United States "Church Missionary Register," respecting Uruguay, of a more hopeful character in other parts of the Republic:—

"The most cheering intelligence reaches us from Uruguay. The Lord is doing a great work among the people there. Conversions from the Roman Catholic Church are constantly taking place. A priest of considerable note, an Italian, has embraced the truth. He has had seven years' experience in Rome, three in Alsace, several in Uruguay and Paraguay, and has been some time in Brazil. He can preach in Latin, Spanish, French, Portuguese, and Italian. He can speak German, and is exceedingly familiar with the Vulgate Scriptures. The same writer adds:—'The power of Romanism is now broken here, and without doubt the circulation of the Scriptures has been one of the chief instrumentalities; but our large cities at home show that the mere possession of the Bible is not enough. Missionaries to enforce its precepts, and hold up the Saviour it reveals, are also required. Cut loose from Rome, unless something better be provided to lean upon, the natural tendency is to lapse into infidelity.'"

SEED ON GOOD GROUND.

THE Chilian artisan whose school was recently closed by the Intendente has been very ill of late. While he was lying, as some thought at the gates of death, he was visited by the parish priest, the same who had denounced the school.

The priest urged the sick man to confess his sins to him, and to return to the Romish Church, at the same time holding out inducements of a worldly nature. But the sufferer remained steadfast to his convictions of truth, telling the curate that he had already committed his soul to the care of the only Mediator, that he was at peace with God, and as to temporal affairs he felt assured that the Lord would provide. A second visit of the priest proved to be equally unavailing.

About the same time other means were used to win him back to Romanism. The president of a mutual aid society, of which the sick man was a director, gave him to understand by letter, that no pecuniary assistance could be given to those who were not faithful to "the Church," and

although the constitution of the society has nothing whatever to say about the religious beliefs of its members, he was soon afterwards formally expelled because of his adherence to the Reformed faith.

In the midst of these molestations and others of a more painful nature from members of his own family, he was remarkably patient and cheerful. On one occasion he said, "I never knew until now the precious consolations of the Word and presence of Christ."

We are happy to state that this beloved brother has so far recovered as to unite with us once more in the devotional meetings which are held in his own dwelling.—*Valparaiso Record, Jan.* 17, 1873.

Brazil.

SAN PAULO.

OUR latest accounts report the cases of yellow fever to be very few at Santos, and that the scourge has nearly disappeared from Rio. The Rev. J. I. Lee, who has officiated at both San Paulo and Santos since the Rev. H. S. Acworth's departure, has been ministering with all faithfulness amongst the sick and dying at the latter place. He writes,—

"*San Paulo, April* 20, 1873.

"The presence of the yellow fever will awaken anxiety in the minds of many of our friends. It has been a comfort to myself to preach the Word of Life, which, I trust, in not a few instances, has been blessed to those whom I have visited in their last hours upon earth. Several of our ships' captains have been summoned to the presence of the Lord, and it is a painful duty to attend those taken with the fever, for generally they become delirious during the last one or two days.

"This morning I was called to read the burial service at Santos, having gone down on Saturday, over the body of one of our English residents. I felt grateful to God that the death of one, who has not unfrequently attended our services on Sunday, should be so deeply felt by his friends, and that the general sympathy should be so marked. I have a good hope concerning him whom God has called away from us, and I doubt not that the voice and hand of God will be both felt and heard.

"When I visited him on Saturday he was unconscious, but a friend of many years' standing united with me in supplication to God that He would spare the suffering patient should it be His will. May God grant us grace to endure this great loss!

"I might tell of many cases where my visits to the 'Sancta Casa' have been most gratefully received, and from whence some have been raised up and gone forth with the acknowledgment that God had indeed raised them, as it were, from the dead.

"It is a piteous sight to look upon our poor sailors and see them put aside without any Christian burial, and without a friend to comfort them or speak to them in their own language in their dying hours.

"The little boy belonging to the family of some members of our congregation was almost despaired of on Sunday last, but we offered prayer for him at our ser-

vice, at his mother's request, and he is now improving, and the fever appears to have left him.

"I hold my services on board the ships every Saturday night, but our present room for service is so much out of the way that we cannot expect any number to attend until we can obtain a more suitable and better situated building.

"We are deeply indebted to the residents in Santos for their liberality in providing additional accommodation for those suffering from yellow fever.

"One of the convents is being used for the above purpose, and also three wards are fitted up in the 'Camara Municipal.'

"My time is limited to Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, and is consequently very brief, but I have conversed with the majority of those who have died, or held religious services when they were present.

"Doubtless when this reaches you the yellow fever will have greatly abated, but nevertheless let me beg for the supplications of our friends at home, that we may 'hear the rod and who hath appointed it,' and thus apply our hearts unto wisdom as the Lord teaches us to number *our* days.

"God in His great mercy has preserved me hitherto in health, and I trust that I may be enabled, while this terrible sickness lasts, to minister the Gospel of Christ to the many stricken inmates of the hospitals.

"There is a vast field of labour, and as there is no Presbyterian Mission here in Santos, we should do well to establish a Portuguese service at once. I am now being prepared to take up this work, and I have every promise, under God, of no little success.

"My colporteur sold books to the amount of 1*l.* in the first few days. This presents a very good aspect, especially when Mr. Chamberlain's colporteur has so shortly visited the same spot with most wonderful results, far surpassing those of any inland town.

"As to the number of tracts and other books sold by the colporteur, I must leave this over to next month's letter, when Mr. Chamberlain will return, for he supplies all these to my colporteur, and I am not sure of the exact amount sold.

"Some more German Bibles, and especially books from the R. T. S., in the German tongue, would be very useful for sale.

"The colporteur's salary was for the first month paid by his sale, leaving a balance of about 2*l.* 4*s.* stg.

"For the second month, when he had several travelling expenses, I paid him 3*l.* 10*s.* stg.

"For the third month, *March*, when I employed him once a week in gathering the people together for an evening service in Portuguese, and when he visited or held meetings amongst the German colonies, I paid him 52 dols., 4*l.* 4*s.*, making a total,—

1st Month,	24 dols.	balance.	San Paulo.
2nd „	35 „	wages.	Near San Paulo.
	11 dols.	balance.	
3rd Month,	52 dols.	wages.	The interior part.
	41 dols.	balance.	

Thus 41 dols., 4*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, is the sum paid for three months.

"J. I. LEE."

"THE AMAZONS."

THE importance of this field of labour, its practicability and hopefulness, with the encouragement received to follow up what appears to many a commission and a responsibility entrusted to this Society in the Divine purposes, have been dwelt upon in our Annual Report. It is absolutely necessary, if the effort is not to be indefinitely postponed, that, on account of the heavy rains and inundations, the expedition should start by the first week in September. Santarem (see frontispiece),* about 500 miles from Parà, at the mouth of the Amazons, would seem the most suitable basis for prosecuting Missionary operations amongst the natives. The following letter from Mr. R. S. Clough is but a suggestive sketch of the work before the Society; his diary, which will appear in the subsequent numbers of this Magazine, will be replete with interesting information :—

Letter from Mr. R. S. Clough. Printed and issued by the Society for the information of all friends of the Mission.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 11, SERJEANTS' INN, LONDON.

DEAR SIR, at this season of Religious Anniversaries, the claims of the heathen upon Christendom are brought prominently before us. Deputations from every part of the globe rejoice our hearts by telling us how the glad tidings of the kingdom of God are received by individuals and nations whose dwelling-places were previously the habitations of cruelty ; how that men of every clime, language, race, and colour, find the "Gospel of Christ to be the power of God unto salvation unto every one that believeth ;" and show by statistics and observation that "Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach unto any people." Bible Societies report new translations of the Word of God, and an increasing demand for it ; and Tract Societies cheer us by stating how their publications are welcomed wherever admission for them is gained. Truly God in His mercy has greatly favoured us as a people by permitting us to be in the vanguard of missionary enterprise, and has blessed us with that power—increasing wealth drawn from the ends of the earth. May we ever be taught by His Spirit humbly and prayerfully to take heed to ourselves and our duty toward others, lest He who is the

* The large building in front has now two cupolas.

Alpha and the Omega come quickly, and remove our candlestick out of his place.

The object of this letter is to show what claims *Amazonian Heathendom* has upon us as a Christian people, and upon the supporters of the South American Missionary Society in particular, inasmuch as this Society has always manifested a deep interest in the spread of the Gospel upon the Southern Continent of the New World by its hearty and liberal response to every appeal.

Let us, then, briefly and rapidly glance over the Valley of the Amazons, which has never yet been penetrated by an Evangelical missionary to make known the truth as it is in Jesus, excepting by one only, under the auspices of your Society.

The basin of the Rio Amazonas covers an area of more than TWO MILLIONS THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND ENGLISH SQUARE MILES; and thus exceeds in dimensions those of any two other rivers. Tumbling down the rocky sides of Cerro Pasco, from the wild solitudes of Lake Lauricocha—situated immediately below the line of perpetual winter, on the eastern slopes of the South Peruvian Andes—the Marañon branch of the Amazons may be estimated at two thousand one hundred miles, in a straight line; from the head waters of the Ucayali—which rise near Cuzco, the ancient city of the Incas—at about three thousand miles in length. After reaching the low lands, its entire course is through one vast virgin expanse of luxuriant tropical vegetation, varying from one thousand four hundred to six hundred miles broad! And, "If the name of primeval forest," says Humboldt, "can be given to any forest on the face of the earth, none can claim it perhaps so strictly as those that fill the connected basins of the Orinoco and the Amazons." Owing to the general low level of the country, the fertility of the soil, and heat and humidity of the climate, the vegetation is singularly rich, grand, and varied, yielding trees of stupendous growth, such as the Masaranduba (*Brosimum galactodendron*), which sometimes towers to the height of one hundred and eighty feet; with over a hundred kinds of indigenous palms, and numerous beautiful specimens of tree ferns, myrtles, acacias, &c.; and a diversified flora, which includes the well-known *Victoria Regia* water-lily, with leaves sixteen feet in circumference, and flowers a foot in diameter. Not unfrequently the frontage of small rivers and *Igaripes* (canoe paths) are draped for whole leagues together, from the crown of giant trees to the water's edge, with one tangled, festooned mass of climbing plants and verdant Epiphytes. Words fail to adequately describe the glories of these forests, which everywhere present the appearance of a solid emerald wall to the spectator, and now and then so overhang minor streams as to resemble vegetable tunnels; and it is through these

> "Realms unknown and blooming wilds,
> And fruitful deserts, worlds of solitude,
> Where the sun smiles and seasons teem in vain,"

that the Amazon ploughs its irresistible course, swallowing *en route* countless tributaries from the North and South—from the magnificent Madeira, over two thousand miles in length, to the unpretending streams of three and four hundred miles, until the whole in turn finally disappear in the azure bosom of the broad Atlantic, some hundreds of miles from its mouth.

All the rivers, channels, and lakes swarm with fish, turtle, snakes, and alligators; and the land with monkeys, wild pig, arborial animals, serpents, and occasional deer and jaguars; while there is a bewildering variety of gorgeously-plumaged birds, and beautifully-painted butterflies and insects, some harmless and others poisonous.

From the Atlantic to the Andes the trackless forests of Amazonia are peopled by hundreds of Indian tribes, those on and near the shores of the main river enjoying a partial civilization, and those in the interior, for the most part, living in a complete state of nature. Some few, such as the Campas, Chunchos, Cashibos, Píros, Borjéños, Mirankas, Ipurinams, and others, are undoubted cannibals, but by far the greater number are friendly-disposed towards whites, and are accessible by fair means.

During a journey of three thousand miles up the king of rivers and its tributaries, your agent did not find a single tribe that practised tattooing, but observed that all smear the body with blood-red *ochote*, and sometimes cover the face with daubs of blue and black. Both sexes live *in puris*, but one may reside among them a long time before witnessing any act of immodesty or breach of propriety. In the Brazil and Peru each tribe has its lingual peculiarities; those of the former speaking *patois* of Tupí, but *generally understanding the Lingua Geral, which is the sole vehicle of communication used by traders*, and those of the latter speaking Quichuan, or a corruption of the language which tradition asserts was first taught by Manco Capac, and which history shows rapidly degenerated after the death of Athualpa, the last of the Incas. The average height of Lowland Indians is about five feet six inches; they have coarse jet black hair, worn by both sexes in different fashions, small restless eyes of the same colour, high cheek bones, wide but not flat nostrils, large mouth, proportionable shoulders, well arched chest, slim arms and legs, and small hands and feet. Highland Indians are tall, strong, and warlike, and some have perfectly white skins and strikingly handsome features. The women are of less stature than the men, and marry early. Polygamy is uncommon, but allowable. Among the Yagua Indians—a tribe scattered in hordes between the Ambi-yácu, or Poison River, in Peru, and the Iça, or Putumayo, in the Brazil, both on the left bank—your agent saw some magnificent specimens of humanity in point of physique, men as lithe as deer, bold as the lion, and gentle as the lamb.

Uncivilized tribes believe in the existence of a good spirit who governs by day, and an evil spirit, called *Jurupari*, who is the ruler of darkness. *Pagés*, or medicine men, practise a superficial fetish, but they are feared

by civilised half-breeds, and even whites. Each horde is governed by a Tushaua, or head man, and lives either in isolated reed dwellings, in a village, or one large strongly-built hut, with about a third set apart for women and children. So-called Christianized tribes have generally been baptized *en masse* by Jesuit priests, and their religion often consists in the adoration of a rude wooden cross, and belief that the medicine man of the whites can conjure the Great Spirit down from the clouds into the form of a wafer, and then swallow Him afterwards, a feat they properly consider superior to the power of any of their own Pagés. Beyond growing manioc, plantains, and a little maize, agriculture is unknown; the forests and rivers furnish to hand any quantity of wild fruit, game, and fish.

Steamboats run regularly from Parà, on the Atlantic, to Yurimaguas, on the Huallaga, besides short distances of various tributaries, such as the Tocantins, Xingú, Tapajóz, Madeira, Negro, and Purús, *and notwithstanding the fact that Amazonia may be easily penetrated for a distance of* 2,500 *miles from the seacoast, and nearly the whole country is freely open to missionary enterprise, not a single agent is to be found throughout the length and breadth of the land.*

Truly the heart may well-nigh sink under the reflection that for untold ages the Red Man in these vast regions has lived without any true knowledge of God and revealed religion. For thousands of years the whirling yellow waters of the Amazons have rolled eastwards to the ocean, and who can say for how many years the naked savage upon its banks has stalked beneath the gloomy high-arched forests, living like the beasts that perish, or else worshipping the sun, moon, and stars, and reputed demons of inaccessible solitudes, together with the fantastic myths of cunning medicine men? One generation after another has passed away, but no one has gone to the crowded reed wigwams under the broad-leafed banana and plantain, or the plumes of the pupunha cocoa-nut tree, to declare that "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." No one has been prompted to exclaim, "Here am I; send me"; and thus, in this present year of grace, 1873 (let us carefully ponder this), the whole land is covered with thick darkness, and there the Sun of Righteousness has yet to arise with healing on His wings. Oh! may He who has said, "Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession," now fulfil His gracious word, and grant that many may be stirred up by His Holy Spirit to labour and pray for those who live in that distant land, where—

> "Every prospect pleases,
> And only man is vile."

It is indeed painfully true that the benighted Indian of Amazonia has been hitherto forgotten as a dead man out of mind; but it is an interesting fact that now waiting soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ stand ready to

go up and possess the land under the guidance of the Captain of our salvation. *An appeal is therefore made to Evangelical Christendom, and particularly to the supporters of your Society, for the means to establish a trial Mission Station at Santarem, placing there three duly qualified men, and for the support of which the sum of one thousand pounds would be required.*

Santarem is airily situated on a bluff near the mouth of the Tapajóz, on the right bank, south shore of the Amazons, and about 480 miles from Manaos, on the Rio Negro, and 500 from Parà. Its population, including suburbs, is about three thousand, and is mainly composed of negroes, mulattos, Màmelucos (white and Indian), Cafuzos (black and Indian), and a sprinkling of pure whites. The climate is remarkably healthy, considering the proximity of the Equator, and for several months it is fanned by a continuation of the north-east trades. The staple products of the district are indiarubber, sarsaparilla of a superior quality, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and copaiba.

Near Santarem is a small thriving colony of Americans, who left their country after the close of the unhappy struggle between the Northern and Southern States, and there the Mission would be not only welcomed, but, according to their means, succoured. I need scarcely dwell upon the subsidiary blessings of occasional means of grace to numerous English, American, and German settlers on different points of the Amazons. Santarem is admirably situated, also, as a station for translating the Scriptures into the vernacular of the country, and for schools where the children of whites, negroes, and pure Indians might be educated, and young men of the two latter races trained for evangelistic work and colportage. It would serve as an excellent central Bible depot.

And now let us in thought wing our way from the inclement regions of the North to the torrid clime of Amazonia, and over its boundless forest expanse view the untutored Red Man, to whom God has given an immortal soul, and for whom Christ died and rose again. In vain do we listen for hymns of prayer and praise to the Most High; beyond unearthly howls at the new moon to assist her in her labour, or the hum of monotonous incantations over dead men's bones and lizard skins; beyond the shrill war-whoop of contending savages, or the shrieks of wild revelry, all is silent as it ever has been; and surely at this sad and awful spectacle both men and angels might weep for very sorrow, and cry aloud, "How long, O Lord, how long!" This great country belongs to Jesus, and will not the Church arise at the bidding of her Head, and take possession of it in His name? Shall the heathen Indian die for lack of knowledge, and perish because there is no vision? As followers of Christ, are we not pledged to respond to His call, and are not His vows upon us? The wail of the savage implores us; the cry of the negro, both bond and free, beseeches us; and the outstretched hands of our countrymen there, and others, who long for the means of grace and ordinances which Christ has instituted for the building up of His people, beckon us to go and help them, and—

"Can we, whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high—
Can we to men benighted
The lamp of life deny?"

No, no! All that is holy, merciful, good, and true, forbid it; for, for these Christ died and rose again, and for these He yet makes intercession. Let us, then, no longer fail to recognise our duty and privilege, but joyfully spring to fulfil the last command of our Lord and Master, "*Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.*"

Most faithfully yours,
R. STEWART CLOUGH.

3, Osborne Terrace, St. Alban's, Herts,
May 24th, 1873.

We shall conclude by quoting the words of our Annual Report, in the hope that the appeal for a MISSION TO THE AMAZONS will meet with an early and liberal response from those who pray for and seek the extension of Christ's kingdom in South America:—

"The Mission would, in any case, be commenced tentatively, and 1,000*l.* would, it is calculated, well cover the operations of the initial year; but when the dark ignorance and godlessness of countless thousands of immortal souls make their appeal to a land of Gospel light and civilization for the mere money to emancipate and bless them, can such an appeal be ever made in vain?

"IN VIEW, THEREFORE, OF DETERMINING PROMPTLY TO FOLLOW UP THE WORK BEGUN, WE APPEAL FOR 1,000*l.* TO CARRY TO THE PAGAN INDIANS OF THE AMAZONS THE LIGHT AND CIVILIZATION OF THE GLORIOUS GOSPEL OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST."

Chili.

SANTIAGO.

E have received a letter, May 2nd, from Mr. Baird, expressing great regret at the inability of the Rev. T. W. Wilkinson to return to Santiago, where he was "much esteemed, not only by the English community, but also by the natives." His successor, the Rev. J. Roe, sailed for Santiago on the 28th of April. We are glad to note the continued sale of Scriptures at our Bible depôt. We give an extract from the *Valparaiso Record* of March 15th:—

"BIBLE SOCIETY WORK.

"The total distribution during February was 125 copies of Holy Scripture; of these 26 were sold in Santiago, 52 in the depository, and 47 by the Valparaiso colporteur.

"Of other volumes 428 were sold; 15 in the capital, 270 in the depository, and 143 outside.

"The sale of the Obrero was 453 copies; of these 408 in Santiago."

LOTA.

THE Rev. E. Thring states that an outbreak of smallpox had occasioned great alarm amongst the residents, now rapidly increasing in numbers, but which had since subsided. Mr. Davis had obtained a situation in the Lota Company's service, so another schoolmaster had to be sought for.

"I am now a little more at ease with the Spanish language, and therefore went more amongst the Indians than I should otherwise have done. I have visited them three times, and am now sure of the importance of opening a field of labour in the interior for them. They speak the Spanish language and are not in the least degree influenced by the subtle Roman Catholic priest.

"There are now so many English settling down in and near Lebu, that we shall be forced to give very soon more attention to that part. Mines of great value are opening up close to Lebu, as also the interior.

"On April 18 we went a little further and entered the Indian territory. Here we spent some little time in going from house to house. All were very kind; some wanted to boil us some eggs, and others to stay and take refreshment. They remember Mr. Keller. But one of whom he had expected better things had yielded to a strong temptation, in consequence of a beating from one of her brothers, and was found suspended from a tree, dead, with her eyes picked out, no doubt by the hawks which abound there."

POSITIVE RELIGION.

"After him Baruch, the son of Zabbai, earnestly repaired the other piece."—NEH. iii. 20.

WE dwelt a few months since on the danger of "negative religion," and the denunciations pronounced upon it in the Word of God. Let us now glance, by way of contrast, at what we may perhaps be permitted to distinguish from it by the term of "Positive Religion."

We do not mean thereby a religion which consists in vehement assertion, or which believes that its own opinions are the only orthodox ones, and which expends itself in suspecting and denouncing fellow Christians.

We speak rather of an all-pervading principle, which influences every word and action, a religion which esteems nothing a trifle, and which takes as its watchword, "Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men."

He who possesses this religion is not ashamed to own that he desires to set the Lord before him continually. He sees the hand of God in everything; he consults his Heavenly Father about everything, and finds a work for God in all he undertakes. Religion is with him not merely a topic for set days and special occasions, but truly his second nature, the spring of his life, a part of his inmost being.

And if thus the life of God enters into the commonplace acts of every day, sanctifying and ennobling them, with what tenfold enjoyment does he engage in direct work for God. It is not to him a labour, but his delight. He neither seeks nor desires merit for that in which he engages in the service of his Lord and Master,—of Him who has redeemed him unto Himself by the shedding of His precious blood,—for it is his highest privilege, his truest pleasure to be employed therein: if he may be but a doorkeeper in the house of his God, he esteems it a nobler distinction than the greatest honour this world can confer upon him.

Such a description of religion is frequently set forth in Scripture both by precept and example. Thus David, the sweet Psalmist of Israel, says, "I have set the Lord always before me," "Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel," "My soul followeth hard after Thee, Thy right hand upholdeth me," "Cause me to know the way wherein I should walk, for I lift up my soul unto Thee." And Solomon, taking up the strain a few years later, says, "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, in all thy ways acknowledge him, and He shall direct thy paths," "Commit thy works unto the Lord, and thy thoughts shall be established."

While St. Paul expresses the connection between the everyday and the spiritual life in the Christian, even more forcibly, in the words "not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

As a practical exemplification of the same idea, we have quoted the verse at the commencement of this paper: there is something simple yet instructive in the statement it contains, "Baruch earnestly repaired the other piece."

Many men were engaged in rebuilding the wall of God's ancient city, but of one the special record is made, that he "earnestly" repaired the portion allotted to him; that which he did he did heartily. It was but the building of a wall, yet he did it to the Lord, and gave Him his best service.

Subsequently (iv. 6) we are informed by Nehemiah of further progress and success in this same undertaking, accounting for which, he adds the significant words, "for the people had a mind to work."

Ah, what a difference this makes in anything, but especially in God's work! There are plenty of hand and head labourers amongst us, but somehow the work never seems to prosper till the heart is engaged; then follows the earnest repairing, like that of Baruch, or devotion like that recorded in the 17th verse: "They which builded on the wall, and they that bare burdens, with those that laded, every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and in the other held a weapon."

This was indeed heart work. To most it would have seemed sufficient either to work or guard; but these devoted men felt that they were few in number, and that the undertaking in which they were engaged was of the utmost importance, and did not admit of delay. They were so much in earnest that they could not be satisfied with doing less than their utmost. And thus, though forced to keep continual guard against God's enemies and their own, while holding a weapon of defence in one hand, with the other they builded the wall.

Here was no negativeness, no lukewarmness, but earnest and untiring, yet watchful labour.

Can we learn no lesson from these ancient workers while engaged in repairing the walls of our Zion, while enlarging her borders and adding to her battlements? Shall we not seek to do it earnestly, shall we not show that we have a mind to work, that we account it a privilege to be employed by God in the undertaking? Nor let us forget to follow the example of these Jews in uniting watchfulness with labour. While building with one hand let us hold in the other a weapon of de-

fence against the enemies who are sure to assail us in our work, even the shield of faith which shall quench all the fiery darts of the wicked.

But perhaps most instructive of all is the example of Nehemiah himself, when his enemies sent to entice him from his labour in order to confer with them, and he returned answer, "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down."

The wise man uttered a like sentiment when he spoke the weighty words, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave whither thou goest." And the great Master Builder Himself echoed it in solemn tones, when in after ages He said, "I must work the work of Him that sent me while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work."

Dear friends, do we realize as we should the important nature of all work for God, the momentous results that hang upon it? And when the revilings of enemies, or the allurements of the world (which is bitterly opposed to true religion), combine to draw us from God, do we turn a deaf ear to both, saying with him of old, "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down"?

Do we remember sufficiently that ours are consecrated lives, that whatever we do should be done for God; that the time is short, and the work great; and that if we follow in our blessed Saviour's footsteps, our delight will be to do our Father's will, and our meat and drink to finish His work.

Oh, for more of this earnestness and heartiness in the service of God! for more self-denying, self-forgetting devotion to His cause! for more of that "positive religion" which characterized the first Christians, and which will be ours when we can say with one of their number who accounted himself "less than the least of all saints," "TO ME TO LIVE IS CHRIST."

K. J. G.

BIOGRAPHY.

Life and Missionary Travels of the Rev. J. F. Ogle, M.A. From his letters, selected by his sister, and edited by the Rev. J. M. WYLIE, LL.D. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)

The name of the Rev. J. F. Ogle, Vicar of Flamborough, is well known to all who have studied the early history of our Mission-work as that of a true "man of God," whose heart was thoroughly set on the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and who counted it an honour to be employed in its furtherance, shrinking from no difficulty, and fearing no danger, if only he could be instrumental in winning souls to Christ. It will, perhaps, be remembered that when the Rev. G. P. Despard left England in June, 1856, for South America, he was accompanied by Mr. Ogle; and that, in fact, the establishment of the Mission to Patagonia was greatly facilitated both by his munificence and by his personal exertions. The melancholy circumstances under which Mr. Ogle met with his death, are thus related in the very interesting volume recently issued from the press by Messrs. Longman and Co., and which we cordially commend to the friends of the South American Missionary Society:—

"On one of the first days of December in the year 1865, the French mail steamer Borysthéne left the port of Marseilles for Oran. The voyage proved a stormy one, but now the steamer was off the coast of Algeria. It was Friday the 15th December; the night was dark; the wind and sea were high; the captain looked anxiously for the lighthouse, which ought to have been visible, for, according to his reckoning, he was in the neighbourhood of Merser-el-Keber. He sent a sailor aloft to search the darkness for the friendly beacon, but no light could he see. Alas! the captain had mistaken his course, and before the man could descend from

the mast-head, and make him aware of his error, the vessel had struck on the rocks to the north of Ila Plane, and the waves sweeping over her, from thirty to forty of the passengers were washed overboard. Among those who, on that night of darkness and tempest, found a grave in the sea, was the Rev. John Furniss Ogle, who was returning to Oran, Algeria, where he had been endeavouring to form a refuge for Spanish Protestants. It is the life of this man which we propose to write.

"We do not think that we need begin our labours with an apology. The memoir which, in a dependence on help from above, we have undertaken to write, is that of no ordinary man, and no ordinary missionary. Mr. Ogle possessed a rare combination of excellences and gifts; and his career, so suddenly cut short, in the manner we have described above, has about it points of great and peculiar interest. The narrative of his labours will be found, if we do not mistake, to stand apart among missionary biographies, having an attraction all its own, and that attraction springing out of itself, and not borrowed from any extrinsic source or art. To a degree not realized, so far as we are aware, in any other who ever went forth into heathendom, John Furniss Ogle combined the two characters of Christian traveller, and volunteer missionary.

"Mr. Ogle travelled and evangelized in many countries, European and African, and among diverse tribes of both eastern and western origin. The scene of his labours lay successively among his countrymen at home, among the natives of Patagonia, among Spaniards, Moors, Arabs, and Jews. Wherever he went, whether his tent was pitched on the *despoblados* of Spain, or among the sons of Ishmael on the plains of Algeria, whether he wandered by the Guadalquiver, or rested under the shadow of Mount Atlas, Mr. Ogle was ever the English gentleman, urbane, kindly, trustful, generous, and magnanimous of spirit."

In a prefatory note we are told under what circumstances Dr. Wylie was led to undertake the task, of which he has acquitted himself so well:—

"The preparation of a memoir of the Rev. John Furniss Ogle was begun soon after his death, by his sister, Miss Jane Ogle. Her tender love and deep reverence for her brother would have greatly lightened her labours, but she had proceeded only a little way beyond selecting the letters that were to form the body of the biography when she too was called away. After Miss Ogle's decease the present writer was requested to undertake the task by the surviving brother, Dr. William Ogle, of Derby. After a good deal of hesitation, arising solely from mistrust of his fitness for the task, he consented. He can only say that he has found the study of Mr. Ogle's character very profitable to himself, and he doubts not that, with the Divine blessing, the record of it here presented will be equally profitable to the reader."

Our friends will doubtless remember that Dr. Ogle some time ago signified his wish to support a Fuégian boy (if a suitable one could be found) who should bear the name of his departed brother; and that the Rev. T. Bridges has succeeded in finding a healthy, intelligent, cheerful lad, who has been baptized by the honoured name of John Furniss Ogle. Of the baptism of this youth an account is given in the "July Magazine" for last year.

We earnestly trust that all who read the "Life and Missionary Travels of Mr. Ogle," will be animated with his spirit of fervent love to Christ, and of self-sacrificing devotion to His cause!

OBITUARY MEMORIES.

WE notice, with deep sympathy for our faithful and devoted fellow-labourer in the earlier history of this Society, the falling asleep in Jesus, April 4, 1873, of Frances Margaret, the beloved wife of the Rev. G. P. Despard, at Malmesbury, Victoria, Australia. She had lived to see that her own and her husband's valued labours in Patagonia, at Keppel Island, and in Tierra del Fuégo, have indeed "not been in vain in the Lord."

We have received a communication from the Rev. J. Reynolds, the Incumbent of Berea, Natal, who is anxious to raise a suitable monument over the grave where the daughter of the late Captain Allen Gardiner, R.N., was buried, and who himself gave that name to the present parish nearly forty years ago. Mr. Reynolds adds, "His name is held in honour in Natal, and I wish it to be preserved in everlasting remembrance."

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

IN redeeming our promise to give the particulars of our visit to Scotland, we may note that Sermons were preached on April 20th in St. Silas' Church, Glasgow, by the Rev. Dr. Hutton and the Association Secretary, when (after deducting expenses) upwards of £12 was collected. On the following day a Lecture was delivered in the Hall of the Free Church College (kindly lent for the occasion by the Principal), when a fair sum was contributed. At Edinburgh, Perth, Montrose, Cupar-Fife, Tillicoultry, Alva, and Paisley, lectures were delivered, and much kindly interest was expressed in the operations of the Society, one gentleman—a good friend to every Christian work, and not a member of our own Church--doubling his usual subscription of five pounds, as the most practical proof of his deep sense of the importance of the object which the Society has in view, viz., the evangelization of the vast South American Continent.

Sermons were also preached by the Deputation on Sunday, April 27th, at St. Jude's, Glasgow, to large and attentive congregations, when £19 was handed over to us; and on May 4th at Trinity Church, Stirling, the collections being upwards of £10.

A Sermon was preached at St. Mary's, Glasgow, on Sunday evening, April 27th, by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., Rector of St. Clement Danes, when the offertory amounted to between £8 and £9. Alloa and Ardrossan also received a visit from the Deputation; and by means of calls on those who were known to be interested in Christian work, the claims and operations of our Society were brought under the notice of many, who probably would not have attended a meeting. The various Ministers of the Gospel will gladly give us what help they can; while in one or two instances promises of sermons were made.

Our tour, on the whole, may be considered a very successful one. The Rev. Dr. Kearney preached at St. Clement Danes, E.C., on Sunday morning, April 27th, when upwards of £7 was collected.

On May 13th the Annual Meeting of the Leamington Branch of our Society was held in the Music Hall, the Rev. T. Bromley, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, presiding. The attendance was good, and the collection between £9 and £10. The Rev. G. W. Robinson and the Association Secretary were the Deputation.

Sermons were preached at St. Paul's, Clapham, on Sunday, May 18th, by the Rev. H. E. Windle, when upwards of £22 was collected. We hope that the efforts of our friends to secure for us more pulpits in this desirable locality, will be crowned with success.

On May 19th an address was delivered at St. John's (iron church), Mile End New Town, by the Association Secretary, when a desire was expressed by the audience (consisting mainly of poor people) to hear fuller particulars of the life, labours, and death of Captain Allen Gardiner ; a lecture was therefore delivered a short time afterwards, and a good sum collected.

Two clergymen who were present expressed their interest in the Society's operations, and kindly promised a lecture.

The Annual Meeting of the Birmingham Auxiliary was held on Tuesday evening, May 20th, the Reverends Dr. Kearney and G. W. Robinson, M.A., attending as a Deputation from the Parent Society. The collection was nearly 4*l*.

The Annual Sermon on behalf of our Society was most ably preached at Christ Chapel, Maida Hill, on Ascension Day, by the Rev. Rowley Hill. The collection amounted to more than £20. It is intended to publish the sermon.

On the same day the cause was advocated at St. Matthew's, Brixton, by the Rev. G. Despard, and a collection of nearly £5 was made.

On the 25th of May Sermons were kindly preached for us by the Rev. A. F. Carey, at Brixham and Churston Churches, Devonshire, when the sum of £4 was collected.

On Sunday evening, May 25th, our cause was introduced by the Association Secretary to the notice of the congregation attending St. Andrew's Church, Notting-hill. There was no collection, but we trust there will be on another occasion not far distant.

The same day sermons were preached at Frodingham, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. H. S. Acworth (recently returned from S. America), the collections (with Lecture) amounting to upwards of £8. Canwick, Bracebridge, Tealby, and North Wykeham were also visited, with good results ; the last-named place being new ground.

On Sunday, June 1st, the usual sermons were preached at Millbrook, Bedfordshire, by the Association Secretary, with very satisfactory results. An address was given in the afternoon to children, but we were pleased to observe that some of the parents and others availed themselves of the op-

portunity of hearing further particulars respecting the work of God now going forward in South America.

By the kindness of the Rev. C. J. Taylor, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Folkestone, we were again enabled to bring the Society's claims and operations before the lovers of Christian missions on Sunday, June 8th, when upwards of £9 was collected. The usual meeting was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, June 10th, when there was a good attendance, considering the attraction of the Canterbury Choral Festival, and a larger collection, we are glad to say, than last year.

On Monday evening a Lecture was delivered in the Vestry Hall, Dover, by the Association Secretary, the Rev. E. A. Cobbold presiding, in the unavoidable absence, through indisposition (we trust, but temporary) of the Rev. W. E. Light, Vicar of St. James'. The collection was in advance of last year's, and the attendance good.

Sandgate, a large and important village near Folkestone, was visited next, and the cause of South American Missions introduced by a Lecture on Thursday, June 12th, the Vicar in the chair. There was an excellent attendance, a good collection, several subscribers and an Hon. Local Secretary were obtained, and we have no doubt that the friends who kindly took cards will do their best for us.

On the 19th the Annual Meeting of the Northampton Branch was held in St. Katharine's Schoolroom, the Rev. R. C. King, M.A., Vicar, presiding. There was a very fair attendance, and the collection was good.

The same evening a large company assembled at the residence of F. J. Ridsdale, Esq., of Clapham, to hear some account of our work from the Rev. H. S. Acworth, Organizing Secretary. The Rev. G. Forrester, Vicar of St. Paul's, and the Rev. E. C. Ince, Incumbent of Christ Church, Battersea, expressed great interest in the work. The latter concluded the meeting with a short exposition and prayer, expressing a hope that he might be able to introduce the Society into his church next year.

The particulars of the Sermons at Farnborough (June 22nd) and Guernsey, and of those at Derby on 29th ult., with the Annual Meeting next day, will be given in our next issue. H. E. W.

Contributions thankfully received from April 30th to June 26th, 1873.

*** 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 Sermon, Ascension Day, at Christ Chapel, Maida-hill, by the Rev. Rowley Hill, £20 4*s.* 7*d.*

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Braithwaite, I., Esq.	5	0	0
Curme, Rev. T.	1	1	0
Dennett, Rev. J. and Mrs.	1	0	0
Douglas, C., Esq.	1	1	0
Edwards, Rev. Thomas	0	10	0
Fothergill, Miss	2	0	0
Green, Mrs. G. A.	0	10	0
Hays, Mrs., Blackheath	1	1	0
Hamond, R. N., Esq.	1	0	0
Kinch, Miss	0	5	0
Lamb, C., Esq.	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Spencer, W., Esq.	1	0	0
Taylor, Mrs. J.	1	1	0
Trotter, Mrs.	2	2	0
Webb, R. T., Esq	2	2	0
X. Y. Z.	10	0	0
Zimmermann, E., Esq.	2	2	0

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Drabble, G. W., Esq.	5	5	0
Esdaile, E. J., Esq.	10	0	0
In Memory of the late Miss E. Vawdrey Lush, of Gwinear, Cornwall	1	1	0
"J. H."	0	10	0
Radley, Mrs	10	0	0
Saurin, Lady Mary	2	0	0
Vine, Miss	0	4	0

SPECIAL FOR MISSION TO THE AMAZONS.

	£	s.	d.
Acworth, Rev. H. S., Thankoffering for safe return from Brazil	25	0	0
Birtwhistle, Rev. Canon	1	0	0
Cox, H., Esq.	5	0	0
Friend, a, per Miss Bodington	1	0	0
Radley, Mrs.	10	0	0
"X."	5	0	0

LEGACY.

	£	s.	d.
Dixon, Mrs. J., late of Chester	100	0	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Bethnal Green, per Rev. C. J. Moon, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	0	7	3
Beverley, Miss Stephenson (coll.)	1	6	6
Birmingham, per J. W. Browne, Esq.	50	0	0
Bracebridge, per Miss Clarke, L. by Rev. H. S. Acworth and colls.	2	13	1
Brighton, per Rev. T. Halliwell, for 1872	6	5	0
Brixham and Churston, per Rev. A. F. Carey	4	0	0
Brixton, per Rev. J. Harding, Evening S. at St. Matthew's, by Rev. G. Despard	4	16	7
Cambridge, per Miss Owen	13	1	11
Canwick, per Rev. J. Watney, L. by Rev. H. S. Acworth, including box, 5*s.* 2*d.*	5	0	5
Clapham, per F. J. Ridsdale, Esq., SS. by Rev. H. E. Windle	22	0	4
Ditto D. R. M. at residence of F. J. Ridsdale, Esq., by Rev. H. S. Acworth	4	4	0
Cowley, per Miss M. Kelsey	0	10	0
Clifton and Bristol, per E. W. Bird, Esq.	15	0	0
Douglas, per Mrs. Elliott	7	0	0
Dover, Mrs. E. Elwin, jun, Lec. by Rev. H. E. Windle, including J. Jeken, Esq., sub. 10*s*	2	9	4
Farnborough, per Rev. G. Hingston, SS. in Parish Church by Rev. H. E. Windle	4	5	3
Farrs, per Mrs. Chislett	1	7	7
Folkestone, per Rev. C. J. Taylor, SS. and L. by Rev. H. E. Windle, less Ex.	14	12	4
Frodingham, per Rev. E. M. Weigall, SS. and M. by Rev. H. S. Acworth, &c.	8	11	1
Guernsey, per Mrs. C. M. Harrison, SS. M. and subs., by Rev. H. S. Acworth	22	7	4
Harrold, per Miss St. Quinton	4	10	0
Lancashire and Cheshire, per Rev. Dr. Hume	52	14	6
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	35	12	6
Legsby, per Rev. Field Flowers, L. by Rev. H. S. Acworth	0	12	9
Mile End New Town, per Rev. W. Clement, L. by Rev. H. E. Windle	0	8	6
Millbrook, per Rev. H. Vachell, SS. by Rev. H. E. Windle	2	14	1
Northampton, per Mrs. Gale, Lec. by Rev. H. E. Windle, less Ex.	1	9	0
North Hykeham, per Rev. F. T. Cusins	0	14	6
Notts, per Rev. J. W. Marsh	20	0	0
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin, for 1872	0	5	0
Ross, per Miss Strong, coll. by Mrs. Brown, Whitchurch	1	0	0
Sandgate, per Rev. J. I. Jones, Lec. by Rev. H. E. Windle	2	8	7
St. Clement Danes, per Rev. R. J. Simpson, SS. by Rev. Dr. Kearney	7	6	3
Swanage, per Rev. C. D. Travers, L. by Rev. H. S. Acworth	1	11	6
Torquay, per Rev. G. E. Phillips	21	6	6
Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Hooper	6	0	0
Weaverham, per Miss Burgess	2	4	6
Weymouth, per Miss Thring	10	11	0
Wimborne, per Mrs. Chislett	4	5	0
Sale of Magazines	2	8	9

SCOTLAND.

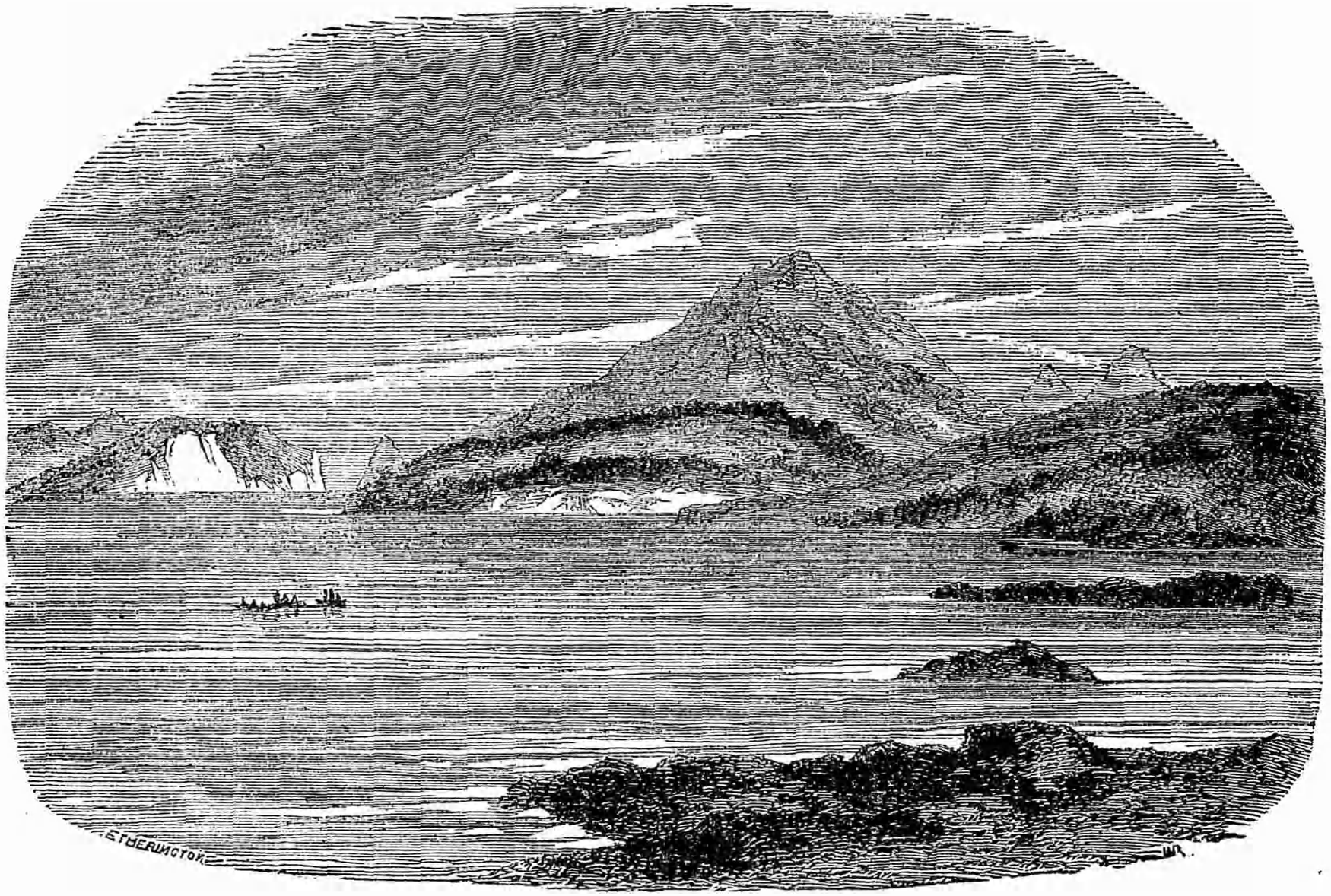
	£	s.	d.
Alva, per J. Johnstone, Esq., L. by Rev. H. E. Windle, less Ex.	1	15	6
Alloa, per Rev. H. E. Windle, David Paton, Esq., 5*l.*, Miss Duncanson, 1*l.*	6	0	0
Ardrossan, per J. L. Bailey, Esq., coll. by Rev. H. E. Windle	2	0	0
Dollar, per Rev. W. Barrack	3	14	0
Edinburgh, Mrs. Cunningham (sub.)	1	0	0
Glasgow, per Rev. S. Oldham, S. at St. Mary's, by Rev. R. J. Simpson	8	6	1
Ditto, SS. at St. Jude's, by Rev. H. E. Windle	19	0	0
Greenock, per R. Smith, Esq., from the East Parish Sun. Sch.	1	0	3
Huntly, per Ven. Archdeacon Bisset	5	10	0
Paisley, per A. R. Pollock, Esq.	2	4	0
Ditto, Thos. Coats, Esq., per Rev. H. E. Windle	10	0	0
Stirling, per Dr. Gibson, SS. in Trinity Ch. by Rev. H. E. Windle	7	14	6
Tillicoultry, per J. Paton, Esq.	6	12	2

IRELAND.

	£	s.	d.
Cork, per Miss J. E. Townsend	14	0	0
Stradbally, per Miss E. Perceval	1	0	0

FOREIGN.

	£	s.	d.
New Zealand, Bay of Islands, per H. Williams	15	3	0
Per Messrs. R. Dixon and Co.—			
Shepherd, Jas., Esq. (including 5*l.* for Special Bible Fund)	7	2	0
Per Rev. H. S. Acworth—			
Callander, R., Esq., Roman (sub.)	5	0	0
R. M. S. Chimborazo, per Captain Gordon, S. by Rev. H. S. Acworth	3	1	6
Stokes, J. F., Esq., surgeon	0	10	0
Rosario, per Rev. W. T. Coombe, S. by Rev. H. S. Acworth	8	9	6
Salto, per Rev. T. F. Schmid, S. by by Rev. H. S. Acworth, &c.	5	13	4
Wharton, G. L., Esq., Pernambuco (sub.)	1	1	0
Young, G., Esq., Baltimore	1	0	0



THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

(*See page* 126.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1873.

Tierra-del-Fuego.

USHUWIA.

WE continue from our last number the interesting journal of the Rev. T. Bridges, with its many suggestive incidents of reclaimed yet rude native life in his miniature settlement:—

"*Sunday, Dec. 1st.*—A fine day. Had a profitable time with the natives, whilst I spoke to them from the words, 'Vengeance is mine, I will repay,' saith the Lord. This afternoon spoke to the women and children of faith in our Lord Jesus Christ as necessary for our salvation. Had our evening meeting as usual.

"*Sunday, December 8th.*—Subjects of instruction this morning were the texts 'Doth God take care for oxen,' and 'If God so clothe the grass,' &c., showing the value God sets on man, and the consequent danger of those who sin either to their own or other's injury, or to God's dishonour, the pleasure God takes in man, his noblest of earth's creatures, in making him good and glad, if man will but honestly seek him. From the beauty and perfection of God's works as seen in the flowers I drew arguments for good feelings, good conduct, good manners, cleanliness, and order. The afternoon service, despite the wet weather, was well attended, and I was able to get on much better than usual. The women were unusually attentive, and heard Jesus Christ set forth as the only refuge through faith and repentance. I told them how they might please God even by being faithful, and good wives, good mothers, good women.

"*Saturday, December 14th.*—Through the failing of provisions, I have retained the services of five hands only. On Wednesday afternoon was very grieved to hear from —— of his wife's misconduct, who was very troubled about it. I went over to reason with —— in the evening, and prayed for him. He said that he should remember God, and endeavour to obey Him. He greatly shunned us after this affair. Mr. Lewis also spoke to him and prayed with him. On the morrow he left. We hear from many that he intends settling at Button Island and not returning. May God grant him true repentance. Had he not left we should have discontinued employing him, in order to show our great disapprobation. We have taken John Marsh Lizania in his place. There has been very much rain lately, the soil is sodden.

"*Sunday, December 15th.*—This morning the natives repeated several cardinal texts setting forth the way to obtain peace with God, on which I dwelt. Was much encouraged by the felt presence and help of my God in setting forth His truth.

"*Saturday, December 21st.*—My thirtieth birthday. May God enable me so to live, that what remains of life may be more promotive of His glory than what is

past. I have been very unprofitable.....too slothful in following my Lord and Saviour. My earnest desire is to be up and doing, to run, to strive.....

"*Sunday, December 22nd.*—The canoes (7 a.m.) are scattered about (9 in number) fishing. There are about 100 natives here. Very much indisposed by pain, caused, I suppose, by the wind. Mrs. L—— being ill, her husband spent the day attending her. Instructed the children from 10 to 11.15, then the general assembly till 1 p.m., and then the women and children from 3 to 4.30. My wife was very pleased with the conduct of the people. I endeavoured to draw the hearts and enlighten the minds of the people in the ways of the Lord. Oh! when shall many of them feel that they are ways of pleasantness and peace!

"*Christmas-day, Wednesday.*—A very fine day, which we have much appreciated, and for which we are truly thankful, as it greatly forwarded our plans for instructing and benefiting the people, and treating them. Before the service at 11 a.m. some natives, entirely of themselves, dressed in their best, were amusing themselves in hopping, &c. First thing we were awakened at 5.20 a.m. by hearing the hymn, 'Hark the herald!' sung outside our door by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, and ten of the natives with them. This was a great surprise indeed. Our fellow labourers then treated the singers to a good repast. Before the morning services Mr. and Mrs. Lewis came in, when we sang, read, and prayed together, and felt the Lord was present with us. Mr. Lewis went to the brow of the hill overlooking the shore and rang the bell. All had been asked to come, and I really believe only two persons were absent from our morning service, when with ourselves these were assembled in the three rooms of Stirling Cottage, now made one room by removal of partitions. Mr. Lewis says forty more could have been seated. However, we were pretty closely packed, and numbered 124, but by having both windows and door opened, we were not much incommoded. I commenced the service by an address, when I earnestly appealed to them to give themselves to the Lord, by forsaking their sins, and doing the law of our God. The principal inducement held out was the love of God in sending His own Son into the world to suffer shame and death for sinners, and so to save every penitent and believing sinner from His just wrath and threatened punishment, and to restore him to the image of God, and save him from his sins. I dwelt upon the birth of our Lord, its nature and importance, and illustrated the great sin of unbelief, ignorance, and neglect of our Lord Jesus Christ. I told them plainly that all who did not love Jesus Christ in sincerity, whatever they might be in other respects, were under the wrath of God. We then sang 'Hark the Herald,' &c. I then prayed, seeking for the gifts of faith, repentance, and love. We then sang 'Come let us join,' after which I again addressed them, showing them the happiness of serving God, and the necessity if we would be happy to be faithful to all His holy will, especially dwelling on those things concerning our social duties most frequently transgressed here, the consequences of which are very promotive of all the mischief in this place. We then concluded with prayer. Great interest and fixed attention were very evident, and I am certain that much, very much good has, and will, result from to-day's teaching and praying. After the service, the whole number of persons were seated in our large yard, which is throughout amply shingled and always dry and clean, the men, women, and children, seated by themselves. They were then served to various presents, viz., bone spear-heads, fishlines, and baskets, &c., purchased by me from them, and each to a piece of pudding. They were all very pleased, and their conduct throughout was decent and exemplary. Evidently, many of the people were detained here by the expected Christmas treat, for no sooner was it over than busy preparations began to be made for an almost general departure. Only six men were left by 5 p.m. The people are most friendly, and several explained that it was in search of necessary food they left, but they would soon see us again. They gave us the only form of farewell known here, Hala yella, *i.e.*, I am going, to which the appropriate answer is Ulla yel' hja, Leave me, or, You may leave me. We spent a very happy Christmas, and we believe the natives did. Good is spreading among them; their conduct, their ideas, are all on the improvement. Oh that the love and fear of God influenced them more fully. We believe before our Saviour's Kingdom can be established its laws must first be known, approved, and heartily loved, then they will be obediently followed, sin will be hated and deeply repented of. Now, the knowledge of our God and Saviour is spreading and deepening; there is a growing

approval of the perfect law, an evidently increasing obedience, greater opprobrium shown towards evil. May the Lord of the harvest in due time cause the seed of His truth sown, and growing, to bring forth much fruit, to the praise and glory of His Name, His servants' encouragement, His enemies' confusion.

"*Saturday, December 28th.*—We have had much rain every day for a long time. The rain has much retarded our work. On Thursday made Stirling's door, on Friday worked at the goathouse, and put up Macole's door and posts, to-day framing his wigwam. He himself almost laid aside with acute pain. Self this afternoon altered Tommy's crib, made it lower, and replaced the bottom of board with slender laths. Much occupied in leisure time since Christmas reading past numbers of the 'Voice of Pity,' which we read with very great interest and benefit, for there is much to stir one up to diligence in our Lord's service in the good examples of such diligent, faithful, able Christians as our predecessors, Mr. Despard and Captain Fell, to be seen in their journals and in reading these records of the early history of our Society.

"*Sunday, December 29th.*—We are now fast approaching 1873. How fast time passes! how comparatively profitless with us as the servants of Jesus Christ! May our neglected Saviour and God give us grace to repent for past neglect and sloth and ignorance—to strive to serve Him efficiently for the future! We had our usual seasons for assembling for instruction. In the forenoon exhorted the people to be followers of our Lord Jesus Christ, and put before them the good way as set forth in His life. This afternoon taught and catechized the natives on the early history of man, and set before them the nature and guilt of sin. The people were attentive and interested, and a good part of those present were comparative strangers from Yendagia. I made my instruction particularly rudimental for their sakes, and warned them by the terrors of the Lord to flee the wrath of God by timely repentance and faith. I exhorted them to love and serve the Lord their Saviour, and to eschew all evil, and follow that which is good and true. Had our evening meeting for prayer and reading the Word of God.

"*Monday, December 30th.*—This morning Liwia and Stephen left. James Cooshi alone is now in receipt of supplies from the Society, and his services are given to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis. So there are now here four men from Yendagia, two from Lupatia, Cowilik, John, James, Hamaca, Hoowian, Saluncin, and the younger Aroopawian. Stephen milked the cows, assisted by Liwia and James. We have two buckets daily. Yesterday the eighth cow in our possession calved. Oagupin asked me for some soap, so I told him to fetch me two logs and I would give him a piece, but not otherwise. He has brought some eight pieces, so I shall give him something extra. Another Indian brought me some muggoo sticks, for which I paid him with fish-hooks, another some fish, for which I gave him biscuit, another a sáapi skin, for which I gave him biscuit and fish-hooks. Another applied for fish-hooks; I told him to bring me some fish and he should have some. These hooks I bought when in England. It does not do as a rule to give simply for the asking. Those who have learnt to work often apply for one thing or another; I give them something to do if I approve of their request as the only way of getting what they want. Some time last week Stephen wanted calico for a sail, and some material for trowsers. I told him he might get what he wanted for logs, and according to the number of what he gave and their quality so would he receive. He delivered over, and employed a native to bring them, to the number of fifty-three, and they were fine logs, which he had had cut and brought over and carried up for his garden fence and future house. They cost him less than he received, and others paid by him cut and carried them. He received at the rate of 3d. per pole in calico, cloth, and handkerchiefs. As much as possible the same avenue to acquire clothes shall be open to all, and it is highly advisable, I may say necessary, it should be if our work shall do them all the good it should. To make them earn what they receive from the Society is one great object of our keeping them constantly employed. This employment of unskilled labour, and of men so ignorant as they are, gives us much to do, especially myself, who have hitherto almost solely directed their labours, in order that Mr. Lewis might be less interrupted in his more skilled work. But this is not the only reason of my superintending their daily toil.

"*Tuesday, December 31st.*—Yesterday was occupied with the accounts, and spent

the afternoon putting up the framework of Tellamoleiz's wigwam. Gave several more natives plots of land. To-day I have been occupied with the accounts and Stirling's wigwam. Spent the afternoon with Mr. Lewis, revising sentences in Yahgan, copied down by him from my dictation whilst teaching the natives.

"*January* 1*st*, 1873.—Finished Matthew viii. this morning. Few were present at prayers, but few are here now. Last evening Stephen's two elder brothers arrived. Allen, they say, has settled at Hafuija, has built a large wigwam there, and began to prepare the soil for cultivation.

"Our servant John has since Monday been unable to work. This evening bound up a man's foot, which he had cut with an axe. He was very grateful.

"May the merciful Lord God greatly bless His people everywhere with grace, mercy, and peace, and may His grace so effectually help me that in thought, word, and deed I may ever glorify Him.

"*Saturday, January 4th.*—The weather has been very changeable since Wednesday; winds have principally been from the west. Occupation of Mr. Lewis, the schoolroom. Self at work drawing a plan of this settlement, on the scale of 2in. to the acre. Spent a morning at Tellamoleiz's wigwam, putting in the door-posts, and connecting them to the wigwam, thus forming a porch. To-day was occupied in my garden. The instruction of natives goes on regularly. On Friday we commenced Matthew ix.

"*Sunday, January 5th.*—A fine day. Many departures took place; very few natives left. George came over this afternoon from Ujinoja, six miles to the west, and was present at our afternoon's meeting for instruction. His wife and family are at Ushinania on their return from Lupatia. W. B. Wiyellin, Joseph Wocimoon, and others are there also. The service this morning was principally catechetical on the history of our Lord, the nature of heaven, who they were that should be saved, &c.

"*Monday, January 6th.*—Wind, south-west, and very strong, occasional sleet, very cloudy. Went round this evening to stir up the natives to work in their gardens in weeding and thinning their turnips, &c. Matthew has arrived; others will probably come to-morrow. Subject of instruction was the forgiveness of sins. Number present, twelve.

"*Friday, January* 10*th.*—The gardens are now beginning to wear a very verdant aspect. Earthed up beans, and began earthing up potatoes, which look very promising. This evening paid George a visit; all his family were at home save Cranmer. George had been out all day for anachik. He had good success, and brought home a large bag full. As usual here he had made a generous distribution among friends and neighbours. An immense fire was burning, immediately behind which were some twenty lots of stacked anachik, put there to dry and to kill the maggots. This fungus is very generally thus cured, and eaten some months after it has been out of season. George and little Emma were sitting by the fire, the rest were lying down. George was eating crab. I congratulated him on his good success, and we had some conversation on the gardens, and a variety of other subjects. As he was relating his account he said, 'It was very strange how he met with four dushca eggs. He was resting on an open ridge, a long way off in the midst of the woods. He knelt down and prayed, and when rising his eye caught sight of a sitting bird, which immediately flew out. There were four eggs, which he took.' I before leaving proposed prayer, when in came four men. One of these, Tispinjiz, had this afternoon killed a very large fur seal, and supplied his friends and neighbours with a large piece of its flesh. I congratulated him on his good success, which was very timely, for lately supplies of food have been scarce. We then knelt and praised the Giver of all good, and besought His favour through Jesus Christ. We then sang 'Sun of my soul.'

"*Saturday, Jan.* 11*th.*—Good number present at morning prayers. Many arrivals to-day. No special news. Agooroopin, Oagupin, and Licran left for Lupatia. Natives at work in their gardens. Matthew is very busy making a canoe. Macole has finished his wigwam, which is a noble one. To-day he removed into it.

"*Sunday, Jan.* 12*th.*—Good attendance at the services, and much blessing. Spoke this morning on the eunuch's conversion; asked many questions and taught many definitions of a chariot, a horse, the temple, &c., &c. Attention good. Thirty women and children were present this afternoon. Spoke of Dives and Lazarus.

"*Saturday, Jan.* 18*th.*—Stephen, wife, and children returned from Yaga on Wednesday with a fine young man from Scott Bay, or Wuseniaga, by name Wuseniagafagan. He came with his two wives and children. He left on Friday. I employed him and two others on Thursday to get pea sticks. The others here are Hamaca, his eldest sister, and her two sons, James Cooshi and wife, George and Sarah and family, Criljk and two wives. During the week Liwia, W. B. Hoawjan and Tispinjiz and Joe departed with their wives and children for Yahga, John Marsh and Agjanjiz in another direction.

"*Monday, Jan.* 20*th.*—The heat to-day has really been trying, and my work made me very tired. Large flies which sting are very plentiful now, and very troublesome. Wasps are not uncommon. To-day three canoes arrived, bringing Mecuygaz, Palalitjan, with their families, &c. This evening Mrs. Cooshi bore her firstborn, a daughter; Mrs. Bridges and Lewis were present. The few natives now here tried to-day to shut off some fish, but had very poor success. Hamaca offered us some for sale, which we gladly purchased.

"*Sunday, Jan.* 26*th.*—Had an interesting service this morning. This afternoon a company of 22 canoes arrived from Lushoof and Yendagia. The people are all friendly. Had a service this afternoon, when very many of the new comers came in, and 58 persons were present, and heard of man's danger through sin,and safety through grace. After the service, had much conversation with the natives, who are very friendly. I told them we were daily (and have been for a long time) expecting the 'Allen Gardiner.' Had our usual prayer meeting, and read and considered second Lesson.

"*Tuesday, Jan.* 28*th.*—A fine day. Four canoes arrived from Mooshi. There has been much disturbance among the natives to-day, principally through (wholly through) the new arrivals. One of them would, without an invitation, take up his quarters at Stephen's. Stephen refused him, because his dwelling was fully occupied. Owing to this and other assumed causes for offence, there was much altercation a good half of the day by one and another. This afternoon made a kite, which greatly amused the natives. It flew very well; once when out a long way its tail parted and string snapped, and it fell into the sea a long way off, but by means of the attached string I pulled it ashore, assisted by the natives, who wound up the string. During the evening I sent up many messengers, which in their direct and rapid flight right to the kite proved very amusing. Mrs. Bridges and Mrs. Lewis came out and sat down, surrounded by a large crowd of spectators. Most of the late arrivals are almost perfect strangers. They are all very friendly. I have employed some of them in bringing fuel, and logs for fencing from the woods for huts, squares for awls, which were highly valued, and other presents. They were very pleased thus to earn a few trifles. Spent much time in conversing with them, and listening to their conversation, and studying their countenances, and minds, and speech. Some 50 were present at morning prayers. I felt it a great opportunity, and sought grace to seize it well in making the truth known to them. They were thoroughly attentive and interested. Oh! may the Divine Spirit grant such grace that the Word may grow and bear much fruit to the glory of God and their salvation.

"*Thursday, Jan.* 30*th.*—Wind south-west; gardens suffered much. No departures yet. There are now 36 canoes here. All in peace.

"*Saturday, Feb.* 1*st.*—Self completely laid aside yesterday by a sharp attack of illness. Mr. Lewis conducted prayers yesterday and to-day. Yesterday many of those who arrived on Sunday left. To-day many more have left, so that now there are only three canoes here, but eight families and portions of families. Am very thankful to my God for present restoration to health and comfort, but I feel that I may expect attacks of this complaint (colic) from time to time. I have been much troubled by it ever since my rheumatic attack, but yesterday the attack was much sharper and more obstinate than before.

"*Sunday, Feb.* 2*nd.*—Natives very short of food. Still eat much owachik, which they now find dried and shrivelled up on the ground, as it has long since fallen off the trees.

"*Saturday, February* 22*nd.*—Spent most of to-day investigating a supposed case of stealing beef. Had a special prayer-meeting this evening in connexion with the above. All's well.

"*Sunday, Feb. 23rd.*—A very glorious day. Yesterday Jaminaz arrived, and brought a report of the loss of a vessel on the north shore of New Island, thought to be the 'Allen Gardiner.' It is reported that a vessel was seen sailing westward between New Island and the main, with much sail up and a strong West wind. The next day things came ashore and wood. James Cooshi arrived to-day, he gave the report to Jaminaz. He brought a piece of wood, but we could not recognise it as belonging to the 'Allen Gardiner.' To-day five canoes arrived. Had a very good attendance morning and afternoon, over twenty this afternoon. Services principally catechetical, on the principal doctrines of Christianity.

"*Monday, Feb. 24th.*—Heard at four p.m. from Hoowjan that the 'Allen Gardiner' had been seen. Also some natives left in big boat this morning for New Island to see what they could get, and to make inquiries. Stephen had charge. Other natives left in their canoes for Lupatia. I watched their departure with great interest, studying the manners and language of the people.

"*Tuesday, Feb. 25th.*—Mr. Lewis sighted the 'Allen Gardiner' very early this morning. Gave every woman here three biscuits, as a small treat for the 'Allen Gardiner's' safe return. Weather fine. Lit a fire on Yagja Point this evening, assisted by some natives. The fire was seen directly from the vessel. Whilst still at the fire we spied a boat, so we ran to Boat Point whither it was tending, and had the great happiness of there welcoming our sister to Ushuwia. Natives pulled the boat about eighteen miles, the 'Allen Gardiner' being so far off, unable, though calm, to come on. She anchored about midnight. Delight and gratitude fill our hearts. As we were running along the beach to keep pace with the boat, when passing the road, Mr. Lewis came down, and most kindly went up to my dear wife to apprise her of the happy arrival of her sister, and to give her a joyful surprise. We are very thankful for this gift of God.

"*Saturday, March 1st.*—We have been very busy since the 'Allen Gardiner's' arrival. Mr. Lewis is preparing to leave for Keppel Island. Bishop Stirling has arranged an interchange. Mr. Lawrence will (D.V.) take Mr. Lewis's place here. We received safely the various goods and stores from home, Stanley, and Keppel Island, and stored them, and prepared our exports."

Falkland Islands.

STANLEY.

TIDINGS of the "Allen Gardiner" have been awaited with considerable anxiety, inasmuch as the Bishop of the Falklands in his letter, dated March 31st, intimated his intention "to sail in the 'Allen Gardiner,' just after this mail leaves, for Keppel, the Chupat, and the Rio Negro. Thence I may go in the 'Allen Gardiner' to Montevideo." The Rev. Dr. Humble observes, in a letter April 26, that they were "in constant expectation of a visit from Dr. Stirling," and although it was time that the Bishop of the Falklands should have reached Patagones, had he sailed at the period named, yet there is a possibility of his having visited the Chupat first, and been delayed there. Steps have been taken to make every inquiry for the vessel, which was in a very sound condition; and the Admiralty, on being applied to, kindly despatched immediate instructions to the Chief Naval Officer on the station upon the subject.

The Committee have for some time past contemplated disposing of the "Allen Gardiner," on account of the great expense connected with it, a view concurred in by the Bishop of the Falklands. A yawl or a chartered vessel would, in that case, be employed, for the purpose of provisioning the Society's stations at Ushuwia and Keppel Island. But to quote the Bishop's own words:—

"I come now to the 'Allen Gardiner,' and her proposed sale, &c.

"Mr. Packe has arrived, and shown much anxiety to get the 'Allen Gardiner. *He had a survey on her which proved very satisfactory*, and if I had possessed the necessary legal power to dispose of the vessel, she would now have passed from your control. I asked 1,200*l.*, but at length the price was fixed at 1,000*l.*, the new boat &c. being reserved for the Mission. In consequence, however, of my not having in hand the forms you promise me, I could not proceed to the actual sale.

"There is no doubt the 'Allen Gardiner' is a great expense to the Mission, and now her services are not required throughout the year in these parts, in my opinion, as you know, it is advisable to sell her.

"I am disposed to adhere to an old opinion of Sir James Sulivan, viz., that a vessel of 30 or 40 tons, built specially for work in Tierra del Fuégo, should supersede the 'Allen Gardiner.' Such a vessel could sail out from England under good management, and when once in her destined sphere of duty, could be kept up for less than half of the expense of the 'Allen Gardiner.'

"I am of opinion that two efficient seamen, and, say, three natives, would be ample for a crew. But the seamen should be, without doubt, godly men, and chosen for their aptitude to work ashore as well as on board-ship.

"Supposing this to be the case there should be cottages on shore for them, and they should be married.

"Men of the right sort, under such circumstances, might reasonably be expected to give a wholesome impulse and development to the Mission purposes.

"A vessel of 40 tons, with an open hold and small cabin, might have almost as much space for cargo as the 'Allen Gardiner' has now; but there should be a plan for a shifting bulkhead, to allow, in case of need, of cabin accommodation being extended."

The requisite powers have been since forwarded to Montevideo. On the subject of chartering he remarks:—

"With regard to Ushuwia, I allowed 200*l.* for charter of a vessel five months hence, said vessel to call at Keppel Island going and returning, and being at the disposal of the Mission for the time being.

"It is not necessary to visit Ushuwia more than once in six months.

"For this, at the outside, 400*l.* might be allowed. 200*l.* might be allowed in addition for freightage of imports and exports, into and from Keppel Island, every year.

"I think 600*l.* would keep up your communications satisfactorily between Stanley and Keppel, and Stanley and Ushuwia, annually."

Captain Nicholas also in his letter March 31st, observes:—

"I believe the Bishop intends selling the 'Allen Gardiner' when your power of attorney arrives. It is a pity to part with the 'Allen Gardiner' when she is in

such good order, as you know. She has been a great expense lately, but she ought to run a long time without doing much to her now."

We well know how much earnest prayer daily ascends to the Throne of the Most High on behalf of the chief pastor of our South American flock, no less than for those entrusted to his charge; may such pleading for his preservation and those accompanying him be quickened by the Spirit of life, and in the Lord's mercy be heard and answered!

[AUG. 27.—A TELEGRAM STATES THE BISHOP TO BE SAFE, AND PROCEEDING TO THE PLATE BY THE VESSEL "PATAGONES." THE CHUPAT VESSEL HAD BEEN WRECKED AND THE "ALLEN GARDINER" PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANAGER OF THE WELSH COLONY IN THE CHUPAT, PATAGONIA.—ED.]

Mr. Lewis had received a visit from Mr. Dean and Lieut. Sweeny, R.M.T., in the "Orissa," at Keppel Island, and reports, June 4, all well.

"*Cranmer, Keppel Island, June 2nd*, 1873.

"During Mr. Bartlett's absence the farm work has gone on satisfactorily. The natives work very well; the potato crop is nearly out, a few days' work will finish it. It is said to be less in bulk than the previous one, as anticipated by Mr. Bartlett, owing to the wet season.

"Carpentering and the daily hour for native teaching have been suspended as it was necessary to get the crop out and housed as soon as possible.

"Their regular attendance in these dark, cold evenings, through snow and rain, after a hard day's work at potato-digging, testify to their appreciation of the evening's performance.

"J. Cushee, *Jack*, Ascawpan, Eemu, and Shapawulla form a reading class every Wednesday evening, spelling through words of four letters, the lesson also ending with praise and extempore prayers by two or more of them.

"The Sunday English services and daily morning prayers are conducted by Mr. Lawrence and myself alternately. Sunday-school (English) by Mr. Lawrence; native ditto, and service by myself.

"We hope to re-commence daily morning school for natives as soon as the potatoes are all out.

"I send this by the Orissa; her owner, Mr. Dean, with Mrs. Dean, Lieut. and Mrs. Sweeny, and another lady have called here in the course of a tour round the Falklands.

"Mrs. Dean kindly assisted at our Sunday service by playing the harmonium, and afterwards played some pieces for our native friends, at which they were highly delighted. We have to acknowledge a parcel of school books, *Illustrated London News*, &c., from Lieut. Sweeny. The Indians are very fond of pictures.

"On Saturday the Fuegians went off, by invitation, to see the ship, and were regaled with plum-pudding, &c.

"The Orissa is on the point of leaving. Mr. Dean has taken 13 tons 14 cwt. of potatoes."

We have received from the Rev. H. Lory, acting colonial chap-

lain at Stanley, June 30th, an interesting letter from which we make extracts:—

"*Stanley, Falkland Island, 30th June,* 1873.

"The 'Juvenile Gift,' published on the first of January, was so very interesting, I should be glad to receive a few more numbers for circulation. I beg to thank you for forwarding the 'South American Missionary Magazines' for January, March, and May, which have all been duly received and are much appreciated in these remote islands. You would, perhaps, like to hear the latest news we have concerning the Bishop's movements. He had not arrived at Montevideo on the 7th of this month, but was daily expected. From Montevideo he will probably go to Fray Bentos, then to Rosario, and afterwards to Chili, but, without doubt, you will have heard from him before you receive this. I can only tell you that he left us with the God speed of everyone; here, he is a father to the children, a friend to the afflicted, a counsellor to the weak, and a pastor to all, and he will, I am sure, meet with a very hearty and sincere welcome on his return to the Falklands.

"You have, I presume, heard and read much about Stanley, and therefore I need not describe its situation or its population; but I think it right to say that the people of this colony have been much maligned by prejudiced writers, and that morally, physically, and socially they will compare favourably with the inhabitants of any parish in England. All that Stanley claims for herself is this—'Speak of me as I am; nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice.'

"The actual population of the town is 480 souls, out of which 67 are Romanists, 33 Presbyterians, 2 Baptists, and 12 others, Wesleyans and Lutherans; all the rest belong to our church. All the Dissenters, excepting the Romanists, regularly attend the church. We have morning and evening services on Sundays, and two celebrations of the Holy Communion every month. The Sunday-school children are catechised in the church in the afternoon of the first Sunday in each month, and receive religious instruction on Wednesdays and Fridays from the chaplain. Every Wednesday evening we have the Litany and a sermon. Our congregations are very good; our singing hearty, but not harmonious, but I think the choir will improve. The harmonium is well played when our kind friend Mrs. D—— plays it; at present she is absent with her husband, and I am obliged to lead the choir in chanting myself. I have established a night school for young men and others, and instruct them twice a week. I am happy to say it is well attended; of course they pay nothing. The new Roman chapel, built at the Government's expense, was opened by Father de Villas, on the first Sunday after Trinity; the Governor himself was present. Proselytising goes on in a very quiet underhand way, and I have found it necessary to enter upon the Romish controversy, and to show how utterly groundless are the pretensions of that apostate church, disproving the articles of the creed of Pope Pius IV. from Roman authors, viz., Cardinal Fisher, Cardinal Cajetan, Cassander, Hinconar, Archbishop of Rheims, Cardinal Baronius, and others. In proselytising the priests not only deny that they worship images, but the Virgin Mary also, and this after maintaining that the articles of the creed before mentioned (that of Pope Pius IV.) must be received as the 'Catholic faith without which no man can be saved.' And yet, as you are aware, one of the articles of that creed runs thus, 'I do most firmly assert that the images of Christ and of the ever Virgin Mother of God, and of the other saints, ought to be had and retained, and that due honour and veneration ought to be given to them.'

"We sadly want a new schoolmaster for various reasons which I cannot now enter upon.

"I think a great work is going on in South America through your Society. May God assist it! I will have a collection for it shortly, D.V.

"H. C. LORY,
"Acting Colonial Chaplain.

"Father De Villas leaves again in the Black Hawk on Wednesday. Mrs. D'Arcy conducts the Romish service in his absence."

We have selected for our frontispiece the straits of Magellan, discovered by the Portuguese under Magalhaens in 1520, which are becoming the crowded maritime highway for the merchant navies of Europe to the rich mineral emporium of South Western America. Chili and the Argentine Republic have recently contested for the possession of the territory, Araucanian and Patagonian, extending to the straits, but an offer for arbitration has been rejected by the Argentine Government.

Patagonia.

PATAGONES.

THE Rev. Dr. Humble, writing April 26th, has forwarded his journal, from which we cull a few extracts:—

"*January* 10, 1873.—Weather very oppressive; hot wind. Visited among the Indians, gave them a coloured picture of Christ feeding the multitude in the wilderness, which I explained to them, and it seemed to please them.

"12th.—Held Divine service as usual. Preached on the finding of the child Jesus in the Temple, from the Gospel of the day. Good congregation; but the church not full. Received a present of a young ostrich from an Indian.

"14th.—Visited the sister of the Indian chief who is very ill, and also another sick Indian. Received upwards of 400 paper dollars for the Society.

"15th.—Received a visit from two Danish captains now in Patagones; invited them to church, and to bring their crew.

"16th—Visited an Indian woman, who died shortly after. Crossed the river and visited a Swede, who seems in the last stage of consumption; gave him a portion of the New Testament, and spoke to him on the subject of religion.

"19th.—Held Divine service. Preached from the words, 'I go to prepare a place for you.' Congregation as good as can be expected during harvest time, when so many are out in the camp. Some Indians present.

"20th.—Visited among the Indians; found three women seated together in a house, so I took the opportunity of setting before them, as simply as I could, the leading doctrines of Christianity. The brother of the Indian chief came for medicine.

"21st.—Took the funeral of a Danish sailor drowned a few days ago, the captain and crew attended the funeral. Some Indians came to the dispensary.

"28th.—Received a visit from a Scotchman, just arrived by the steamer; he

intends farming up the river. Another Scotchman has also arrived with the same intention. I am pleased to see the number of British here increasing.

"*February* 2.—Had an encouraging congregation, the church was nearly full; probably when the harvest is over we shall have more still. Preached on the subject of being 'not far from the kingdom of God.' After church the engineer of the river-steamer spoke to me about his getting married. I gave him a letter to the English Chaplain at Buenos Ayres, asking him to aid him in getting out the necessary civil licence.

"5th.—Visited some Indians living near, and invited them to church on Sunday. A brother of the Indian chief came to the dispensary, and received 150 paper dollars for the Society.

"6th.—Rode out into the camp, and visited a family who have always shown themselves very friendly towards the Mission, and seem quite free from bigotry and animosity towards the Protestants.

"7th.—Visited some Indians; seeing some images and pictures of certain saints I remarked how much better it was to pray to Christ than to the saints, as He was God, and these were only men, and unable to help us.

"8th.—Mr. Buckland arrived here on a short visit; he says, the English up the river are all well.

"9th.—Had Divine service as usual. Church full; indeed, some who came in late, could hardly find seats. Preached on the subject of the labourers in the vineyard. Several remained after church to consult me medically. A good many Indians were present at church. Gave away some English and Spanish tracts to a person from up the river for distribution.

"15th.—Preparing for to-morrow's sermon and service, and Mrs. Humble practised the hymns. Visited several sick persons and some Indians, and invited several to come to church. Gave away a German prayer-book, and conversed with an Indian on the folly of praying to his saints, showing him how much better it was to pray to Christ.

"17th.—The captain of a Danish ship lying in the river came to the dispensary, bringing a sailor for medical assistance. Mr. Reginald Fraser arrived here for a few days; he brings good account of the English up the river.

"19th.—Received visits from three gentlemen from Chupat, including the minister of the Welsh colony, who is going home for a visit to Wales. They say they have had a good harvest in Chupat, and that the colony altogether is in a more prosperous condition than before.

"21st.—One of the officers of the garrison came to consult me at the dispensary. Gave away a Spanish Prayer-book to a poor man who is very ill.

"23rd.—Held Divine service as usual. Preached on the subject of Christian charity from the epistle for the day. Several Welsh from Chupat were present, including the Dissenting minister. Was summoned to visit a Welsh child who had been run over.

"28th.—Mr. Matthews, the Welsh minister, and Mr. L. Evans, the agent of the Chupat colony, called here and dined with us. They give a good account of the colony.

"*March* 2.—Held Divine service. Preached on the subject of our Lord's temptation; had a very good congregation. Understanding that some of the Welsh had a desire to hear a sermon in their own language from the minister for Chupat, who is now here, I held an evening meeting, and he preached. I am told the

Welsh were much pleased; for my own part I did not of course understand a word of the sermon.

"10th.—Very busy in the dispensary; received 260 paper dollars for the Society. A tradesman called to take out 4,000 paper dollars which he had deposited with me some months ago for safety. Was called out after dusk to visit a young Basque in a fit."

Chili.

SANTIAGO. LOTA.

THE Committee have received a hearty response from the British residents at Santiago to the appointment of the Rev. J. Roe to that chaplaincy, and are expecting very shortly to hear of his arrival there.

We are sorry to notice the death of Mrs. T. W. Wilkinson, whose impaired state of health compelled the Rev. T. W. Wilkinson's retirement from the chaplaincy, to the great regret of the community at Santiago.

The progress of religious enlightenment in Chili appears in some respects to advance concurrently with its material prosperity. We quote in illustration a paragraph from the *Brazil and River Plate Mail* :—

"The Chilian Government, as well as that of Peru, has subscribed for 10,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures, a cheap edition of which is about to be published in the Spanish language, for use in the schools of the Republic, under the auspices of the Rev. Kenelm Vaughan. The receipts of the Coronel Hospital, arising out of the contributions of British shipping alone, amounted in April to 1,044 hard dollars. Quarantine at that port was no longer enforced against shipping coming from Monte Video. At a meeting of the directors of the Transandine Telegraph Company, held at Valparaiso, it was stated the business of the enterprise was steadily increasing, and that an early dividend might be expected. It was further stated that great advantage would be derived from the laying of the cable between Lisbon and Brazil already in progress. A severe shock of earthquake had been experienced at Copiapo."

This, however, is chequered by the fluctating treatment experienced by the colporteur of the Valparaiso Bible Society. The *Valparaiso Record* of May 16 remarks :—

"The annual meeting of the Valparaiso Bible Society was held on Thursday evening, the 15th instant, in the Union-hall, Quebrada San Agustin, at 7·45 p.m. The Rev. Mr. Lloyd presided, taking the chair at eight o'clock.

"It had been suggested that a portion of the exercises should be held in Spanish. Friends of the association among the Chilians cheered the members of the Society by their presence and sympathy. The meeting was one of unprecedented interest; we shall speak more of it hereafter.

"We regret to learn that through some refusal of the harbour authorities the colporteur of the Bible Society is not permitted to visit the ships at anchor, offering for sale the Holy Scriptures and other publications of the Society to the crews of vessels foreign and native.

"This is unworthy of the culture of the people of Chile. For twenty-five and more years it has been allowed. The refusal of the Custom House officials to whom the matter was referred, we are told, was decided and peremptory."

Under "Santiago," in the *Valparaiso Record* of June 16, the colporteur reports:—

"Inquiry was made for additional volumes of D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation, in Spanish, by a young man who said he had been very much interested in the work.

"A miner bought a copy of the same History; had already a Bible and some other books; and gave a dollar for the *Piedra.*

"A shopkeeper purchased in Spanish the Cause and Cure of Infidelity; he had a Bible.

"New numbers of the *Obrero* were inquired for. A grocer bought a Testament; reads the *Piedra.* A clerk bought the *Celibato*; had a Bible.

"Another who had promised to buy a Bible declined doing so, alleging that the copy was incomplete, because it did not contain the Apocrypha; said 'the Church in its infallibility had declared it to be inspired, so that every true Catholic is bound to receive it.'

"Another bought a Bible, and used very strong language against the clergy.

"A young man bought a Viador (Pilgrim's Progress) to give to a lady; had a Bible and other volumes he had already purchased.

"A tailor bought the *Celibato*; had bought a Bible some time ago, but had read little in it. Showed great dislike to the clergy, but had little sympathy with the Gospel.

"A jeweller, from Los Anjeles, manifested an interest in spiritual things; had a Bible, and it was evident from his conversation he had been a careful reader of it. He desired to have tracts, which he said he would distribute among his friends. Copies of the *Piedra* had been sent him from Concepcion, and he was glad to get other numbers. It had drawn his attention to the Bible.

"Two mechanics bought each a Testament; both were readers of the *Piedra.*"

The same publication announces the President's decision on the marriages of converts, which is a notable step as regards the civil and religious liberty of the citizen.

"The intelligence has come from Santiago that, in the recent marriage cases which had been carried on appeal to the President, the decision of the Government has been favourable to the Dissenters. The cases were of Chilians who declared themselves to be such; but the ecclesiastical officers refused to authorize their marriages, on the ground that having been baptized in the Roman Church they had not left it, even though so asserting and professing.

"Public opinion tends in favour of freedom; and the clergy have, so far, sustained a defeat in their pretension of thwarting the wishes of those seeking to legalize their marriages and legitimate their families.

"Let the law, therefore, be so framed that Romanists and Dissenters can, without difficulty or delay, contract marriage lawfully and honourably in Chile. Let

it no longer be necessary for either party to sacrifice dignity by any compulsory change in their religious profession. If a priest cannot solemnize mixed marriages, they have full right to decline; but let the civil law provide the proper remedy for those till now oppressed in their consciences. Let them marry."

We add a few extracts from the journal of our Chaplain at Lota, the Rev. E. Thring:—

"*May* 1*st*, 1873.—Fine, bright morning. Just such a day as one can imagine at home, with the decorated horses and all that May flowers could produce. Left early for Puchoco. Introduced to some new arrivals, and pleased to see them at our evening service.

"*May* 7*th*.—Went early in the morning with Mr. Smith down one of the mines, and after some hours was very glad to see the day-light, thankful my life was not that of a miner. Then rode to Puchoco and 'Plia Negro' to see some English families.

"*May* 13*th*.—Went on board the steamer 'Callao' to meet the new schoolmaster. Spent the afternoon in introducing him to some of the parents.

"*May* 14*th*.—The morning visiting. Afternoon continued, with Mr. Philips, calling on the parents.

"*May* 20*th*.—Rain all the morning. In the afternoon it cleared up. With the aid of high boots waded through the mud to Lota Bajo; visited all there.

"*May* 21*st*.—The morning at home.

"*May* 27*th*.—Another wet day. At the school in the morning. Mr. Davis lost his little girl. At home all the afternoon.

"*May* 28*th*.—Visiting all the morning. The funeral of the little girl in the afternoon. Spent the evening with some friends in reading the Scriptures and prayer.

"*May* 29*th*.—Went out in the country to visit some new comers. Roads so bad could hardly reach them. Went on to Puchoco. Good attendance in the evening at our service.

"*June* 1*st*, 1873.—The usual morning service with Sacrament. Sunday-school in the afternooon, also usual service. For the winter good attendance.

"*June* 2*nd*.—Off directly after breakfast to visit those living in the neighbourhood of Lota. In the afternoon visiting at Lota Bajo. In the evening made the usual call upon a newly-married couple, Mr. and Mrs. ——.

"*June* 5*th*.—Fine, clear morning. Started for Coronel, there took a baptism, then went on to Puchoco. Visiting all the afternoon. I found some of the sick better, and some worse. Our usual service in the evening, very good attendance. The little number certainly come out well at our service. The kind way they at all times receive me, combined with their regular attendance, creates an interest the pastor alone can appreciate. As for my kind friends, the M——s, no words can compensate for their self-denying conduct at all times. Their unwearied kindness and hearty welcome is of itself enough to encourage any missionary. They often feed the hungry.

"*June* 6*th*.—Returned from Puchoco. In the afternoon visiting. In the evening the singing class for practising the hymns.

"*June* 13*th*.—Returned from Puchoco. Called upon sick on my way. In the afternoon visiting at Lota Arriba.

"*June* 17*th*.—Took my horse early and started for 'Pelune,' about twenty-five miles in the country, to call upon some of our people who once lived at Lota.

"*June* 19*th*.—Left for Puchoco after breakfast. On my way took two baptisms at Coronel. Reached Puchoco at twelve o'clock. The afternoon visiting. Our usual service in the evening.

"*Thursday*, 26*th*.—Started for Puchoco, the roads very bad. Found the small-pox had returned amongst us, and taken away by death a little English child. Usual service in the evening. Owing to the funeral, and some breakdowns in the pits, this evening our congregation was small.

"*June* 29*th*.—Another journey, wet Sunday, with a gale of wind. None could venture out.

"*June* 30*th*.—Much damage done by yesterday's storm. Visiting all the day."

Peru.

GUANO ISLANDS.

THE Committee are very anxious to respond to the appeal made to them for some ministerial provision for our seamen, who, to the number of several thousand, are detained sometimes for months at the Peruvian Guano Islands. The Society will guarantee one-half the needed outlay (which is considerable) for a chaplain, man and boat, if shipowners and friends of this cause will either secure by donations, or provide by annual subscriptions, for the other half.

The following circular is addressed to shipowners and others specially interested in the crews of the numerous vessels to be found at these Islands.

SIR,—

We know not if you are aware that this Society for more than two years maintained in the harbour of the Chincha Islands, at a great expense, a Clergyman to conduct Divine Service and Pastoral Visitation on shipboard amongst the large merchant fleet successively at anchor there.

The Society was assured by a long list of signatures from the Captains of their earnest desire for such Services and of their willingness to contribute liberally to their support.

The handsome donation of 500*l*., from the house of Messrs. Anthony Gibbs and Son, encouraged us ; and a clergyman was accordingly sent out. He was heartily welcomed there, and his daily journal expressed the satisfaction and gratitude of all classes—officers and men, the sick and the healthy—for his ministrations. But the promised contributions in aid of the Mission almost entirely failed.

Its first-pledged supporters, the captains, of course soon sailed thence—and their successors became impressed with an opinion that their owners duly contributed to this Mission at home, and that the account of each

ship was there charged "with a special sum, annually paid to the South American Missionary Society, for maintaining the Chinchas Mission!" Whether the reasonableness of the conclusion gave rise to their assumption, we stop not to inquire, but it is wholly a mistake; yet it so prevailed there, that in the last year the subscriptions on the spot did not even cover the annual cost of the clergyman's gig and his man! The Rev. Edw. Thring was obliged to be constantly afloat visiting the various vessels, and on every Lord's Day holding Morning and Afternoon Service on board one or other of them. He was necessarily withdrawn, and is now the Society's active Chaplain at Lota.

An earnest appeal has been made to the South American Missionary Society to resume this field of labour; and to this appeal the Committee are most desirous to respond.

The expenses of a mission to that marine solitude, where the sterility of the shore enhances fearfully every article of living, are very considerable; and the Society, if unsubsidized by a local effort at home or abroad, is totally unable to sustain so great a strain upon its funds.

Yet a condition of commercial life like that at these Guano Islands—so signally void of all religious leaven, so necessarily vicious, stagnant, and morally lowering—is surely as perilous to shipowning interests as it is to the individual souls of the shipmen.

The South American Missionary Society will guarantee one-half the needed outlay if shipowners and friends of this cause will either secure by donations, or provide by annual subscriptions, for the other half.

From the delays of lading, vessels remain for a long time off these islands, usually ninety days; and without a bell or a Bethel flag to mark the Sabbath day, without a minister to lift up a voice for God, to visit the sick, or whisper comfort or warning to thirsty or beleaguered souls, with no good example to influence, no public opinion to restrain, no healthy amusements to divert, the condition of this sea-going community (said to average 3,000 souls) must surely surpass in its moral dearth the physical sterility surrounding it!

Until now you have doubtless remained a stranger to these facts—to know them is surely to relieve and redress them. Immense are the interests committed to the care of the captains and officers of merchant fleets; thousands of miles separate them for indefinite periods from the owners' control; there is no security for faithful services like that derived from the fear of God; our interests are at no time more imperilled than when committed to the keeping of a darkened conscience; the preached "Word (we are assured) is a light to the eyes and a lamp to the feet." Self-regard—regard for the souls of our servants, and for England's mariners, all eloquently plead for this Chincha and Guanapé Islands Mission.

We therefore cherish the belief that you will henceforth become a willing contributor to this fund, and we venture to suggest that the most effectual mode of your doing so, and thus remedying this spiritual dearth, is by

kindly favouring us with an *Annual Subscription*, and if not, a donation, in aid of this Special Mission ; and solve for the time the difficult problem, how to religiously reach English seamen.

DAVID COUTY, *Chairman of Finance Committee.*
C. R. DE HAVILLAND, M.A., *Foreign Secretary.*

11, *Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London.*

Messrs. C. Hill and Sons, of Bristol, have consented to act as Treasurers there to the proposed Fund, and permit us to print their names as Annual Subscribers to it of £10 10 0

The Rev. Dr. Lee writes as follows, respecting the Chinese Missionary :—

"*San Francisco, California, July* 30*th*, 1873.

"Rev. C. R. de Havilland, Foreign Secretary South American Missionary Society, No. 11, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London, England.

"I have not been unmindful of the Chinese Missionary, but several times have made efforts, without success, to secure a proper person. I have to-day renewed my efforts. One great obstacle here is the fact that we have so few Chinamen among us who speak the same dialect as those in Peru ; and out of those few to find one who has received a suitable education, where all are coolies. Besides, to find one with a knowledge of English sufficient for him to have been trained in Christian ethics, doctrine, and practices, so as to be in any degree qualified for the position of catechist at Lima, is a difficult matter. Most of our Chinese here who are being taught go no further than to read and write English ; very few hear of our Holy Religion to profit withal. But I have still hope that I shall succeed.

"I met Mrs. Marcey a few days since, after her long absence. She told me she had made every effort and failed. I am not certain of the amount the Society are willing to pay a well-qualified man. I have ventured to place it at 40 Peruvian soles per month, equal to about £100 sterling per annum. Was I right in so doing ? In case I secure the proper person I will send him at once to the Rev. Mr. Henry, and draw on you for the amount of passage, which will be about 90 dols., to Callao. I would not advance him anything unless authorised to do so.

"I pray that I may be guided in the right way ; and if it is again to be my lot to come under the patronage of your most excellent Society, in connexion with the Amazonian Mission, it will be gladly, and for life. "DAVID J. LEE."

THE INDIAN OF PERU.

II. SINCE THE CONQUEST.

IS locality and language are unchanged, but his appearance and habits have suffered transformation. Near the sea-coast he has been displaced in a great degree by the foreigner, and even in his remotest settlements, or in his exclusive villages, he has felt in various forms the presence of the conqueror. His line of illustrious Incas has perished ; and he can scarcely count the number of mushroom Governments that have succeeded each

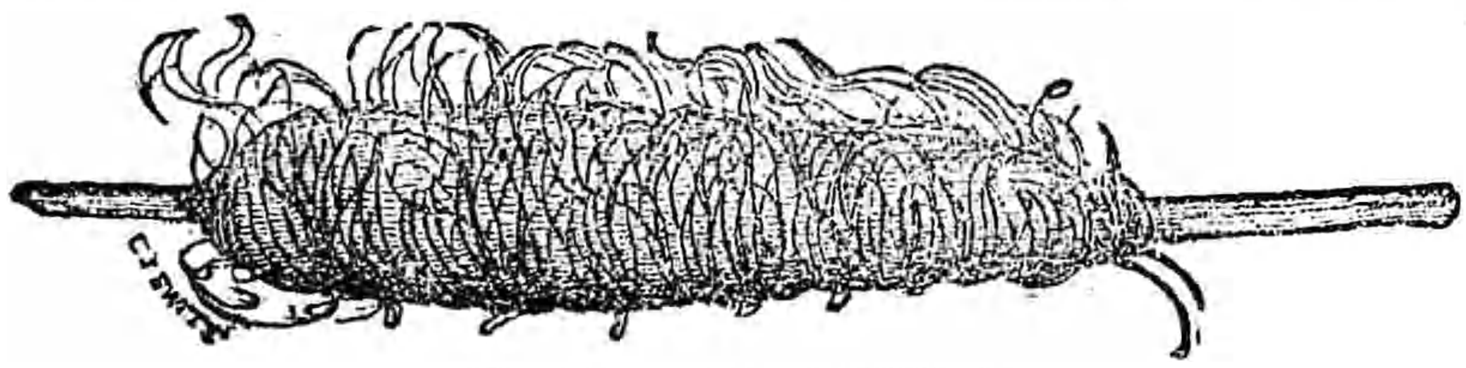
other on the same soil. Freely did they produce their treasures to purchase the liberty of the last of their native rulers; and when the news of his death reached the messengers who were bringing the golden vessels, it is said that they buried them at those various spots. It is believed that many of the Indians know the sites of these buried treasures, and also of rich unworked mines, but that they carefully conceal the information from the avaricious strangers.

From some of the beautiful illustrations in the work of Sr. Fuentes, on Lima, we may infer what the original Indian was, for we see the "Indio de la Sierra," one of nature's gentlemen. In the regularity of his features, the arrangement of his hair, the neatness of his dress, and his general appearance, he might readily be taken for a European; but there is an aspect of seriousness in his countenance which almost amounts to sternness. He has a slight moustache; and his dress consists of long drawers, reaching to the ancles, a poncho with broad stripes, and, apparently, a neat cotton shirt, visible at the bosom. The hat, with broad brim, is the same as that used by his wife; and on his feet are sandals, supported by a broad strap over the instep.

Many of the articles of clothing in the interior were never constructed in a loom, but the textile fabric was produced in a frame, the size of the intended piece of cloth. The little shuttle, threads the weft across from side to side, almost like the darning of a stocking; and a large comb serves the purpose of a reed in driving it close up. This little implement, and others to which it is allied, form a link between the present and the past; for when the graves of former days give up their dead they exhibit, beside the remains of the female, some of the objects of her industry. We have here an empty spindle, and a full one; the latter containing cotton thread of a moderate degree of fineness.

SHUTTLE.

EMPTY SPINDLE.



SPINDLE AND THREAD.

The muleteer is a person of a much coarser stamp, a good deal of his individuality of character having been rubbed off in his intercourse with others. His head-dress is commonly a felt hat, with a loose broad brim trimmed up in front, and frequently he wears an approximation to the modern coat and vest. His shoes or buskins assume almost every possible variety of shape, and his trousers, apparently in imitation of the old knee-breeches, have invariably a slit at the bottom. This is apparently made to be closed, but I have never known an instance in which it was so. In some instances a man wears two pair of trousers, the outer one being wide and loose, and of no particular material or pattern.

Not unfrequently this solemn-looking man may be seen passing through a street of one of the coast towns, with a bundle on his back or under his arm. In the

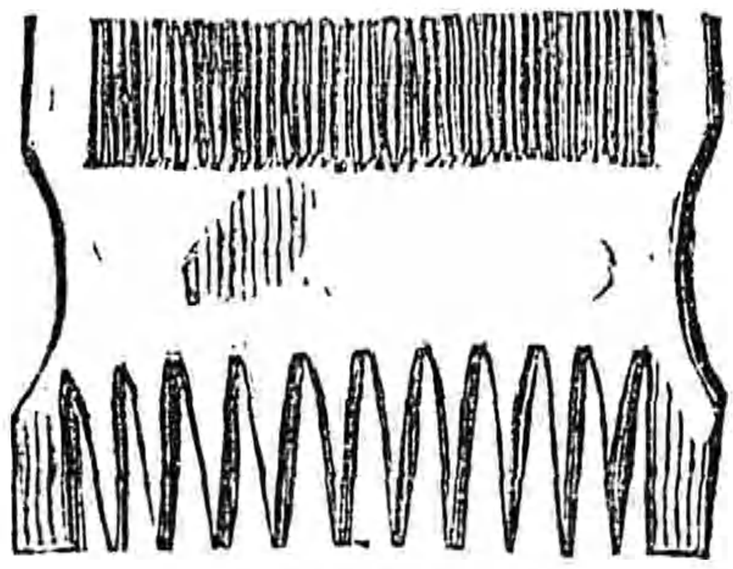
former case he is probably collecting the materials for his load, in the latter he is bearing some of the trappings of his mule. A coil of rope hangs round his neck, or is thrown over his head and arm like a shoulder scarf; this is in general of llama wool, and is used for securing his packages. At first I thought that a woollen rope would be elastic, but it is remarkably firm, and pliant at the same time.

Both in the living specimens, and in the photographic portraits of others, there may be noticed a projection of one cheek, bearing a marked resemblance to the swelling produced by tooth-ache. This is caused by a plug which the man is engaged in chewing and sucking, not of tobacco, but of the plant called *coca*, and of a small cake composed of lime and vegetable ashes. The effect of this upon the human system is truly wonderful. For several successive days there seems to be no craving for food, the man acts under a stimulus such as tobacco and brandy could not produce; feats of strength and endurance are performed which would tire out the best horse, and yet the human frame does not appear to sustain serious injury. The postman from Tacna to the high lands of Bolivia runs for three days successively, carrying about twenty-five pounds weight of letters, and it is said accomplishes more than 200 English miles! The one I saw was a strong-looking young man, twenty-four years of age, and a bachelor.

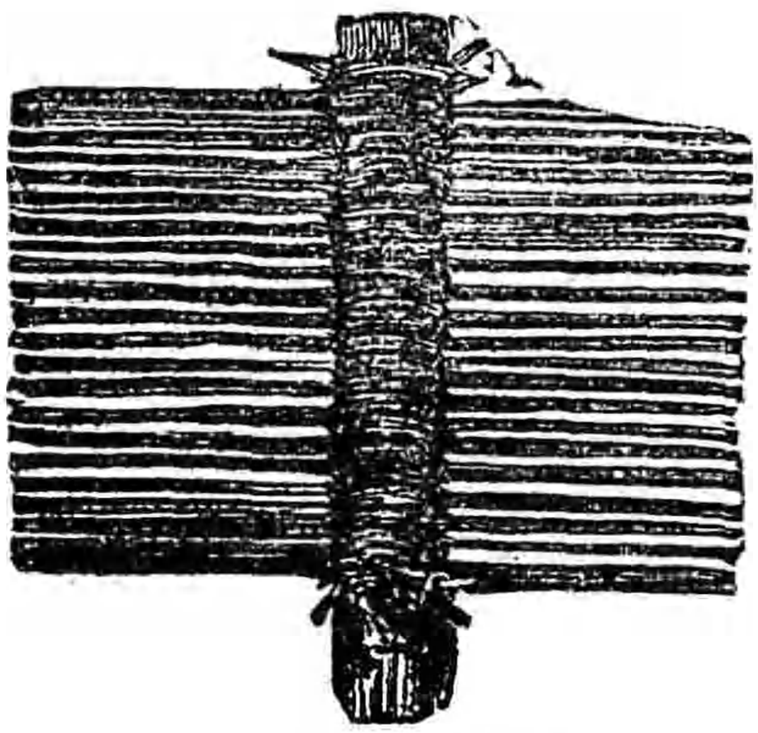
The Indian woman is a patient creature, and seems much more down-trodden than her husband. Those who attach themselves to the army enter upon a sort of voluntary slavery; for they perform every variety of work at the stations, and carry burdens on the march which would be more suitable for an English porter. In mending the garments of her husband, her children, or herself, she sometimes makes use of a needle of cactus thorn, such as was used by her people many centuries ago.

NEEDLE OF CACTUS THORN.

The comb with close teeth is an indispensable article, for the people are not cleanly in their habits; and it may be interesting to contrast a modern one of box wood with an ancient one from the graves at Arica. The latter is constructed like the weaver's "reed," except that the "splits" are not held by the two extremities—they are grasped in the middle. Of course the two sides are equally close.



MODERN COMB.



ANCIENT COMB.

Many of these poor people are nominally Christian; that is to say, over a basis of heathenism a few Christian facts have been scattered, and in as many cases as possible the people have been baptized. This was one of the causes of corruption in the early Christian Church; Popish times, ceremonies, and sacred places being often a compromise between Paganism and Gospel truth. If we had access, therefore, to the Indian of Peru, we should find it necessary for him to unlearn, as well as to learn a great deal.

On one occasion I was admiring a flock of about 250 llamas, which were engaged to carry short iron bars to the high lands of Bolivia. The "Llamero" and his son appeared, the former stupid and unsocial, the latter bright and intelligent. I asked the boy several questions about religion, but his ignorance was deplorable. He could not read, of course, but neither did he know the Commandments nor even their number; he could not tell anything of God, or heaven, or the Scriptures. At last I asked what he actually did know, and instantly he made the sign of the cross on his breast. This was a becoming illustration of the practice of the Church of Rome. Her devotee had been taught only "the outward and visible sign."

A. H.

Brazil.

THE AMAZONS.

THE Committee having received various liberal donations —Sir W. de Capel Brooke, Bart., 50*l.*; C. J. Bevan, Esq., 20*l.*; W. Ellice, Esq., 20*l.*, &c.—and promises of further assistance, including one of fifty pounds from J. F. Allison, Esq., on condition that the expedition sails in September, have decided upon at once commencing this important Mission. We abstain from entering upon the details, as they are in accordance with the plan delineated in our last number and the annual Report.

The Rev. Dr. Lee, the Society's late chaplain at Panama, has accepted the post of Chaplain-superintendent of the Society's Mission upon the Amazons, and will leave for Pará in October next (D.V.).

Mr. R. S. Clough, with whose zeal and persevering energy in his pioneer expedition of last year the Committee have every reason to be satisfied, will sail (D.V.) on the 7th of September for Pará, as lay missionary. He will be accompanied by Mr. Jacob Resyek, with whose successful labours amongst the Fuégian natives our readers are familiar; and it is intended that they shall proceed at once to Santarem, on the Amazons, which will be made the base of their missionary operations. They will thus arrive before the rainy season has set in, and be enabled to form their station, as well as prepare for subsequent efforts for the evangelization of the heathen tribes in the interior.

We are satisfied that this important effort will enlist the interest,

the Christian sympathy, and prayerful support of the Society's friends generally.

It is intended to hold a valedictory meeting at Freemasons' Hall on September the 4th inst., when addresses will be given, and a farewell taken of the two missionaries on their departure. May the bounteous Lord of the harvest abundantly bless their labours in this new field to the wide-spread extension of His kingdom!

SAN PAULO. SANTOS.

WE have received letters from the Revs. J. I. Lee and A. Strover (June 23rd), announcing the merciful cessation of the yellow fever, which had made such ravages at Santos. It appears likely that Mr. Strover's stay at Santos will not be prolonged.

We give a few extracts from Mr. Lee's letters:—

"My colporteur has sold about £14 worth of Scriptures and books in Paranequa. Through an unfortunate oversight, a box forwarded from Santos did not arrive, and therefore £30 worth of books were not sold, for which orders had been received by the colporteur.

"The expenses of the colporteur amount to about £15, thus I am obliged to pay him for his wages about £20, for two months and a half—April, May, and part of June. He now cannot continue on account of his wife being near death's door; and Mr. Chamberlain and the doctor advise him to discontinue his work for some few months, for his wife may survive some time yet.

"I will endeavour to find another man, but this is very difficult indeed. I will send the amount of expenditure in my next.

"My weekly class manifest interesting fruits, and I am to have some more members next week. Much caution and great patience is needed here. Our Bishop will greatly aid me. I look forward to his visit with much hope.

"*San Paulo, June 7*, 1873.

"It is now a pleasure to be enabled to report a marked diminution in the deaths from 'yellow fever' at Santos.

"The daughter of one of our English families here has been ill with the fever in Santos, and after my visits she has expressed herself very gratefully. Many of our English community have showed much sympathy and kindness towards her.

"The San Paulo Church is progressing. The roof is now completed with the exception of the tiles, which we expect shortly from England.

"The erection of a Protestant Church has caused much enquiry amongst the people; and whereas they were accustomed to give the term of 'heathen' to the Protestant, we trust that this reproach may soon be wiped away.

"It is undoubtedly true that the conduct of the majority of Englishmen in this empire has brought the name of 'Inglez' to be a word linked with most disturbances, intemperance being the chief cause in producing this deplorable result.

"As to the English school, I can report satisfactory progress. I have now 26 children, and it is with the hope of having a schoolmaster that I felt compelled to take up this work during the mornings of five days in the week.

"The school is free, but several of the parents have expressed their readiness to reward a schoolmaster for his labours.

"To endeavour to found a church, and neglect the secular instruction of the young is almost a fruitless task, if we look for any result in the future.

"It would rejoice the hearts of all our friends at home to witness the way in which the hymns are sung in school, and to observe the general improvement amongst the children.

"Many attempts have been made formally to sustain a school, but the properly-constituted master is sadly needed.

"The Presbyterians in San Paulo have most successful work in regard to education now being carried on, and I was present with several of our English friends at the annual school treat, and at the examination of the children.

"It is a grand feature in our Christian work that we are, for the most part, united in the eyes of the outer world. How much more might Protestants effect if they would only remember their common foe, and then one and the same 'standard to be displayed because of the Truth.'

"One or two good Scripture-readers, first having acquired the language by being employed with me in San Paulo, and then being transferred to the interior, might form the nucleus for a congregation, and exert an incalculable influence amongst the people.

"Could we not find some schoolmaster whom we might first test with the English school, and appoint him with the understanding that he should eventually educate the natives at Brazil.

"The people are in favour of a good education, and the English are much sought after for this purpose. The Roman Catholic religion is, without doubt, approaching the edge of a precipice. The newspapers continually deplore the arrogancy of the emissaries of Rome, and there must be a great change in no very long time. The Bishops are excommunicating the Freemasons, and the latter are so numerous and powerful that the Church of Rome must be compelled at last to suffer the penalty which her own folly is bringing down upon her own head.

"Our congregations are very good, and continue to keep up as usual. At Santos we have had a little room, which is so much out of the way that it is difficult for seamen to discover, and therefore many have promised to come, but few found their way.

"The congregation is, however, improving again since the abatement of the yellow fever, and we were for last Sunday again at the railway station, on account of some of our friends occupying the church room as a sleeping apartment.

"My Colporteur still continues in the Province of Parana.

"There is to be a scheme for 30,000 emigrants to be established in this Province by Mr. Kitto, nephew to the late Dr. John Kitto. It would be well to consult with him on the subject of a chaplain. The Brazilian Government would probably make a grant, if petitioned in good time.

"*San Paulo, July 1st,* 1873.

"On the Sunday after Mr. Strover's arrival I was asked to read the last rite of Christian worship over the body of the wife of a German, who has the care of the 'Santa Cara,' that is the hospital in Santos.

"I have visited her for many months every Saturday, and it was her special request to see me before she died. I have since heard that she esteemed my visits very highly, and though in great and continued suffering, displayed much Christian meekness and patience.

"As many present spoke English I ventured to read the first part of the grand Burial Service of our Church within the walls of the Roman Catholic building which adjoins the hospital.

"It must have been the first time that the words, 'I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord,' were pronounced by a Protestant minister in such a place in Brazil.

"The work of conversion must be very slow amongst the great mass of the people, for the system of the Church of Rome is so admirably adapted to the feelings of our fallen nature that I doubt whether any other form of religion exercises such a powerful sway as that of Rome.

"I might, for example, give an instance of this. A negro, with whom I have held frequent conversation, is obliged to yield assent to the Truth, though he generally concludes with, 'It is the custom in Brazil.'

"The worship of saints is a point of much importance to this people, and I asked him if the Bible taught us not to worship angels, could he any longer worship saints? He replied, 'Certainly not.'

"An official asked me for a Bible at Santos; he is the brother officer of one who is truly seeking for Divine light and guidance.

"We must remember that '*public opinion*' is a mighty power in civilized countries; but where this does not exist humanity developes unrestrained, and we behold man, the 'natural man,' in all his hideous deformity.

"How comforting it is to the minister of Christ to be persuaded of the infallible performance of all the purposes of God, and to feel assured that his labour shall not be in vain in the Lord!

"Will you convey my thanks to the 'Dublin Tract Society' for their liberal grant. I trust to send shortly some accounts to the 'Stirling Tract Committee'; their publications have been highly appreciated.

"The articles for sale for our Church I must reserve mention of until another letter; in the meantime thanking, in the name of my friends here, those Christian ladies who have so liberally assisted us. May their gifts prove 'abundant by many thanksgivings unto God.'"

The *Brazil and River Plate Mail* for August refers as follows to the ecclesiastical and civil struggle which is being carried on in

Brazil. It is but the counterpart of that Ultramontane effort to secure sacerdotal despotism for the Papacy which is now agitating Europe :—

"The Brazilian Government has declared Protestant marriages indissoluble. This decision removes a difficulty created by some of the bishops, who, in the case of either party to a Protestant marriage becoming a convert to Romanism, asserted their right to marry again, utterly ignoring all the ties of matrimony anteriorly existing. Several instances had occurred, naturally leading to a final determination of the matter as already indicated.

"By the latest news from Brazil we learn that the conflict there between the civil and ecclesiastical powers was becoming still more serious. The Church had boldly defied the Government of the Empire, and refused to obey the laws of the land. How the struggle will end we can guess. Brazil, its Emperor, and its statesmen, are too enlightened to tolerate the bigoted and presumptuous proceedings of the rebellious bishops, even though they have the countenance of the Pope."

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

IN once more undertaking to write on our work at home, we cannot but congratulate our home workers on the good results which their self-denying labours have produced during the last few months. If the missionary operations in Tierra-del Fuégo have displayed an increased activity of late, the same may be said of that less romantic but equally necessary work, the raising of funds, and exciting missionary zeal at home. But, leaving generalities, let us turn to the home work of the last eight weeks. And here be it noticed we do not wish our survey should be considered exhaustive. Any of our readers who desire to see the monetary results of our different meetings and sermons can turn to the financial statement at the end of our Magazine. At many of our meetings there is little of special interest, and all we profess to do in these accounts of home proceedings is to note anything that seems of more than ordinary importance. In July an opening was secured at Boston, where we discovered the last meeting was held many years ago by the Rev. J. F. Ogle. The next day was devoted to a meeting in Hull, where little seems to have been done since it was visited in 1849 by Captain Gardiner. An evening sermon in Trinity Church, Louth, produced nearly 28*l.*, which is the largest collection we have received for some months. Dr. Kearney and Mr. R. S. Clough attended as the deputation at Lee and Streatham, and excited much interest, the one speaking of our proposed Mission to the Amazon, and the other of our work generally.

During Mr. Windle's absence in July several places were taken by members of our Committee and other friends of the Society. Thus, on the 20th, Rugby received its annual visit from one of our warmest supporters, the Rev. G. W. Robinson, Vicar of Walmley. On the 27th the Rev. A. C. Price preached for us at Christ Church, Brixton; and the Rev. G. S. Fitzgerald in his own churches at Wanstead. Well would it be for our Society if clergy who know something of South American Mission work would themselves advocate our cause in their own

and their neighbour's churches. Experience proves that congregations are quite as ready to respond to appeals thus made, and by this means more of the time of the secretaries could be devoted to breaking up of new ground. Information concerning our foreign work can always be supplied to those who are willing thus to help.

We were very glad to hear from the Rev. R. P. Pelly, Vicar of Matlock, that he would be glad to act as an hon. deputation, and it is needless to add that we at once accepted his kind offer.

Mr. Windle has during August been able to secure several valuable openings, amongst which we may mention Sheffield, Doncaster, and Dewsbury. At the first of these little has been done for us since Dr. Stirling preached there in 1870. Two sermons were preached to good congregations at St. Paul's, by the Rev. H. E. Windle, when upwards of 23*l.* was collected. An address was also delivered to the Sunday-school teachers and scholars in the afternoon, when nearly a sovereign was collected. We trust we may henceforth have regular help from this important town. The sermon in the fine parish church of Doncaster was preached before a congregation of a thousand, and ought to lead to some good results. The offertory, which exceeded 7*l.*, was devoted to our Mission. St. Mark's, Dewsbury, was first opened to us on a week-day evening last year, and this has led to Sunday sermons, which may serve to encourage us. Speaking of Yorkshire, we must not forget to mention that in October the northern district is to be assigned to the Rev. A. Scott, at present curate of St. Stephen's, Hull. He will reside in York, or Leeds, and will, we are assured, receive the cordial assistance of all lovers of South America who live in the north of England.

Ireland has occupied much of our time and thoughts during the last two months. Between the 15th of July and the 31st of August nearly forty meetings have been held, and fifteen sermons preached. The tour on the whole has proved most successful, and we attribute the success to the indefatigable zeal of two or three of our hon. secretaries, who have spared no labour to serve our cause. The largest audience was at Kingstown, and the best collection after a meeting was made at Drumbanagha. Bray, with its two churches, produced the largest sum after sermons. But all things considered, perhaps, no place contributed more liberally than Ballyshannon, where after a sermon 8*l.* was collected, being nearly double the sum usually produced there by a charity sermon. The Bishop of Lichfield, who happened to be present, consented to become a patron of our Society, and his Lordship is invaluable, his name being so intimately associated with Mission work in New Zealand.

New openings were secured at Longford, Castleblayney, Portstewart, Kilmore, Leixlep, Craigavad, Dundela, Omagh, and at the first four of these we had some of our largest meetings. At Omagh sermons were preached for the first time. Aid is promised for next year from Mullingar, Monayhan, Galway, and Banbridge, and we hope that as time goes on we shall receive help from every town, and no longer have to trust to villages for an introduction to whole counties.

Belfast, which, *for its means*, has perhaps done less for South America than any place in Ireland, bids fair to take an active part on our behalf for the future. The hon. secretaryship for counties Antrim and Down has been undertaken by the Rev. G. R. Wynne, Rector of Holywood, who will, with Mr. Hewitt, conduct our

affairs in Belfast. The lectures, held under his auspices in the suburbs of Belfast, were a complete success, in spite of rain, which has in more than one case greatly marred the results of our meetings and sermons. The Rev. J. H. Townsend is to be our hon. secretary for county Armagh, and his brother for county Wicklow, while the Rev. W. G. Ormsby, late Rector of Arklow, will work for us in Dublin, and the Rev. A. Whitmarsh in county Tyrone.

In the last few months several attached friends of our Mission have laid down the cross and taken up the palm. At Nottingham we shall miss Mr. Adams, at Derby Mr. F. Wright, at Torquay Mr. Haliburton, at Southborough Mrs. Hooper, at Clover Hill, county Cavan, Miss Sanderson, at Limerick Miss Kelly. The blanks thus caused can only be filled up by those who survive enlisting new supporters, and themselves becoming more active and earnest in Mission work. To conclude, it is cheering to be able to point to a reserve fund amounting now to 950*l.*, and we trust some friends will come forward to bring it up to the proposed 1,000*l.* The Amazonian Mission Fund has made some progress, nearly 200*l.* having been collected for this interesting work now so soon to be commenced. God grant us success in this field, as He has in our Fuégian work.

H. S. A.

Contributions thankfully received from June 26th to Aug. 28th, 1873.

*** 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.
Anonymous, per J. Fair, Esq	2	2	0
Antigua, Right Rev. Bishop of	1	1	0
Forbes, J. G., Esq	1	1	0
Hamblen, Miss C.	0	10	0
Knight, Miss	2	0	0
Malpas, Rev. J. H	0	10	0
Parker, Miss C	1	0	0
Perceval, Mrs. Philip J	2	0	0
Tollemache, Lady M	3	0	0
Worthington, Miss	0	5	0

SPECIAL FOR MISSION TO THE AMAZONS.

Freeman, John, Esq.	1	1	0

DONATIONS.

Aldebert, Miss	2	0	0
Anonymous, found in Office Box	0	2	0
Clarke, the late Miss Emma G., per Rev. J. Erskine Clarke	5	0	0
Palmer, J. P., Esq	5	0	0
Soames, Miss Louisa	10	0	0
Stace, the Misses	1	0	0
Stewart, Captain C	1	0	0
Thomas, Rev. G. E.	1	0	0
Tucker, Admiral J. J	1	0	0

SPECIAL FOR MISSION TO THE AMAZONS.

	£	s.	d.
Bevan, C. J., Esq.	20	0	0
Bowen, Miss	0	5	0
"B. P. S." per Rev. H. S. Acworth	10	0	0
Brooke, Sir W. de Capel, Bart	50	0	0
C. C., per Rev. H. S. Acworth	5	0	0
Dent, W., Esq., per D. Couty, Esq	5	0	0
Ellice, W., Esq.	20	0	0
Evans, Miss	1	0	0
Evans, T. W., Esq	2	0	0
Hughes, W. Hughes, Esq.	5	0	0
Maltby, Miss E. (2nd don.)	1	1	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

Abergavenny, per Mrs. Steele	2	9	6
Appleton-le-Moors, per Rev. W. Acraman	2	5	6
Bampton Lew, per Miss Kate Joy	5	0	0
Bath, per Rev. R. Gascoyne	15	0	0
Beckenham, Miss and Miss Gertrude Beebe	0	10	0
Beverley, per Rev. W. E. Crickmer, Miss A. Buxton, coll	0	12	2
Boston, per Rev. G. S. Streatfield, L. by Rev. H. S. Acworth, less ex	1	17	6
Brockley, St. Saviour's, per F. S. Nichols, Esq., children's collection	1	1	3

Contributions continued on the third page of cover.