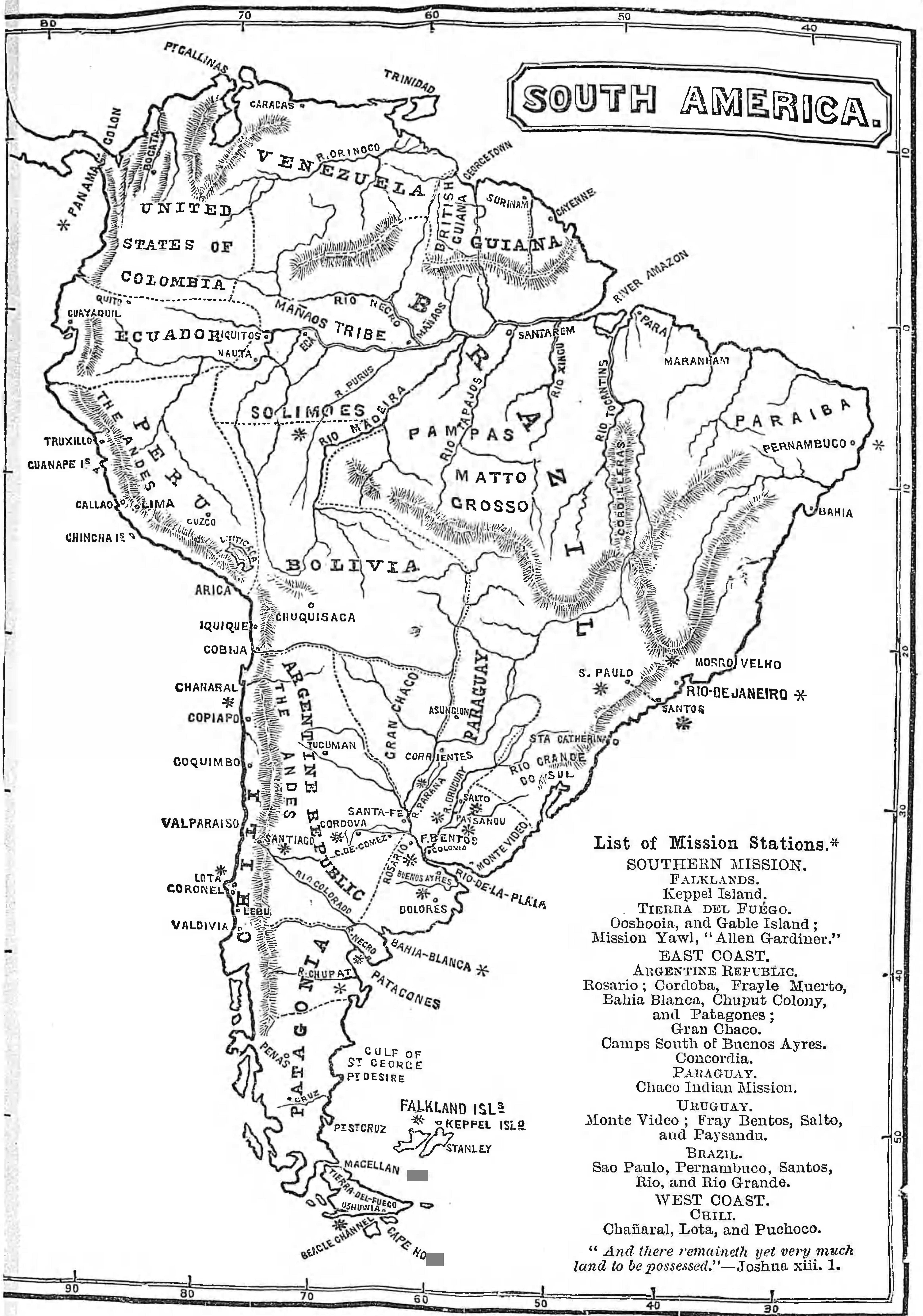


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Concordia.

PARAGUAY.

Chaco Indian Mission.

URUGUAY.

Monte Video; Fray Bentos, Salto,
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BRAZIL.

Sao Paulo, Pernambuco, Santos,
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Chañaral, Lota, and Puchoco.

"And there remaineth yet very much
land to be possessed."—Joshua xiii. 1.

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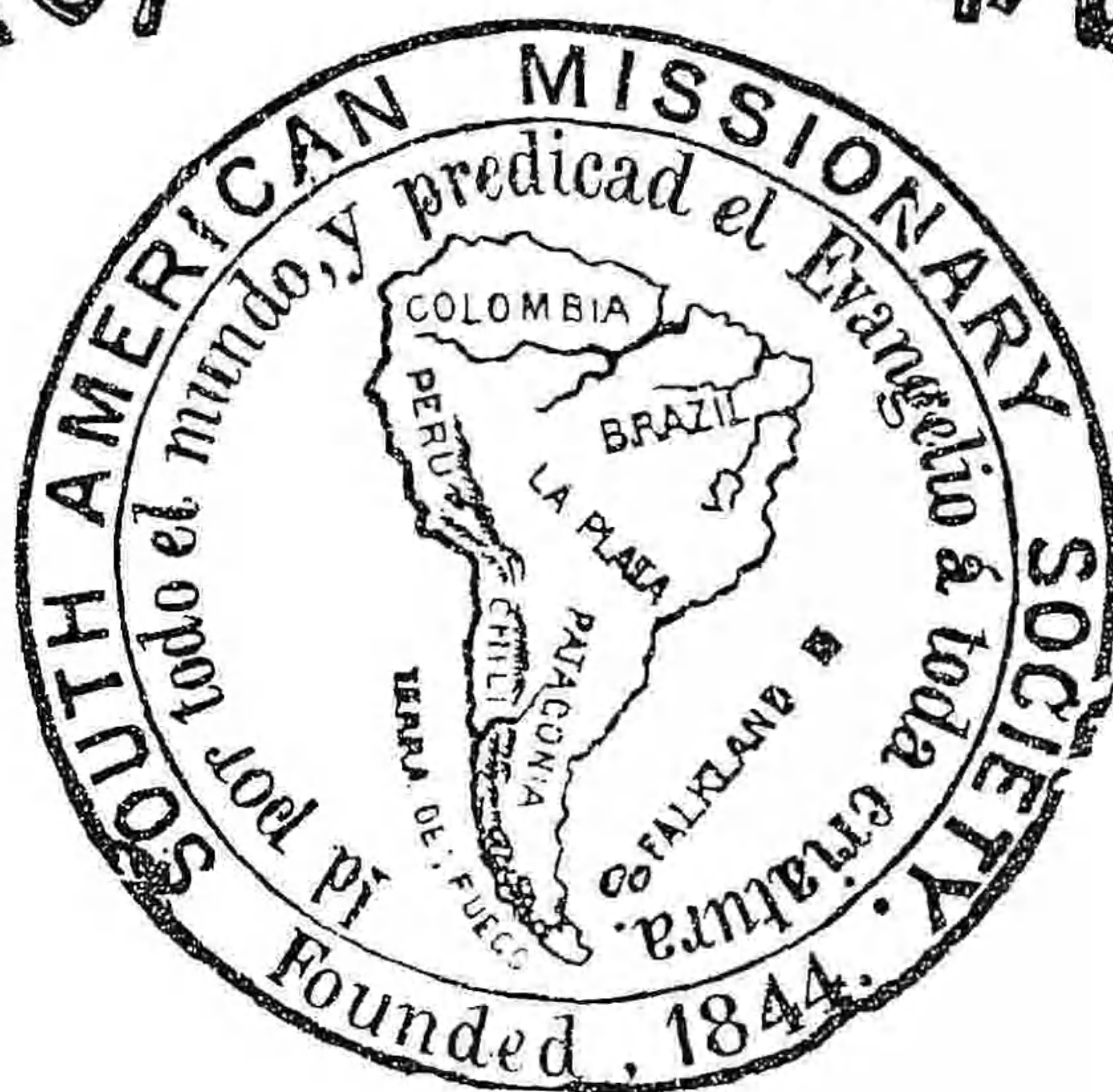
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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE



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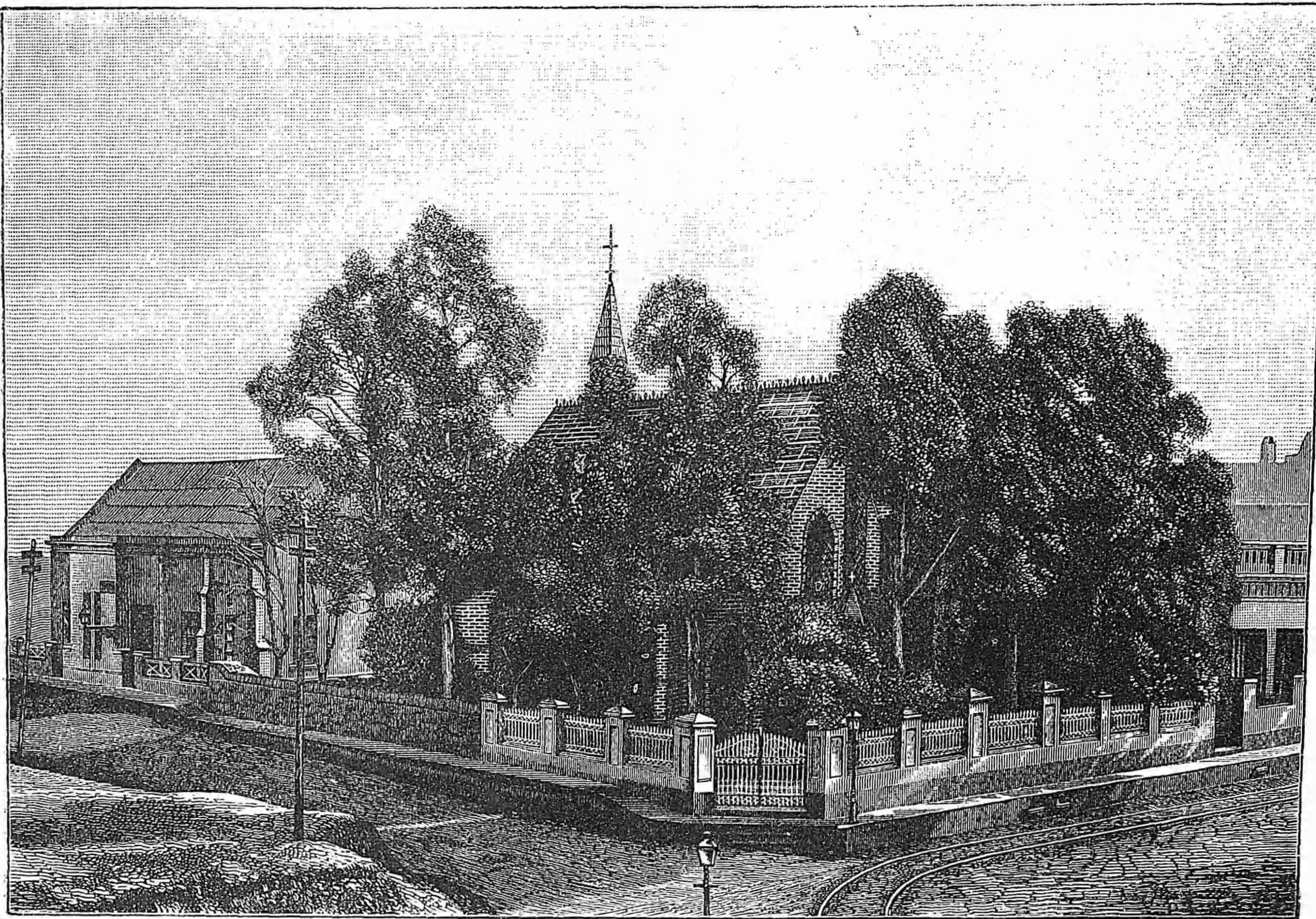
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THE ENGLISH CHURCH AND SCHOOLS AT ROSARIO. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN Missionary Magazine.

JANUARY 2, 1888.



SINCE the December issue the following letters have been received from our Stations in South America :—

Bishop Stirling (*Nov. 1*), and enclosing Mr. Henriksen's Report on Paraguay.

Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Oct. 27*).

Allen, Rev. R. (*Nov. 7*).

Bartlett, Mr. W. (*Nov. 3*).

Bridges, Rev. T. (*Oct. 10*).

Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*Sept. 19*).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Oct. 26*).

Ferguson, Mr. Jas. (*Nov. 3*).

Fisher, Henry, Esq. (*Nov. 22*).

Grubb, Mr. W. B. (*Sept. 23*).

Hooper, Mr. Thos. (*Sept. 21, Oct. 2, Nov. 12*).

Keith-Douglas, Rev. F. S. (*Nov. 7*).

Lawrence, Mr. J. (*Aug. 30, Oct. 20*).

Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Oct. 10, 24*).

Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*Nov. 13, 27, 28*).

Wehrhahn & Co. (*Oct. 22*).

Whaits, Mr. R. (*June 28, Sept. 21*).

Willis, Capt. (*Nov. 12*).

The monthly meeting of the General Committee was held on the 8th ult.

The next meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 12th inst.

The Finance Committee held meetings on the 1st and 15th ult.

The total amount received for the month of November was £1,912. 17s. 2d.

The next meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 5th and 19th inst.





Our New Year's Greeting.

THE thought uppermost in the minds of most thinking persons on entering upon a new year is one of gratitude to Almighty God for the mercies received during the year that has just closed.

I.—GOD'S MERCIES TO US.

These mercies are many and various. We can only very briefly refer to two—our *Family* and our *Religious* Mercies. How much there is to call forth our fullest gratitude! There may be a shade of sadness in such a retrospect, as we cannot enter honestly upon such an examination without being reminded of our own shortcomings. How many of the mercies have not been used to the best account, and how strangely reluctant we have been to acknowledge God's goodness in His dealings towards us.

Let us consider for a moment—

1. *Our Family Mercies.*

We have probably not been free from worry, anxiety, disappointment, and sorrow, but in the midst of these there has been much to gladden our hearts; and our path, dark though it may have been at times, has been brightened by the loving sympathy of those who are dear to us. Changes and reverses, it may be, have been our lot, but with the favour of God resting upon us, and cheered by the love of those united to us in the bonds of affection, we have been brought in safety to the end of another stage in our journey heavenward; and, in looking back on the past, we feel that we have been led by a loving Father, who has indeed made all things work together for our good.

Then think again of—

2. *Our Religious Mercies.*

How many they have been! Think of the happy gatherings for public worship in God's House in which we have

joined! How often our wearied spirits have been refreshed, and we have felt that the presence of the Saviour in our midst has been a blessed reality. Alas, many times we have been drawn away from Christ! Too often we must admit that—

Satan, the world, and sin
Entice me from my God;
Tempt me to leave the Heavenly path,
And tread the downward road.

Yet, notwithstanding our waywardness, He has not cast us off, but has by gentle steps led us back to Himself.

Then think what comfort and encouragement we have derived from the study of His Holy Word; how, by the aid of the Holy Spirit, it has guided us in doubt, warned us in danger, and strengthened us in weakness.

II.—OUR DUTY TO OTHERS.

But having received so much from God, what have we given Him in return? He asks for our hearts; and if we give Him these, we shall be anxious to extend to others what has brought so much encouragement to ourselves. Gratitude, when it is real, finds expression in action. But what are we doing to hand on to others the mercies we have received? The man in the parable who made no use of his one talent was the one who was condemned by our Lord. Christ died for all—not only for you and for me, but for all. Yet think of the millions of heathen who are still living in darkness and ignorance, who have never heard of the love of Christ. Are you doing all you can to help, with your prayers and gifts, the devoted Missionaries who carry the Gospel to those who know it not? This is the way in which the heathen will be brought to Christ.

Then, again, think of the many thousands of persons who annually leave our own favoured country for foreign lands. Sometimes they leave happy homes, Church services, and numberless other blessings behind. They go in search of employment, or in pursuit of wealth; and many, it is to be feared, forget amidst the strange peoples, scenes, and sights

they witness, the lessons of early days, and cut themselves adrift from the religious customs in which they were nurtured in the old country.

But through the operations of the South American Missionary Society, and other organisations, such religious blessings are now being continued to those who settle either temporally or permanently in other lands; and in their new home they may now worship God after the manner of their fathers, join in the same prayers, and derive benefit from those helpful ministrations to which they were accustomed when living in England. How many have been saved from moral and spiritual death, or, when fallen, have been brought back to the fold through missionary zeal and labour, eternity alone will reveal.

Let us try, then, in this New Year, to act more closely upon the Apostolic principle, "As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another as good stewards of the manifold Grace of God." (1 Peter iv. 10.)

The most effectual way of drawing others to Christ is in closely following Him ourselves. Our true power, like that of Christ Himself, consists in self-sacrifice. In this New Year, upon which we have now entered, may we show our gratitude for past mercies by giving ourselves wholly to Him, and then it will be, in the highest sense, "A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

Take my life, and let it be
Consecrated, Lord, to Thee;
Take myself, and I will be
Ever, only, all for Thee.

MARY PALMER.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



OUR readers will be deeply interested in the letter and report of Mr. Henriksen's on the feasibility of a mission to the Indians of Paraguay. The Committee has decided to send out the mission in May next, if a sufficient Special fund (about £1,000) is forthcoming within the next three months. Mr. Henriksen is expected to arrive in England about February 1 to confer with the Committee, and make the necessary arrangements for the Mission party and its requirements. We earnestly trust our old friends and many new ones may come forward with liberal hands and prayerful hearts to support us in this blessed enterprise.

The usual Annual Meeting for Prayer in the beginning of the New Year will be held (D.V.) on Thursday, January 5, at the Offices, No. 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, at 3 o'clock. All friends of the Society are affectionately invited to attend.

The Rev. W. H. Shimield, Rector of Wendy, has kindly undertaken the duties of Missionary Chaplain at Cordova and Tucuman for six months, until a permanent appointment has been made. He sailed for South America on December 23rd.

We beg to remind our friends that it will be a great convenience to have all receipts for 1887 paid in early, in view of meeting the liabilities accumulating at the close of the year; and we trust that our collectors and friends may meet with a response to their appeals adequate to the great needs of the Society and of the work before us.

The Trustees of the Bishopric of the Falkland Islands Endowment Fund are glad to be able to announce that the Fund has now reached the sum of £9,000, including the sum of £1,000 promised conditionally by a lady two years ago, and that they are in a position to apply to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and to the Council of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund for their respective grants of £500 each.



Bishop Stirling.

IS Lordship writes:—

“351 Calle Cerrito, Buenos Ayres,
“Nov. 1, 1887.

“The ‘Allen Gardiner’ was launched yesterday, and may leave next week for the South. The work, I am told, has been strongly done.

“I send Mr. Henriksen’s reports; first, in a letter to me about the Florencia colony chiefly, where Mr. and Mrs. Webster, formerly of the Alexandra colony, are managing the property. You will see that Indians when well treated can be useful and loyal. Secondly, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the South American Mission, treating of the Indians in the Paraguayan Chaco, *i.e.* that portion belonging to Paraguay.

“In the Paraguayan Chaco, Mr. Henriksen is very hopeful that good can be done. He would begin with that thin fringe of population which is found upon the margin of the river, and at once accessible.

“He estimates these groups of Indian settlers as numbering in all about 2,000 persons. They are accustomed to traffic with white men, and have intermittently engaged in various industries, and been used in a small way to trade. But they are utterly outcast and ignorant, and needy in every way.

“If the Society seriously thinks it right to take them into their Christian consideration and guardianship, then Mr. Henriksen’s suggestions are worthy of close attention.

“Granted you have the right man for the work, and are wise in your methods, two good results must follow:—(a) an immediate benefit to the poor and despised Indian population; (b) a quickening of the Christian conscience among the Spanish-speaking and foreign authorities and peoples who witness your Evangelical work. If, instead of being accustomed to see the Indians debased and slaughtered, the so-called higher races witnessed their kindly treatment by our Church, and could trace a social and moral elevation among the aboriginal tribes to the action of the Christian Missionary, I feel quite sure that manifold good would accrue.

“An effective Mission among the despised Indian races would therefore be of great and wide service at this time and in this country; but to be so, it must be effective. For this, you must have the right men and adopt the right methods. I therefore send you Mr. Henriksen’s reports bearing on the subject, and ask for them your best consideration.”

Paraguayan Mission.



HIS letter is addressed by Mr. Henriksen to Bishop Stirling before his return from Paraguay:—

“Bella-Vista, Sept. 6, 1887.

“I have just returned from my visit to the Florencia colony, the journey being a little longer overland in the dry season than at other times when the small rivers are navigable. From the Ocampo colony, situated opposite this place, to Florencia, there is a distance of about 60 miles, but almost the whole coast is populated; the Ocampo colony contains something like 3,000 souls, among them a few English and quite a number of Swiss Protestants. There is a sawmill, a sugar-mill, and a distillery, which together occupy a great many people; a railway of some 30 kilometres in length will soon unite the Villa-Ocampo with its port on the bank of the river Paraná, and will doubtless improve its situation. There is both church and school in Villa-Ocampo. Twelve miles north of Villa-Ocampo there is another great sugar-mill, the ‘Tacuarendó,’ in the neighbourhood of which the National Government some years ago planted the Indian town San Antonio. However, its inhabitants lately rose up against the force, and after having killed the military chief and some soldiers, and carrying a number of rifles with them, escaped to the woods, whence they have become the plague of the unprotected colonists. These Indian rebels had been placed under a Franciscan friar, who has a little church in San Antonio, but, as it appears, has done little more than making them work hard for very little food, no pay, no education, no shelter, no protection. No wonder that they grasped the moment to regain their liberty, and less wonder that they try to live by robbing cattle and horses. As far as I could ascertain, they do not attack people, but have become more daring, since they possess firearms, and resist attacks, when on former occasions they would take to flight.

“Las Toscas, close to San Antonio, is a colony founded by Mr. Gaspard Kauffman: he was murdered by a correntino peon some years ago. Here are some twenty-five Swiss Protestant families. A brother to the late Mr. Kauffman told me that they have a number of unbaptised children, and that a Protestant minister would be greatly welcomed among them.

“The Florencia colony, situated about ten leagues north of the Toscas, is the flower of all the places. I was quite surprised to find a little town, where, as I was told only a few years ago—four, I think—was wild camp, only trodden by an Indian tribe, ‘Charra.’ This tribe, wonderful as it

seems, has been preserved, and is working on the proposed railway ground. I conversed with the Casique and his son ; nearly all these Indians speak a little Spanish. Old 'Charra,' to whom I was introduced by Mr. Webster, seems to be very much attached to the gentleman, and declared that he would follow him with his tribe wherever it might be ; in fact, he seems to have thrown himself and his tribe into the arms of Mr. Webster, who certainly has a great influence over them. During my conversation with the Casique I asked him about the other Chaco Indians, and he told me that they are very bad, and are getting worse day by day, since they are hunted by the soldiers. To my question, how far he could communicate with them, he answered, 'I do not speak to the Moscovis ; they are bad people ; but far in the centre lives my countrymen : with them I can talk.' When he was asked how far he would like to have the young ones of the tribe taught to read and write, he was delighted with the idea that they could be as the other children. Mr. Webster took me to the Tolderia ; there must be at the least seventy children and about sixty adults. Mr. Webster thinks that they have gone through some form of baptism, as Roman priests have been seen among them, the reminiscence of which is a belief in San Antonio, but no further attempt to teach them has been made. I think it to be a most interesting tribe, and a sound basis to work upon, when it may be hoped that they could help in establishing a connection with the other tribes. From the Casique I gathered that they are all Tobas ; if so, they have many countrymen. In the Florencia colony there are five English families with thirty children, besides a number of workmen, all of whom would welcome a minister. There is a sawmill and a tannery at work, besides a distillery and an oil-press to be established. The railway to the Paraná will also occupy English people. There are at present in the colony, besides the Indians, 1,200 souls.

"It seems to be a healthy place, certainly it is most fertile, and by nature very pretty ; when the river is high, or for more than half the year, the colony is within five hours by steamer from Bella-Vista. I see from the papers that a concession has been given to build a railway from Reconquista to Formosa, by which Florencia will be in direct railway communication with the province of Buenos Ayres. There is a railroad from Santa Fé to Reconquista to be finished in two years.

"At Florencia there is a Government school, but many of the English children would be paid for if they could have better schooling. The owner was obliged to build a church. A small building has been erected, but I do not think the colony has been visited by any priest. There also exist a friendly society, which maintain a sort of hospital : their doctor, Mr. Bieckertoff, is in Buenos Ayres to pass his examination. This is what I have noticed on my visit.

"I was very kindly received by Mrs. and Mr. Webster : they are all well, and send their kindest regards. It is very probable that Mr.

Webster will start a new colony some thirty miles north of Florencia, and if he does so he will take the Indians with him ; and as he is much liked among the colonists I almost expect that a number of them will follow him. I hear that the owner is expected out very soon, so I shall soon know about Mr. Webster's movements. I doubt not but that good could be done to the Indians and the many English and Swiss Protestants all up the coast.

“ADOLFO HENRIKSEN.”

The following is the Report of Mr. Henriksen on his expedition to the Indians of Paraguay :—

“*Buenos Ayres, Oct. 25, 1887.*”

“Having returned from Paraguay, I beg to forward the following notes on the Paraguayan Chaco Indians, relative to your proposals of establishing among them a Christian Mission in connection with the Church of England.

“THE ‘LENGUAS,’ ‘AINGATE,’ AND ‘SANAPAGAS’ INDIANS.

“Three chief divisions, but apparently the same race, and, with a few exceptions, as far as could be ascertained, speaking the same language.

“These tribes are living in small groups of twenty to forty individuals including women and children, on the Chaco side of the river Paraguay, from some 120 miles above Asuncion to Fuerte Olimpo, or northern limits of Paraguayan Chaco.

“The number of individuals, comprising these groups scattered over the coast of the river, may be estimated at about 2,000. All these groups trade with the larger villages situated in the interior, they call them their countrymen, and say there are many, but it has been impossible to obtain with clearness their number. The groups of Indians are seen at, or opposite to settlements, where they take occasional work in return for food and clothes.

“The Indians generally bear the impress of able-bodied men, their stature above medium, and not a few are seen measuring 5 feet 6 inches to 6 feet, broad chest, and muscular arms and legs, regular forehead, nose large and flat, eyes black, restless and glistening, lips very large and swollen, the cheek bones are very prominent, hair black and stiff.

“Both sexes wear their hair long, some of them bind it with woollen ribbons ; the men are accustomed to tear out their eyebrows and beard. Both sexes are fond of ornaments, and are seen with shell necklaces, bracelets, feather-crowns, and woollen ribbons adorned with buttons ; there is no tattooing, but both sexes paint their faces and bodies with a black vegetable juice.

“The men's dress consists of a woollen mantle, fastened round the waist, with strings joined to a small bag, which serves as pocket, bare head and feet ; the women and girls a deerskin instead of the mantle.

“Each group is headed by a casique, who is strictly obeyed by the rest. Their dwellings consist of a few sticks stuck in the ground, and bent so as to cover them with coarse grass, and thus make a roof. They are formed in a long row, without partitions, and offer a very poor shelter against sun and rain. Here they live, among half-starved dogs, a few fowls, pigs, sheep, and mares, all in a company, and in an intolerable stench. Of utensils are seen, a few iron pots, in which they boil the meat of alligators, their chief food ; of furniture, none ; a small heap of grass is their bed.

“They have few necessities, the climate allows of little or no clothes ; their food is sometimes easily found, as the alligators are easily speared when in the mid-day sun they are asleep on the sandbanks.

“They seem to live a complete animal life ; when they have plenty to eat, they eat all ; when storm and rain set in, they hunger and shiver under their poor rags. They have a great terror for diseases, especially small-pox, and whenever one of a group is found to be attacked by it, the rest leave, and he is left to his fate. I was with them when an Indian was stung by a fish, and although he was relieved of his great pains with ‘Rodway’s Ready Relief,’ the whole group were singing in a dull monotone through the whole night, and when they were asked why, they answered, ‘to get the sun out,’ as if they had been terrified by the darkness and solitude.

“I have seen no idols among them, and it has been impossible to ascertain if they have any belief, but apparently they have none.

“From their contact with Paraguayans, they have learnt a few words of the Guarani, and they seem to have got hold of an idea that the Christians have a God in the sky, also that, to become Christians, would bring them clothes, houses, animals, and better food. Some expressed their wishes to become Christians, and agreed to work for it, though with one condition, that they should be helped in their sickness ; for any medical assistance they express great gratitude, and when I vaccinated some Paraguayan children in their presence, they asked me to vaccinate the whole tribe, which I could not for want of vaccine, but they begged me to come again and do it.

“Generally their engagement in permanent work has been a failure, but I believe this is because they have been required to work the same time, or more than the Paraguayans, all the time under vigilance and hurried on, till at last the day’s hire, a few biscuits, has been given them, while the others have indulged in their regular meals. Next day they will not turn up, and if hard work is required of them, they are sometimes offered in return intoxicating drinks, with which they soon after get drunk, and, as a matter of course, they are incapacitated for days after. Again, they are promised clothes, and receive some old rags, or are totally deceived, in fact, they are not taught to work, nor do I believe that attempts have been made to teach them anything useful. Moreover, it appears to me that the settlers, from mere necessity, keep up friendly

relations with the Indians, and tolerate their caprices and begging rather than make them hostile. At some of the establishments where intoxicating drinks have been prohibited, and where the Indians are not pushed to work, they are doing better, and always do a little work in return for biscuits and mandioca.

“The Indians respect family life among themselves, they are not known as thieves, they will help themselves to anything eatable, but they do not take it away ; they are rather timid, but this I ascribe to the treatment they have received from the Paraguayans, and other semi-civilized people.

“Their language is entirely unknown, and judging from a few words which I tried to take down, it must be very poor, but they have so far exhibited some intelligence in learning from the Paraguayans sufficient words in Guarani to make themselves understood. They are ignorant of the value of anything, and do not know the use of money.

“It is my candid opinion that there is a good opening for your Society to take up the spiritual, moral and physical education of these tribes, and with a good start, followed by patience and perseverance, I have no doubt of some success.

“I met Mr. H. Valpy in Asuncion : this gentleman is the representative of the Paraguayan bondholders ; he is at present treating with the Paraguayan Government about taking over a considerable amount of land in the Chaco in payment for the bonds, and probably an English colonisation company will be formed in a near future ; the land in question is at present occupied by the Indians, and in different places it would be convenient to establish the mission, especially one place (lot 55), about 10 leagues, or 30 miles, from the Paraguayan town Concepcion. The bondholders' office is 17 Moorgate Street, London, where land warrants may be had at £5 a piece of about 130 acres—or say 30 warrants, or £150, a square league.

“If a company has been started they may give a grant of land to the Mission, but my advice is that you should wait till Mr. Valpy's return to England, which he hopes will be sometime in January ; if no company will be started, perhaps it would be prudent to secure 60 warrants ; meanwhile, you may be sure of Mr. Valpy's help if matters can be arranged (this is only my suggestion, as the Mission *must* possess *its own land*).

“PLAN OF ORGANISATION.

“*The Missionary Party* to consist of three men, a leader, a carpenter and smith, an agriculturist. The leader, or, better, all, must have some medical knowledge. To leave England in May, in order to have time for sowing.

“To procure a piece of land at least 2 square leagues.

“*The Mission*.—The party once on the spot, with provisions, tent, tools, agricultural implements, medicines, furniture, and clothes for Indians, they must at once proceed to invite the Indians to work, for

which they will receive clothes and food ; then one party housebuilding, for which materials (palms) are at hand, another party to clear for sowing, one to take children in school.

“ The Indians should not be pressed to work, but should always return some work for food, and, if steady, be recompensed with clothes ; also children coming to school should be dressed ; the Indians must be taught to work, must be taught cleanliness, obedience, and the strictest justice must be employed from the very start.

“ The casique should not work, but be employed as a foreman ; having won him, the discipline will be easy to keep.

“ *To be brought out from England.*—Tent, tools, implements, clothes, missionaries’ equipments, medicine-chest, a few surgical instruments, seeds, school materials.

“ *To be purchased at Buenos Ayres or Rosario.*—A large boat, in which to load provisions, viz., maize, biscuits, beans, rice, dried beef, &c. This boat should be towed up with the missionaries on board to the place.

“ The missionary party should from the very first day have their devotional exercises in the presence of the Indians, thereby to show their own dependence for health, food, and clothes on the Almighty God, and inculcate the Indians with the sense of thanksgiving.

“ The Spanish language should be used for instruction, &c., but the missionaries should to their utmost power learn the Indian tongue, which will be indispensable, both to invite the Indians in the interior, and also to gain the entire confidence of the tribes.

“ In addition to the tribes which I have been treating of, there are numerous tribes of Bolivian Indians (Chamococos), (Mbagas), and also on Brazilian territory, all along the right bank of the river Paraguay.

“ I do not think that the Roman priesthood would oppose the Mission in any way ; in fact, the Paraguayan Constitution offers ample protection to all denominations.

“ With regard to myself, I accept the leadership of the Mission on the basis of the above plan of organisation, and shall accordingly resign my position as agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Meanwhile, would you at your earliest convenience after the Committee’s final decision *pro* or *con.* in regard to the Mission to the Indians, advise, in writing, the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society ; as a matter of course I wish to advise that Society of any change as early as possible.

“ I have under this date written to the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society to this effect, that, if the South American Missionary Society decide on the establishment of the Mission, and, on the basis of my plan, nominate me as the leader of the said Mission, my resignation as their agent follows ; if they decide not to establish the Mission, I offer my continuance in their service as hitherto.

“ ADOLFO HENRIKSEN.”



Our Mission to Seamen.

WE have received the following letters from this Mission:—

PERNAMBUCO.

“Pernambuco, November 27, 1887.

“I just forward you a few lines to let you know how I am progressing in the Lord’s work here. I have just come in from a service which I have held to-night in the Sailors’ Home. There were present two decided

Christian captains and some of their men, and four other captains and a number of men, in all twenty-two. I spoke of the ‘cleansing of Naaman,’ and realising that some of those present to-night had been at my service on board ship in the morning, and had, I believe, been impressed by my address, I felt it was a solemn time, and that the Lord was present to heal them. I have had a pleasant month, as I have been fully engaged in preaching; twice on Sunday, and two or three week-night services. Two of H.M. ships of war have been here, and on board were a few sailors who were Christian men. One of the vessels had a chaplain, and I saw him and asked his permission to visit and give reading, and he readily did so. I gave the men reading and invited them to the services in the Home. A few came each time, and last Sunday evening the chaplain himself came to the service in the Home. As he did not come in time I could not ask him to take the service, but at the close he expressed himself as being very pleased with the service and address. He says it is probable that the vessel will call here again on her way home, as they liked Pernambuco very much.

“I have this week received the reading sent to Mr. Midgley, viz., the ‘grant’ from Messrs. Cassell & Co., and the other sent by South American Missionary Society. I am highly pleased with it, as it is the finest lot of reading yet sent, and I am sure will be greatly appreciated. I purpose writing to Messrs. Cassells, and personally thank them for their timely and liberal gift. My thanks are also due to the Despachante, Mr. Dubeux, who overcame the difficulties regarding the not having a ‘manifest’ and the paying of duties, he having got them out duty free. I trust that by this time you will have received the box of items which I sent last month per ‘R.M.S.’ through Mr. O’Neil. By the time my letter reaches you, you ought to have received those I sent on September 29 by the ‘Mary Ann.’ This week I hope to send a model of a ‘barcaça,’ or coasting barge. She is very roughly made, but I have painted her up a bit, and the coat of paint like charity hides a lot of defects. I have made up some small bags and bales of produce and food of the country, and loaded her as a cargo. When you receive her, open the

hold and the bags so as to see that none of the contents have mildewed or sweated. Then, before repacking, fix the mainmast, stepping it into the hole in the hold. It has no standing rigging, and is a true copy of many now in the port. She is painted from life, and is named after one that I have seen here, viz., 'Deos te salve' (God save thee). You can buy a toy anchor and chain for her there, as I could not get such a thing here. Her cargo is as follows :—Four bales Algodão (cotton); two bags Assucar (sugar), first and second quality, made here; five bags farinha de mandioca, flour of the manioc, a great article of food of the natives; one bag doce de laranja (orange-preserve or candy); two bags feijão, preta (black), parda (brown), beans; one bag castanhas de caju, cashew or caju nuts. These nuts grow on the outside of the fruit. One bag cacão sementes, cocoa seeds; one bag café; one bag cera de carnaúba, carnaúba wax; two palm leaves.

"The palm leaves are the source of the wax which I send you under the name of 'carnaúba.' If you will carefully pass a finger along the fronds, you find a little white powder clinging to the fingers. That is the wax, which forms the 'bloom' of the leaf. The wax is procured by beating the leaves, and the dust is collected and boiled, and turns out the wax as you see it, very hard and firm. The wax is extensively used here for the candles used in the Romish churches and street processions. It is mixed with tallow and beeswax, and makes a hard, firm candle. I will send another piece later on. I will also try and send some specimens of the caju fruit in spirit. I have some specimens of clay bowls, which I will send as soon as possible; they are from Macão, and are black clay. The model will probably reach home (D.V.) about the beginning of January.

"I expect Mr. Midgley will call and see you ere this and give you some account of the work. Please remember me to him if you write. As I may not be writing again for a little while, I wish you and all the Committee, 'A Happy Christmas and Bright New Year.' Now, I must conclude, as I think I have said all I have to say.

"P. J. WALKER,

"*Missionary to Seamen.*"

"*Pernambuco, November 28, 1887.*

"I now lay before you the usual monthly report of my work in this port.

"The vessels to which reading has been given, and many of them visited, is 30. I have held ten services during the month. The vessels on which the services were held were the 'Rose of Devon' (twice), 'Scotia,' 'Ohio,' S.S. 'Norseman,' the remaining services being held in the Sailors' Home. The vessels represented at the services, in addition to the above, were 'Voyager,' 'Countess of Devon,' 'Blue Bird,' 'Catherine,' 'Venturer,' 'Francis John,' 'Windermere,' 'Ehen,' 'Parejero,

‘ Union,’ ‘ Electra,’ ‘ Cypher,’ ‘ Prioress,’ ‘ Priscilla,’ ‘ Cato’ (Nor), ‘ Ida’ (Nor), ‘ Reigate.’ The attendance at the services was 187, an average of nearly 19. The services were also attended by some of the seamen and marines of H.M.S. ‘ Ruby,’ and on Sunday evening last by the chaplain of the ‘ Ruby.’

“ The Hospital has been regularly visited twice a week, and I have made one visit to the Prison, leaving reading in each of those places.

“ The Sailors’ Home accounts for October showed a balance, after paying all expenses, of 178 milreis. This month, too, has been a good one for the Home, and will, I think, show a similar amount to credit.

“ The parcels which have been in the Custom House for about three months were despatched this week. The thanks of this Committee are due to Mr. C. Dubeux, who, without any charge to the Mission, undertook the parcels through without having a ‘ manifest,’ which had not been sent, and without paying duty. He has made no charges for these and other parcels which he has before despatched. The reading is a nice collection of Magazines published by Messrs. Cassell & Co., the Religious Tract Society, and the South American Missionary Society, and is a free grant from them to the Mission.

“ I would also mention that Rev. J. Midgley, when leaving, kindly made over to the Mission a small harmonium, which I have used in the services in the Home, and it has proved a great help and an attraction in the work.

“ P. J. N. WALKER,

“ *Missionary to Seamen.*”

RIO DE JANIERO.

“ *Rio Seamen’s Mission, Rua da Misericordia,*

“ *September 21, 1887.*

“ The Hospital was visited by your missionary, and words of consolation spoken to many of the patients ; with regard to the Scotch sailor whom I mentioned in my last, I am glad to report that, through the kindness of his captain and some friends, he was sent to England, where he will get much better treatment than he could get at the Rio Hospital, as in England he will be able to make himself understood, which he could not do here. Unfortunately many of our men complain of the same thing, they cannot make known their sufferings, nor the symptoms, so that the doctors have only the appearance to go by, there is only one nurse who speaks English to attend the two wards where our men are located, and as she has several other patients to attend, no doubt our men do not get the attention they require, I can only counsel patience, and hope for better things.

“ Assistance has been rendered to some few cases of need, amongst which may be noted the case of a young man who came to Brazil some six years ago ; for a time he prospered, and, as far as worldly matters

went, all seemed well with him, but about two years ago a change came, misfortunes brought him very low ; during the month he applied to the Mission for help, and with the assistance of the 'Benevolent Fund together with the kindness of a gentleman he was kept at the Mission until an opportunity offered ; when his passage was paid to England, and I hope by this time he will have returned to his father, who no doubt will welcome back his wandering boy.

" I am sorry to say that during the month I received a check to my duties afloat, as, through some misunderstanding on the part of the Custom House authorities, I was stopped from visiting sailing vessels. Eventually, through Mr. Harrison's representations, I have obtained permission to go on board of any American or English vessel in port, subject to certain restrictions which can easily be complied with.

" The following vessels were visited during the month, viz., 'Brimiga' (2), 'J. H. Ingersoll' (2), 'Dalhanna' (4), 'Ceylon' (3), 'Prince Umberto,' 'Aldersgrove' (3), 'Paragon' (2), 'Unicorn,' 'E.T.G.,' 'Magnificent,' 'Martin Luther,' 'Campbell,' 'Supreme,' 'China,' 'Gettysburg,' 'Norcross,' 'Woodville,' and the 'Prince Rudolph.' The services on shore were held irregularly, and were but sparsely attended ; the Reading Room also had a poor attendance during the month."

" October 2, 1887.

" The hospital was visited on the regular visiting days, it was noticed that there were not many English or American sailors as patients therein. Your missionary was therefore enabled to devote more time to each individual, it is hoped with good results.

" Many cases of want were dealt with during the month of September. It seems marvellous to me that so many of our countrymen come out to Brazil without the slightest idea of the country, its wants and its resources, nor do they understand anything of the habits and customs of its people ; the consequence of this ignorance is that in a few months, and in some cases even weeks, many find themselves destitute in a foreign country, and with but little sympathy shown for their distress. It cannot be too widely known in England that unskilled labour is not for Englishmen in the Brazils, whilst, as for skilled labour, most of that is contracted for in England, and to give a hint of what estimation the Brazilian employer holds the British workman in, I may say that I know of a contract drawn up in Scotland, one of the clauses of which expressly states that the employé pledges himself to abstain from intoxicating liquor ; my reason for writing on this subject is, that lately a great number of men have been put ashore from vessels in which they had stowed away, one steamer alone having had nine stowaways, the oldest not more than nineteen years of age ; what chance of employment could they have not knowing a word of the language, ragged, and filthily dirty ? I am strongly inclined to think that, but for the action of H.B.M.'s Consul and other gentlemen, these lads would have rapidly developed into ruffians, such as we already

have far too many of in Rio, and to add to the mischief of it, poor Jack gets the blame of it, as they are all classed as sailors. Publicity to this may be the means of deterring many a young man from going into a strange land without at least posting himself as to his prospects when he gets there. During the month, the Mission and Reading-rooms were exceedingly well attended.

“By-the-bye, I omitted to mention in my previous reports that small-pox has been raging in this city, and has taken off many victims: the shipping lost a great number of hands through this fell disease; however, I am thankful to say, that it is much better now, and I trust it will soon disappear.”

“November 12, 1887.

“The hospital was visited on the regular visiting days, and words of comfort spoken to our seamen and others of our nationality, also to American, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, and German patients therein; and I am thankful to report that the German pastor has expressed his desire to do some good among the seamen of his nation, and offers to supply me with German literature for distribution. He likewise wishes me to send the German seamen who come out of the hospital to his residence, that he might converse with them in their own language.

“Assistance was rendered to some few deserving cases, amongst which were some stowaways. These stowaway cases seem to be on the increase, and are mainly boys and youths without any trade, so that when they are put ashore, they find themselves in a very awkward position. I do what I can for them, but as the means at my disposal for this and similar purposes are limited, I can do but little.

“The Mission and Reading-rooms had a fair attendance. Services were held as occasion offered, some being well attended, whilst others were but indifferently so.

“THOMAS HOOPER,

“*Seamen's Missionary.*”



THE ALEXANDRA COLONY.

R. J. Ferguson writes as follows :—

*“ La Colonia Alejandra de Santa Fé,
“ November 3, 1887.*

“ I [may] mention, in the first place, that I have deferred writing for some time, as I thought probably that we might be removed to Mal Abrigo, but I am sorry to say there is nothing settled yet, as the people there did not feel inclined to give any guarantee as to our support, although they promised to give what they could, in which case their offering must be voluntary ; however, as the petition which I drew up required a promise of so much yearly, and which was not forwarded in consequence to the Bishop, his lordship has not suggested anything further in the matter. I have already stated in a previous letter that it gave us very great pleasure to entertain the Bishop and Mr. Adams in July last. I met them at Mal Abrigo on Sunday the 24th, the boat having arrived on Saturday night at a late hour. We left Mal Abrigo about 1.30, and reached home an hour after sunset, the roads were heavy, as a quantity of rain had fallen on the previous Friday, otherwise we could have reached home at least an hour sooner. We gave notice at one or two houses passing that candidates for confirmation would require to present themselves at my house on Monday, and that the confirmation would take place on Tuesday. Accordingly, three young men who had attended my Sunday School as often as they could conveniently do so were approved of, and an American lad, 19 years of age, came forward desiring baptism. He had attended my Sunday School for some weeks for the first time in his life, and learned the Lord's Prayer, and part of the Creed, he also remained every Sunday during the Gospel Service. He was baptised on the following Wednesday, and promised to place himself under my care for spiritual instruction. The other three candidates for confirmation were two English lads and one Russian lad. The Russian lad is an adopted son of a Mr. Wilken, a respectable German settler, and one of the best farmers in our colony. On the day following, the Bishop gave an address, after which was the confirmation service, and the celebration of the communion. On Thursday morning, at 5.30, we left for Mal Abrigo. We arrived about 11 o'clock. I took four horses with me, intending to leave as soon as possible, and return home the same evening, but I was delayed longer than I had anticipated, as the register books were not in readiness to be taken back. The Bishop intended leaving for the port the same evening, to meet the down steamer for Buenos Ayres next morning. During the delay, his lordship called to renew his acquaintance with Dr. Romany, the founder of the Mal Abrigo colony. The Doctor spoke very kindly of me to the Bishop, and asked his

lordship to have us removed to his colony, and promised, as far as his influence went, to get up an annual subscription towards our support. His lordship said he was prepared to give me 'orders,' and since then my answers to questions sent by Mr. Adams have been sent in ; however, as far as Mal Abrigo is concerned, as already stated, nothing yet has been done. The services in the church are continued every Sunday morning and evening ; the attendance of course is small, but it is not from any ill-feeling towards us, nor I hope towards the Gospel. The people are kindly disposed towards us, and I think we have not lost their confidence and friendship during the four years and a half we have been amongst them. I question very much if any of our English people would attend church every Sunday morning if they lived 10 or 12 miles from church, although they might be astonished to hear that in our colony some of their relations do not attend oftener than once every five weeks or three months. Our Sunday School is conducted at the same hour every Sunday morning. They meet together on Wednesday afternoons at four o'clock to practise singing. The small number that attend day school are respectful, attentive, and regular in attendance. The out-station work has been for some time at a standstill. It is very discouraging to think that nothing can be done to meet the expenses and the wants of the people.

"The English settlers here have decreased to a few families. The Italians continue their own form of worship, and the schoolmaster is still alive, and at his post. In regard to Indians, you are aware that there is a baptised Indian settlement at San Javier. They have no religion. There is another Indian settlement, perhaps 50 leagues from Mal Abrigo. In the immediate neighbourhood we have no Indians. They never come here now. We have a few native families only, some of whom have been to Divine Service.

"JAMES FERGUSON."

RESERVE FUND.

The special effort to increase the Society's Reserve Fund by £1,000, which has been kindly initiated by a Subscriber (see p. 148, July Magazine), stands as follows ---

A Subscriber	£50
A Lady at Brighton	50*
E. S. L.	50*
A Member of General Committee	50
Ditto	50
Ditto	{ 25*
Ditto	{ 25
Ditto	50
Ditto	50*
B. V. Gratitude	50*
Derby Association, towards another £50	25*

We trust that the remaining eleven donations will be speedily forthcoming to complete this urgently required Fund.

* Paid,

Southern Mission.

OOSHOOIA.

“*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuego,*
“*October 20, 1887.*”



R. J. Lawrence writes:—

“It is with great pleasure I herewith acknowledge the receipt of parcels of clothing, books, seeds, &c. Clothing from ‘St. Augustine’s Working Party,’ per Rev. Gordon Calthrop, Highbury; Holywood Children’s ditto, per Rev. J. B. Crozier, Ireland, &c., &c. The Gospel by St. John and the Acts of the Apostles in Yahgan, which we have been expecting so long, have arrived. The receiving of them has given us great pleasure and satisfaction. The Bibles and Testaments in Spanish have been thankfully received by some of our Spanish-speaking friends in the Argentine service. Several of them had expressed their desire to have a Bible before the books arrived. Having promised to get some as soon as possible, it has given me great pleasure to supply the Word of Truth, which is able to make them wise unto salvation.

“Since the arrival of Mr. Aspinall, we have conducted the daily services alternately, the one in English and the other in Yahgan, in which some of the natives always take part. It is very gratifying to see the number of children increasing; they not only attend school regularly, but many of them, even the younger ones, assemble with the adults at morning prayers. Edmund, a Christian native, who has for some time past given me valuable assistance and great satisfaction, is now taking part with Mr. Aspinall in the instruction of the children. Between school hours he is always ready for anything I may require him to do.

“A few weeks ago we were all suffering more than usual from very severe colds. I am thankful to say, with the exception of two or three, we are again restored to our former health. Mr. Aspinall was very kind and attentive in making practical use of his medical knowledge, for which every one felt truly grateful. Mrs. Hemmings has had a severe illness. She is now convalescent. Mr. and Mrs. Ince have been staying in the ‘Home,’ to relieve her of the care of the girls for a time, of whom there are 14 in number. And it is gratifying to see them looking so healthy and strong. They all appear to be happy, and to appreciate the advantages of being well cared for; and no doubt, being under the influence of Christian discipline and training, they will become qualified for a higher and happier life.

“We hope to have the opportunity in a few days for Mrs. Hemmings to go to Sandy Point in the ‘Comodoro Py,’ a little rest and change being necessary to restore her health.

“As the ‘Allen Gardiner’ is now at Buenos Ayres, and probably will

not reach Ooshooia for some time, I am now dependent upon the Government vessel for conveying our stores from Sandy Point. But I am thankful to say I have always found the governor and the commander of the 'Comodoro Py' most willing to oblige us in every way. I am often reminded that I have only to ask if I wish a favour done. They frequently give us very pressing invitations to go to Sandy Point, and even to Buenos Ayres. I think an official acknowledgment of such services is due to the Argentine Government. When dining with Governor Paz a few days ago, he said he should with pleasure occasionally send some provisions towards the support of the 'Orphanage.' I have since then received a supply : also a boat-load of fuel.

“J. LAWRENCE.”

Proceedings in the Provinces.



OWING to the Christmas festivities, we always have to go to press this month somewhat earlier than usual, and though winter is our busiest season, the latter half of the first winter month is often barren of deputation engagements. Parochial and social arrangements, to a large extent, displace all missionary appeals. This year, it is true, will in one way be unique, sermons being given us at Lamorbey on Christmas Day. And yet, though it may be more *customary* to devote the offertory on the birthday of Christ to the home poor, surely there is an equal, if not greater, fitness in connecting the celebration of our Saviour's birth with the cause of His Gospel in heathen lands. The Christmas sermon would, indeed, seem to lend itself to an earnest appeal on behalf of Missions, and we trust the example set by the Vicar of Lamorbey may be in the future widely followed, even when the 25th of December does not fall on a Sunday. Looking back a week or two, we noted that the "Day of Intercession" was largely observed throughout the country, the recent controversy on Christianity as opposed to Mahometanism having possibly stirred Christian hearts to take a more personal interest in Christ's cause abroad. But our own particular Society hardly came in for so much support on St. Andrew's Day as in some previous years, and we would respectfully suggest to our clerical friends who are unable to give us Sunday sermons, whether they might not, where they have an offertory on November 30, devote it to South America. Our cause is God's, dear friends, and though we may rejoice at the munificent contribution of £1,500 from a provincial donor, we must not let such an exceptional addition to our income blind us to the need of systematic support from all the missionary-hearted people in the provinces. We do plead for more regular admission of our deputations to town and country parishes, and less of the spasmodic and intermittent advocacy which has characterised our deputation work for some years. Grouping of places can never be carried out till our friends make up their minds early in

the year when and how (if at all) they can support us. It is proposed to organise one central meeting in each Diocese about the middle of May. We shall be glad to hear from any who have suggestions to make on this scheme. So far as possible the meetings should be "simultaneous." It may be thought we have not enough suitable speakers, but "where there's a will there's a way." And not only are there now in England many who have lived and laboured in South America, but every now and then efficient speakers on missionary work generally offer to aid us. For example, the Rev. H. Doig, Vicar of Saddleworth, only a few days ago consented to take deputation work for the Society.

The work both in the Amalgamated Districts and in the South has been very fairly successful. Mr. Grundy has preached at Wallington, Brixham, and Churston and Trowbridge, and has lectured at Exeter, Teignmouth, and Southborough. With this public advocacy he has combined private canvass, and has obtained not a few promises for 1888. Mr. Ponder had a capital meeting at Southend, which is new ground. Mr. Welby and Mr. Farmer, we notice, had 26 engagements during November in the North and Midlands, and are able to tell of 8 new openings, 50 cards and boxes taken, and 3 new Hon. Secs. This ought to mean substantial advance in the near future. It is satisfactory to see Huntingdon again on our list, and that the meeting presided over by Archdeacon Vesey produced, £2. 10s. 7d. The last time we tried to introduce our work into Huntingdon the collection barely covered expenses; but that was ten years ago, and much has happened since 1878! Mr. Welby's drawing-room meeting at Leamington seems to have been a success, which is due largely, no doubt, to the untiring efforts of our indefatigable Local Secretary. In conclusion, we must express our gratification at seeing the happy results of Mr. Shimield's visit to Barnsley. Wherever else the Society should find a home, it should in the parish of the Rev. W. W. Kirby, who was, as its Secretary, a prime mover in the transference of its headquarters from Clifton to London, who took an active part in the inception of the Bishopric Endowment, now happily completed, and by his geniality and kindness enlisted many of our best supporters.

We must now wish our readers a Happy New Year, and pray that they may long be spared to carry on the work to which they have put their hands.

PRAYER UNION.

Subjects for the 9th inst. :—

1. We pray that a generous response may be given to the generous offer, made by a member of our Committee, of £50, to meet nineteen sums of the same amount within three months, in order to raise the Reserve Fund to the £3,000 at which it originally stood.

2. That the arrangements now contemplated for a mission to the Indians of Paraguay may, under the Divine blessing, result in carrying the Gospel of Christ to those long-neglected tribes.

3. That God may put it into the hearts of the faithful to raise at least £1,000 to set forward the proposed Mission to the Indians of Paraguay, in the month of May next.

Contributions thankfully received from October 27 to November 27.

. Abbreviations used in the following List :—S., Sermon ; M., Meeting ; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting ; L., Lecture ; M.L., Magic Lantern ; D.V., Dissolving Views ; Ex., Expense ; Addl., Additional.—Full particulars will be given in the next Annual Report.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Acworth, Rev. W. P.	1	0	0
Bravington, Mrs. G.	0	10	6
Collet, Mark W., Esq.	20	0	0
Cooper, George, Esq.	5	0	0
Kearney, Mrs. (2 years)	1	0	0
Ludlow-Bruges, Miss Eleanor	0	5	0
Macandrew, J., Esq.	2	0	0
Macandrew, W., Esq.	3	3	0
Macandrew, Mrs. J. J.	1	0	0
Smith, Rev. C. Dunlop	1	1	0
Watson, C. Hugh, Esq.	0	10	6
Woolley, G. H., Esq.	5	5	0

Special Contribution towards increasing Reserve Fund by £1,000 :

"Gratitude B. V." (Northampton Association)	50	0	0
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DONATIONS.

"E," for Buenos Ayres Camp Services	50	0	0
Kennedy, M. Clark	1	0	0
Nelson, Miss E. A. (per)	0	10	0
Tarratt, J., Esq., for Tierra del Fuego	5	0	0

Annual Sermon.

All Souls, Langham Place, per Rev. W. Hay Chapman	5	18	5
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ASSOCIATIONS.

METROPOLIS.

Balham, per Mrs. Dillon	2	18	0
Battersea (St. George's), per Rev. T. Lander, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy and M. by Mr. J. R. Tyerman	6	9	10
Bayswater, Miss Keating (additional Jubilee Collection)	0	5	0
Bermondsey (St. Augustine's), Bible Class, per Mr. J. R. Tyerman	0	10	0
Do. Mrs. Hawkes (box coll.)	0	9	6
Bow (All Hallows), per Rev. J. Mathews (M.L.L. by Frank M. Ponder)	0	12	2
Do. (St. Mark's), per G. H. Mawer, Esq., M.L.L. by Frank M. Ponder and Mr. Robins, including cards	7	0	0
Brixton (St. Matthew's), the Deaconesses' collection, 6s. 6d., Mrs. Over, 21s.	1	7	6
Do. (North), Christ Church, per the Misses Sully and Hammond, M.L.L. by Frank M. Ponder, and cards	2	10	11
Camberwell (St. Bartholomew's), per Rev. Henry Wells, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	12	6
City, S. Hope Morley, Esq., donation per Rev. R. J. Simpson	20	0	0
Clapham (St. James'), per Rev. F.A.C. Lillingston, M.L.L. by Mr. J. R. Tyerman, Mr. Rowland (to Band of Hope), and Frank M. Ponder (including box)	2	0	0
Fitzroy Square (St. John's), per Mrs. Coxhead, addl. after lecture by Frank M. Ponder	2	6	0
Forest Hill (St. Saviour's), Mrs. G. Budd (3s. 2d.)	0	6	11
The Misses Cullum, colls. after lecture	0	4	9
Fulham (All Saints'), coll. by C. Comber, 5s. ; the Misses Earnshaw, 8s., after lecture	0	13	0
Hackney (South), Christ Church, per Miss Niblett, cards, &c., after lecture by Frank M. Ponder	2	18	3
Harlesden, per Mr. James Muir, coll.	0	10	0

£ s. d.

Hyde Park District, per Miss White, M.L.L. at Portman Institute to Miss Woodward's Bible Class, by Frank M. Ponder	2	2	6
Islington, Miss Lambe, sub.	1	0	0
Do. (St. James', Holloway), collected by Miss Williams (addl.)	4	13	6
Do. per Livesey Carrott, Esq., B. Venables (sub.)	1	1	0
Do. Mr. Bellingkrodt (card)	0	10	0
Do. (St. Jude's, Mildmay Park), per G. R. Davy, Esq.	0	14	10
Do. (St. Andrew's), Addl. after Lecture by Frank M. Ponder, per Mr. W. S. Weston	2	8	0
Do. (St. Mary's P. Ch.), per Rev. W. H. Barlow, M.L.L. by Frank M. Ponder (including sub. and don.)	3	17	6
Do. (St. Stephens', Canonbury), per Miss Bertha Sansom, addl. cards &c. after lecture by Frank M. Ponder and Mr. Mahony	11	7	0
Kensington (South), Miss Lloyd, coll.	4	8	6
Do. per Mrs. E. Harry Wood (including 42s. for Tucuman Chaplaincy)	7	18	6
Kensington, Miss Gill (sub.)	1	0	0
Kentish Town, per Miss E. M. Bullock	1	1	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden, own sub., 21s., and Miss Bailey, for Widows and Orphans, 10s.	1	11	0
Kilburn (Holy Trinity), per Rev. G. Despard	14	9	6
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath, Treasurer, D. Couty, Esq. : Coll. by Mrs. Pettitt for Widows and Orphans' Fund per Miss Couty..	0	10	6
Juvenile Association, per ditto, for November	5	17	9
M.L.L. at St. Mary's, Lewisham, by Frank M. Ponder, per Rev. Canon Legge	2	0	0
Marylebone, per Miss Elwin (cards &c. after lecture, by Frank M. Ponder and Mr. Tyerman)	7	3	9
Paddington (Holy Trinity), Miss Armstrong, addl. after lecture	0	5	6
Regent's Park (St. Mark's), per Miss Birks, addl. after lecture by Frank M. Ponder, and subs.	7	13	0
Sydenham Hill, Miss Jane Crouch, collection	2	2	0
Westminster (St. Margaret's), per Mr. J. Newman, Miss Rose Ellis (coll.) 10s. ; Miss Florence Ellis (coll.) 10s.	1	0	0
Wimbledon (Emmanuel Church), per Mrs. Mercer	5	3	0

PROVINCES.

Ashton-on-Ribble, per Rev. H. L. Bellhouse, M.L.L. and cards by Thomas Farmer, Esq.	1	16	3
Beckenham and Shortlands, G. A. Western, Esq. (sub.)	5	0	0
Bengeo, Miss Agnes Murrell, coll. ..	0	7	6
Boston, per Rev. Canon Blenkin, M. by Rev. A. A. Welby	1	12	3
Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan	9	8	0
Brighton (St. James'), per Rev. J. J. Mallaby (offertory on Day of Intercession for Missions)	3	17	0
Brixham, per Rev. A. F. Cary, SS. and M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	5	11	0
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle	8	3	5
Cambridge, per Mr. Walter E. Pain (offertory at Holy Trinity Church)	10	5	1

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, JANUARY 2, 1888.

	£	s.	d.
Carlisle, per Rev. T. Valentine.....	7	5	8
Clevedon, per Mrs. Goddard	14	10	0
Clifton and Bristol, per E. W. Bird, Esq., o/a	25	0	0
Cotgrave, per Rev. A. Hensley, M.L.L. by Thos. Farmer, Esq.	1	0	0
Cranbrook, per Miss Huntly.....	1	7	6
Crookes, per Rev. C. Clementson, M.L.L. by Thos. Farmer, and collection by Mr. Mellor	2	6	9
Derby, per Miss Gell	21	16	0
Eastbourne, per Mrs. Ponder (coll. by Miss Woodhouse)	11	9	6
Elton, Mrs. Weatherell, 10s.; Miss Weatherell, 5s.	0	15	0
Farnham, per Mrs. J. J. Hazell	3	13	6
Gayton-le-Marsh, per Rev. J. Inge, S. by Rev. F. Young	0	15	0
Gotham, per Rev. F. A. Wodehouse, M.L.L. by Thos. Farmer, Esq.	1	1	0
Guernsey, per Mrs. Thurstan	6	18	3
Halliwell, per Rev. J. H. Gibbon, M.L.L. by Thos. Farmer, Esq., and Mrs. Smith's collection	3	16	5
Harthill, per Rev. E. C. Oldfield, M.L.L. by Thos. Farmer, Esq.	1	6	1
Do. per Miss Burridge	4	5	0
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner (including £5 from Miss Marsh, for school at Keppel) ..	20	10	6
Huntingdon, per Ven. Archdn. Vesey, M. by Rev. A. A. Welby	2	10	7
Kenilworth, per Miss Hamilton	3	5	0
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	18	4	0
Leeds, per Miss Emma Tet'ey	4	3	0
Liverpool, Miss H. M. Willis (coll.)..	1	0	0
Louth, per Rev. H. B. Streatfield, Offertory St. Andrew's Day	2	11	3
Nottingham, per Rev. W. R. Blackett, S. at Holy Trinity (and Miss Rideout's box, 2s. 6d.).....	4	17	0
Oxford, per Mrs. Sweetapple	3	3	0
Pitsmoor, per Rev. S. Chorlton, M.L.L. by Thos. Farmer, Esq.	0	14	1
Plymouth Juvenile Association, per Miss Inskip	1	18	0
Retford, per Miss Clowes	6	17	6
Saddleworth, per Rev. Hugh Doig, SS. and M.L.L. by Rev. Hugh Doig and Thos. Farmer, Esq.	4	6	0
Sherborne, per Miss Parsons.....	5	14	11
Shrewsbury, Rev. Canon Egerton (sub.)	1	1	0
Southborough, per Miss Foy	18	12	3
Southend, per J. Waters Coldicott, Esq., M.L.L. by Frank M. Ponder, Dr. Deeping, J.P., chairman (less expenses)	2	2	6
Southport, per Miss Buchanan (coll. by Miss Addy)	5	11	6
Stamford, per Rev. H. Wickham, SS. by Rev. A. A. Welby	2	11	9
Stonegate, F. G. L. (don.)	2	0	0
Teignmouth, per Rev. J. Metcalfe, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	11	2

	£	s.	d.
Tollerton, per Rev. A. A. Welby (own sub.).....	2	2	0
Torquay, per Mrs. Hockin, sermons and subs. o/a (less expenses).....	14	17	3
Upton, per Rev. H. C. Pnelps	2	11	6
Wallington, per Rev. R. Boyle, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	17	0	3
Whitby, per Mr. W. Gibson (Master Austen's card)	0	10	0
Wilford, per Revs. E. Davies and W. Brown, M.L.L. by T. Farmer, Esq.	1	10	6
Windermere, per Miss A. S. Heywood	9	7	6
Worksop, per Rev. G. Dobree, M. by Rev. A. A. Welby.....	1	8	6

IRELAND.

Antrim and Down, Hon. Sec., Rev. J. B. Crozier :			
Belfast (St. Thomas' Auxiliary), coll. by the Misses Hewitt.....	11	11	7
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., Hon. Sec., Mrs. Gahan :			
Parsonstown, Rev. Ralph P. Homan (sub.)	1	0	0
Tuam, per the Dean (SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy and own sub. and card coll. Miss M. Echlin, 9s.) ..	4	18	2
Subscriptions, &c. on account	40	0	0
Cork Co. &c., Hon. Sec., Miss Townsend (sub. &c. o/a)	16	10	0
Dublin Co. &c., Hon. Sec. Rev. F. C. Hayes :			
Greystones, per Mrs. R. Cathcart Dobbs	4	5	0
Kingstown, per Miss B. Rolleston (offertory at Monkstown Church, Rev. Canon Peacocke, vicar) ..	9	0	0
Do. per Miss B. Rolleston (subs. &c.)	10	0	0
Louth Co., Hon. Sec. Lieut. Sullivan, R.N.:			
Dunany, per Rev. W. J. Askins ..	1	13	6
Dunleer, per do.	1	16	6
Collon, per Rev. R. M. Peile Freeman (less 1s. 6d. exp.).....	2	0	10
Bangor (Co. Down) :			
Miss Coppage.....	1	0	0

SCOTLAND.

Ardrossan, per J. Lambert Bailey, Esq.	12	10	0
Balfron (coll. by Miss Wilson for Tierra Del Fuego)	1	10	0
Cupar, per Miss Maria Campbell	3	5	0
Edinburgh, Miss Jerdan (coll.)	1	4	0
Do. (St. Thomas'), per R. S. Stuart, Esq.	0	5	0

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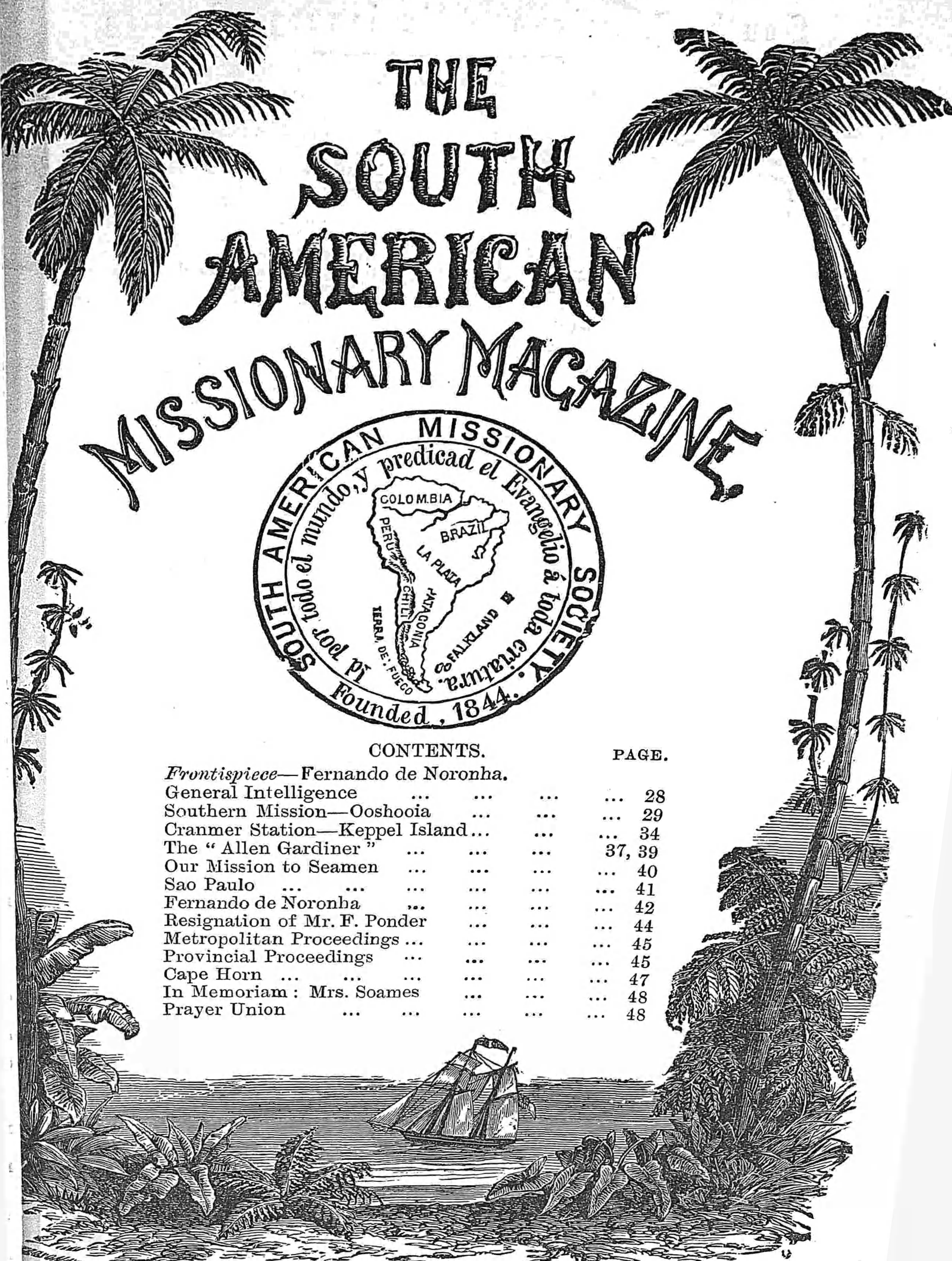
Almanac	0	6	8
Magazine.....	1	19	6
Narrative	1	0	0
Occasional Publications	0	1	7
Story of Allen Gardiner	0	8	0
Do. Abridged.....	0	17	7

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'Allen Gardiner in Tierra del Fuego.' Illustrated, Tinted paper, price Twopence.



THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE



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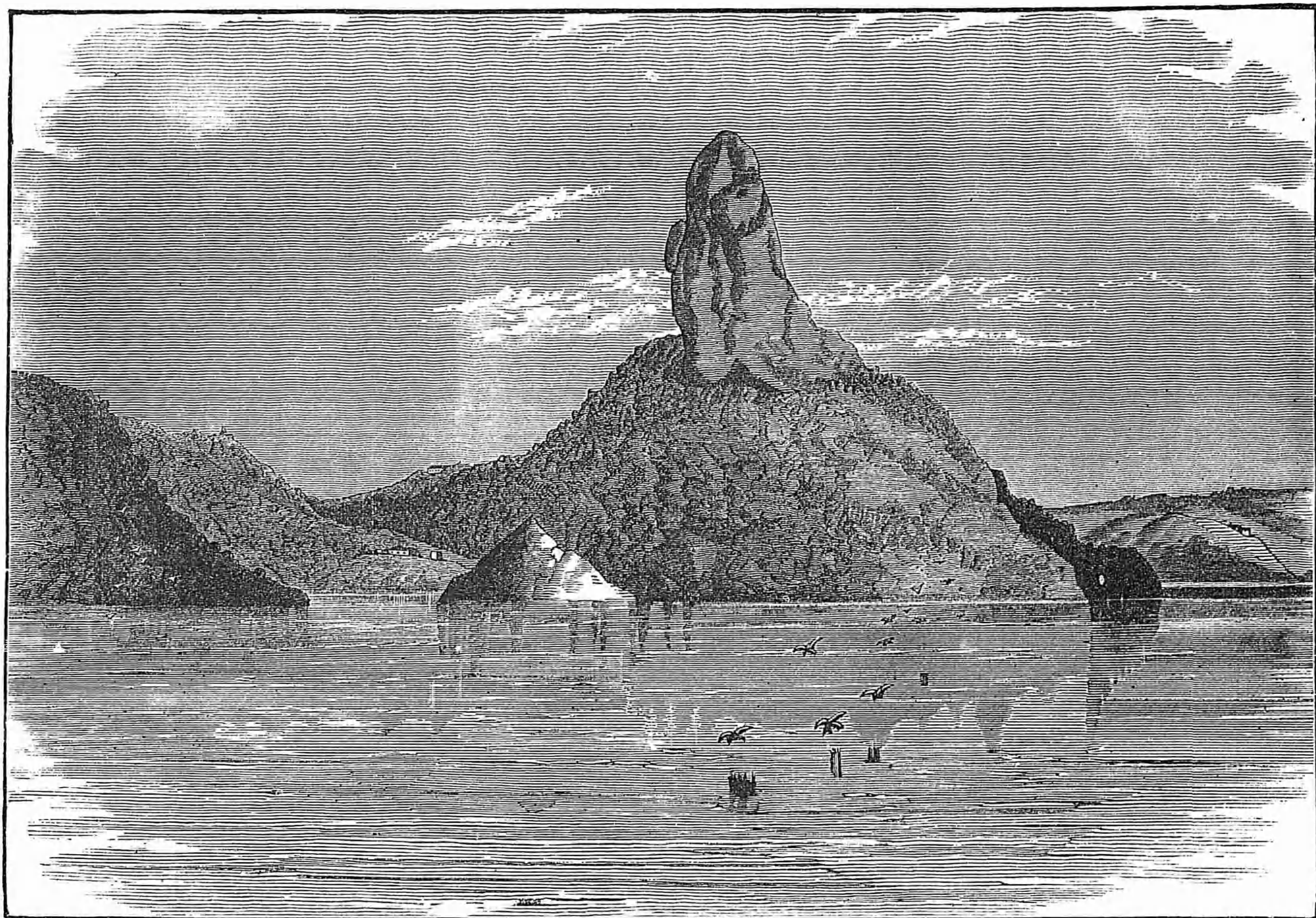
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Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.



THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

FEBRUARY 1, 1888.

SINCE the January issue the following letters have been received from our Stations in South America :—

Bishop Stirling (*Nov.* 28).
Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Telegram*).
Aspinall, Mr. E. C. (*No date*).
Bridges, Rev. T. (*Oct.* 31).
Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*Oct.* 27).
Davies, Rev. Hugh (*Oct.* 4).
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Nov.* 24).
Grubb, Mr. W. B. (*Nov.* 8, 9, 14).

Henriksen, Mr. A. (*Dec.* 24).
Humble, Rev. Dr. (*Nov.* 9).
Ince, Mr. (*Nov.* 21).
Lawrence, Mr. J. (*Oct.* 28).
Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*Dec.* 13, 16).
Wehrhahn & Co. (*Nov.* 28).
Willis, Capt. (*Dec.* 15).

The monthly meeting of the General Committee was held on the 12th ult.

The next meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 9th inst.

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

The total amount received from 1st December, 1887, to 25th January, 1888, for the financial year 1886 (not yet closed), was £2,163. 0s. 4d.

The next meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 2nd and 16th inst.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE continue to receive very happy accounts from the Southern Mission, as the letters from Mr. Aspinall, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Bridges testify. Mr. Robins's account of the "Allen Gardiner's" last voyage as a steamer is interesting, and does credit to his heart as well as to his handywork as engineer of our Mission steamer.

We trust the experiment on which Mr. Keith-Douglas is about to enter at Sao Paulo may be attended with success. It is quite clear that, however clever and forward our children may be made by the acquisition of secular learning, unless there be superadded the elements that tend to a sober, righteous, and godly life, we shall only educate them to be what the Prophet Zechariah significantly describes as "wise to do evil."

The news from Rio and Pernambuco is, as usual, most satisfactory, and we trust God may long speed well Mr. Hooper and Mr. Walker in their good work. Mr. Walker has again sent us home some very interesting curios, which the Committee much appreciate, as an act they hope others may emulate.

We are in good hope that the Mission to the Indians of Paraguay may be soon launched. Mr. Henriksen, of Rosario—an experienced and well-tried man—is on his way to England to confer with our Committee, and select his future companions in the Mission, with a view to entering on the new field of labour in May next. Meanwhile, we are about to make a special appeal for £1,000 to put forward this venture of faith, and doubt not God will put it into many hearts to promote this work of His hands.

The usual Annual Meeting for prayer and praise was held at the Society's Offices on the first Thursday in January. H. Morris, Esq., Chairman of Committee, presided, and addressed some very impressive and touching words to those present, suitable to the new year and the past and future work of the Society. Prayer and thanksgiving were offered up by the Rev. W. Windle and the Rev. H. S. Acworth. The Rev. Burman Cassin delivered an eloquent and stirring address on the words "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth."—Prov. xi.

Amongst those present were Mrs. Lett, the widow of our late lamented Missionary Chaplain at Rosario, and her two daughters.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York has kindly consented to preside at our Annual Meeting on Friday, April 27.

Southern Mission.

OOSHOOIA.

R. ASPINALL writes :—

“ *Ooshooia.*”

“ Again I am obliged to defer writing a long letter, owing to the irregular movements of the Argentine steamer ‘Comodoro Py.’ I was told a few days ago that she would not go for seven or eight days, but this morning news came that she would start to-night.

I therefore wished to write this afternoon to you, but I have had a succession of calls to sick cases, and have only just now returned home and sat down to write to you (11 P.M.).

“ There has been very much sickness since I have been here, and I believe, under God’s blessing, I have been very useful, and my attentions have saved many lives, but I am greatly hampered in my surgical cases for want of proper instruments. I therefore want the Committee to buy and send to me a case of instruments like No. 5 in Maw’s Catalogue, price £23. I am willing to pay half now, and the rest at some future time, provided the instruments become my own. I also want more medical books, notably a good one on scrofula, immediately also Mathew Duncan’s ‘On Midwifery’ if he has published one, if not, the best you can get. I have a very successful convalescent from an operation which the Government doctor and I performed—it is a woman who was suffering from a very large abscess ; we opened it under chloroform in the Orphanage, the operation lasting twenty-five minutes ; she is nearly well now ; and to-night we have treated a woman for dropsy. There have been, I am sorry to say, six deaths since I came. I was unable to do anything for the sufferers.

“ The Governor has been taking photographs of the orphans and the Mission. I hope to be able to send copies next mail we get the opportunity to catch.

“ I have not yet heard any news from the Bishop ; we are beginning to expect the ‘Allen Gardiner’ soon now.

“ As Mr. Ince has told you, we are now enjoying beautiful weather, and everything is lovely. My health is very good now, and I generally enjoy a good game of rounders or catch with the men every night.

“ I have commenced school in the schoolroom twice a week in the evening for men, and twice for women. On Monday we hold Baptism and Confirmation classes ; Friday is choir-practice and workers’ Bible-class night. I also have school twice a day for the children, and sometimes

have between thirty and forty. Edmund helps me a little, but they really are too many to manage successfully. I hope if the Committee think of sending anyone to help Mrs. Hemmings (and I decidedly think she should have help), it will be someone who has sufficient education to help in the school, and also to train to take up the work when Mrs. Hemmings leaves for home. The condition and work of the Orphanage is grand, and a real credit to the Mission.

“EDWIN C. ASPINALL.”

Through the kindness of a friend we have been favoured with the following most interesting extracts from a private letter of Mr. Aspinall's:—

“*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, August 26, 1887.*

“I am still, thank God, well and happy, and am daily more and more enamoured of my work. . . . There are times of depression, when the thought of the ignorance of this people is borne upon the mind somewhat heavily; but then again comes the blessed flash of light, and life, which, like Elijah's cake, seems to give one strength to go forward with renewed courage. . . . One such occurred the other day. I went into Robert Yenowa's cottage to ask him a question, and could not at first see him. His wife Hester, pointing to a blanket in the corner, said, ‘Robert's there.’ ‘What's the matter?’ I said. ‘Me sick—my eye—man throw snowball hard, hit me.’ I found a heavy blow, but no serious injury, and told him what to do to relieve the pain. He then said, ‘Me walk straight home—say nothing—me no hit man back, he not do it for purpose.’ I said, ‘Well done, Robert, each time we conquer ourselves we show we are men, and not animals, and we please God.’ I was pleased with this incident, slight as it seems, because the natives are not accustomed to self-restraint, and Robert has been perhaps less so than others, owing to his having the power to punish, being our ‘Alcalde.’ . . .

“September 20.—I have had no time for letter-writing for some weeks. We have had a serious epidemic among the natives and the mission party; many cases of serious influenza, and many of a malarial fever. Up to the present time, I am thankful to say, only one (a very old man) has died, and every one is recovering. The work of the station was for a time nearly at a standstill. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and children were ill, and also Mrs. Hemmings; quite unable to leave the house, although striving to continue work. Almost every native has been ill, including all the orphans but one. I have kept up well till the end, and seemed likely to escape, but have had an attack of the fever—not, however, a serious one—not being at all confined to the house, but feeling unequal to much exertion, especially in teaching. . . . As I could not quite shake off the effects, I have taken advantage of the kind permission of the Governor to have a passage to Sandy Point and back (the ‘Py’ being

just on the eve of leaving). Mr. Lawrence advises this, he being now well again. So once again I am on the water, and already feel the benefit; in fact, I feel nearly well. . . . I have left the school in the hands of Edmund, one of the natives, and my convalescents in the hands of the Government doctor, who is most kind and friendly.

“*September 26.*—Sandy Point. No letters! and no papers. I have not received any periodical since I came out except the *British Workman*, which comes regularly. The books you mention will be most useful. I long to have them. May they prove a spiritual refreshment. One cannot but feel the oft-times deadening effects around: the continued giving out, the endeavours to keep ahead in the ‘race set before us.’ The ever-increasing consciousness of my own small knowledge of the Word, makes me long for that free access to the thoughts of other minds to which I have been so long accustomed. Out here, I do indeed recognise the need and the power of prayer more than ever, and consequently feel encouraged when able to realise the ‘Communion of Saints,’ and most thankfully record how often I have been strengthened. . . .

“*October 17.* . . . Once more back to the old routine, and delighted to be again in my beloved work. . . . About 1 o’clock Saturday heard there was a fire at the head of our bay, about 12 miles off, and that the Governor had sent two boats to inquire what was the matter . . . and had arranged that if the steamer was wanted, they were to send up rockets. In the afternoon I went to inquire how things were; about nine the watchman reported the rockets just seen, and the Governor ordered the ‘Py’ to get up steam, and asked me to go in her, and take my medicine chest, as he thought it might be a shipwreck. I consulted with Mr. Lawrence about my duties (the next day being Sunday), and he thought I ought to go, so I got ready, took my surgery cases, &c., and about 3.45 (day-break) we left Ooshooia. When we got out to the Point we found the Camp was on fire, and the two boats at anchor in the bay. It was very rough, and with some little difficulty we got the men on board and took the boats in tow, and headed back for Ooshooia. We then heard that Mr. Bridges’ boat had come from Down East bearing letters to the Governor and Mr. Lawrence, asking for medical aid, as Despard Bridges was very ill, and Mrs. Bridges thought him sinking from weakness, and Mr. Bridges had gone to the Falklands. The natives had been four days trying to reach Ooshooia against a strong head-wind. Having explained how critical things seemed to be, the captain of the ‘Py’ gave orders for the steamer to go about, and we started for Ooshooia with a splendid wind behind us, and then commenced what seemed a race for life—for to me it seemed a question if we should find the poor fellow alive; but peace of mind came with the words, ‘The Lord’s arm is not shortened that it cannot save, neither His ear heavy that it cannot hear.’ . . . We reached Down East about nine, and finding Despard very ill indeed, I determined to stay there, and wrote to the Governor, asking him if possible to send for me

in four days, but if he could not I would return by boat. Much to our surprise the 'Py' returned the following evening with the Governor and Mrs. Paz on board. They stayed till I could pronounce Despard convalescent, when we returned to Ooshooia. I found that Mrs. Hemmings had again been ill. The Governor's doctor had attended her, and she was much better. Edmund had managed the school well during my absence, and had got the children on nicely. . . .

" *October 26.*—Now I must answer your queries as to my daily plans. I am steadily but surely taking up my work and filling up my time. My programme for the week now is :

" *Sunday.*—Native service at 10, which Mr. Lawrence conducts. English service at 11.30. I read the lessons and preach. Native service again at 3, Mr. Lawrence conducting. I take part in prayer at both native services.

" *Monday.*—Prayers at 9 ; I conduct. Mr. Lawrence is present. 11.30, school ; during the interval I see patients or go round and see who are at work, and what is going on, and if necessary confer with Mr. Lawrence. I have from 25 to 40 children. School over, I have a game with the children out of doors. 1 o'clock, dinner. 2.30, school till 4, when I have a game or a talk with the orphans, and pick up what Yahgan I can. 5 o'clock, tea. 6.30, men's class in the schoolroom. Mr. Lawrence comes in at 7 for Confirmation and Baptism Class.

" *Tuesday.*—The same, except in the evening, when I have the women to school.

" *Wednesday.*—The same. Men at school in the evening.

" *Thursday.*—No school in the afternoon. Women in the evening.

" *Friday.*—Ordinary. Singing practice for Sunday, 6.30 to 7.30 ; directly after, the ' Workers' Bible Class' for one hour.

" *Saturday.*—No school. Morning devoted to medical work or study. Afternoon, holiday.

" Intermediate time during the week filled up with study of Yahgan and Spanish, Divinity, letter-writing, &c. I propose during the next winter lighting the schoolroom every evening, and keeping the room open after the classes, as a reading and recreation room.

" I shall ask some of my Y.M.C.A. friends to bear the expense, which I do not think will be very much, although I wish, if possible, to give a cup of coffee to all who come. . . . We are now having beautiful fine, warm weather. I often think what a mistake English people make in pitying us missionaries for our trials and hardships, when it is the natives who need the pity ! I find it hard sometimes to keep my clothes to myself and not have a general distribution.

" I find a great deal to do medically and surgically . . . but I have been sadly hampered for want of instruments which I must have. . . . I find I shall be able to give you a donation towards the funds

of the Juvenile Association. I have also £3 towards the Widows and Orphans Fund—but await the return of the ‘A. G.,’ hoping to get a little more. Tell the members of the Bible Class and Juvenile Associations I remember them continually in prayer, and enjoy the thought of Monday mutual communion. May the Lord raise up some among them with S. A. M. enthusiasm to help you in the work! . . . I hope my letter to the collectors will be acknowledged and honoured by the Master. . . .

“EDWIN C. ASPINALL.”

From Mr. and Mrs. Ince we have had the following letter :—

*“ Stirling House, Ooshooia,
November 21, 1887.”*

“ We hope to be excused in not writing more since our arrival, but, having so long a winter, it has impeded active work ; nevertheless, it has brought us to a beautiful spring. Vegetation has sprung into activity ; mountains and valleys resplendent in their green foliage, and we are now able to walk upon the grass much better than upon the wintry snow. The Ooshooia scenery is very grand ; the mountains and bay splendid. I often wish some of our friends could see the grandeur of the Beagle Channel. Fish and fowl plentiful. The natives very ignorant, but those that know English I think could be trained and be on a par with Europeans.

“ It is very solemn to hear them engage in prayer, and to end it through Jesus Christ ; to see them in their wild state, and then to see them bending at the Throne of grace. We have had sickness amongst natives and Europeans since our arrival, Mr. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence, and family, Mrs. Hemmings also, but thankful to say that Mrs. Ince and myself have had very good health.

“ We have had the attending to the Orphanage during the illness of Mrs. H., and found the children very good ; we are making great alterations outside. There have been five deaths since we came to Ooshooia, two of them men that I have worked with. I visited them. Their names are Frank and Jonathan. I was enabled to point them to the Saviour, and I hope they are safe in the arms of Jesus. One man was from the west ; the others were children. The harmonium has arrived, and it is a great addition to the church ; the services are well attended, and we have since had one service of song. Mr. Aspinall is quite at home with the children, and is getting them in good training—a large number, and very attentive. The church wants improvements, which I hope soon to effect. Mr. Lawrence has appointed me to take share in the services. I am very happy in my position, and earnestly pray that God may bless our efforts. It becomes more apparent every day that it was His will that we should come to Ooshooia. He has upheld us and given us such good health. I am getting good help from

two natives, married men. It is now a very busy month, gardening, seedsowing, which must be done quickly, and things are very promising. The sun is very hot, although at times we are visited with cold winds and snow.

“I hope soon to get the pit saws to work so that we can have plenty of board, which we are in want of. Mr. Lawrence thinks of training two bullocks, and then I hope to get wood and timber much better and with less labour. I hope it will soon be put in practice.

“I have altered the appearance since the spring set in. I hope to improve the whole station (D.V.) before long, and make it as English as possible, and see to the drainage and sanitary arrangements, which is much required, earnestly praying that God may bless all our efforts.”

Cranmer Station.

KEPPEL ISLAND.



THE Rev. Thos. Bridges writes:—

“*Keppel Island, October 31, 1887.*

“At length, after an absence of over twelve years, I am once more here, the scene of my early life. Every spot is most familiar. A great change

has taken place in the vegetation through the feeding on it of so many sheep and cattle. The stronger grasses, with one exception, have entirely failed, and are extinct, but

the small sweet garden grass has widely spread and largely taken their places. The large fern is less extensive, but the small fern covers a much larger area, occupying the decayed grass stumps. The island is decidedly overstocked, and, if you will keep horses and cows as well as sheep, it has become urgent that large fields should be fenced off for their use. If sufficient is fenced off, then you might keep up pretty well the present stock of sheep, but, if not, you ought, I think, to lessen the sheep 50 per cent. Also it is important that land be partitioned off and the surface broken and burnt, and English *meadow* grasses sown and preserved from the feet of cattle till the grass is thoroughly established. The natives here, as far as I can see, are doing well, with the exception of two sick cases, which, in a few months at the longest, must terminate fatally. The rest, with one exception, are in good health. The House is a very satisfactory building, and greatly conduces to the welfare of its inmates, as well as adds considerably to the appearance of the station.

“I reached here at 10 P.M. on the 17th inst. The next day, with the ready assistance of five natives and your boat, I went to Shallow Bay, and was very glad to find Mr. Grubb awaiting a chance to return after his annual holiday to this station. From Shallow Bay I went westward to two other

stations, and returned here on Saturday. The Mission boat had crossed for the mail, and other business brought Mr. Whaits over. The next day I was happy in taking the four Sunday services—two in Yahgan, two in English—and also administered Holy Communion to six persons. On Monday early, I went in the station boat with four natives to the settlement at Pebble Island—distant 12 miles—and was back here at 5.30 P.M. same day. The next day crossed to Pebble Island in the ‘Shepherdess’ to ship cattle, and to get a supply of green fodder. Returned here at 2 P.M. on Saturday, 29th. Yesterday I took three of the four Sunday services. To-day we have taken some sheep, and to-morrow shall, all being well, ship all that Mr. Whaits can conveniently dispose of. And now I must say that the kindness of him and his good wife, and the kind welcome given me by all, have made my visit here very pleasant indeed. I refrain from any personal remarks, as it is not for me to make them. Bishop Stirling when he comes will learn what is best to be done.

“I am requested by Mr. Burleigh to take two young men to their own country, Allen Willis and Charley Cushlan, who have long desired to return.

“I hope to reach Downeast in a fortnight, though I do not go there directly, as I have need to touch at two or three places on the way.

“THOS. BRIDGES.”

Mr. Burleigh writes:—

“*Keppel Island, October 27, 1887.*

“The ‘Shepherdess’ arrived here last week with our goods. I had calculated how long our resources would last, and, but for a head-wind, which prevented our boat going to Shallow Bay, should have just gone to Stanley overland to replenish our empty stores, fearing that she had come to grief on her voyage up. I am thankful that this heavy outlay is now unnecessary, as we are now fairly well supplied for some time.

“I also hear that the ‘Dennis Brundrit’ has arrived; it may be that she has brought us our later requests, in which case the present order will require alteration in some particulars, though complete in the main.

“The growing amount of salaries due, there is a natural desire to get hold of some portion of their wages, either in kind or cash, with which to purchase goods elsewhere, so that there are frequent requests to send for things we do not keep. The question remains how far it is advisable to gratify this wish, or whether it would be wiser and, to them, cheaper to obtain these things from England. For example, some wish very much to buy such things as accordions, concertinas, &c. Might not a few such things be sent out, and some of a cheaper sort, as presents? These little things give a deal of pleasure, and there are times when the Indian wants rousing.

“ We also want a few amusing toys, picture-books, &c., for the sick room, and a few framed pictures and texts for it and the Home.

“ Might there not remain undisposed of, at the sales of work often held by so many lady supporters of the Society, a few things in this way they would willingly contribute ?

“ A few easy indoor games would give much pleasure, and prevent much idle and injurious brooding and melancholy. I have known a real hearty game of snap, &c., to improve the spirits of the poor fellows surprisingly. Just now the tone is very low, and one after another comes forward with complaints, so much so, that it would seem that a crisis is at hand, or it may be that it is the spring assailing their weak parts. Would that we could get medical advice. To-day one of the three boys who were confined to the House has so far gained strength that he has made an attempt at work, and, this evening, seems none the worse for it. Another, the subject of immense abscesses in the leg, is progressing favourably. Of the third, I am not very hopeful. I am afraid we are going to lose him.

“ The ‘ Shepherdess ’ leaves for Tierra del Fuégo in a few days. Two of our men have asked permission to go down in her, which request has been granted. One, Allen Willis, Asupunojanjug, has been at Keppel eight years ; the other, Chas. Cushlan, three years. Each has nearly £20 due this quarter, and are otherwise well provided. They will be sent together, with their accounts, &c., to Mr. Lawrence, who will advise the Governor of their arrival, and draw his attention to their present condition, as compared with the heathen ignorance and poverty in which they came to us. In this way only can we now obtain raw material for our work, and we hope that the presence of Bishop Stirling will aid the increase of our numbers. We now lose two of the strongest men, so that the working staff is seriously diminished.

“ School-work now is necessarily very little, as the hands are few, and the invalids, being chiefly the little boys, prevent their coming.

“ Many thanks for the bound magazines, which came in the cases, as also back numbers of *Sunday at Home*, *Leisure Hour*, &c., and many tracts. I hope to gain more subscribers for the Magazine shortly, in which case the number sent must be increased.

“ L. H. BURLEIGH.”

The "Allen Gardiner."



THE following is a copy of the "Log" of Mr J. C. Robins, Engineer on the last voyage of the "Allen Gardiner" as a steamer :—

"Garfield Terrace, Ellacombe, Torquay.

"On July 25 we left Ooshooia with a strong wind from N.W. and proceeded to Yundagia, 20 miles from Ooshooia; then, on account of the wind being so strong ahead, the Captain deemed it best to come to an anchor. We remained there until the 27th, getting under weigh at 3 A.M. During the day there was strong wind at times, but we made a good run of 80 miles by 4 P.M., and came to anchor in Whale Bay.

"*Thursday, 28.*—We got under weigh at 7 A.M. Through the day we had strong wind ahead, and, crossing Desolate Bay, had a good sea; we came to anchor in Horace Cove 4.30 P.M.

"*Friday, 29.*—Got under weigh 7.30 A.M., and came to anchor again 10 A.M., blowing very hard with heavy snow showers, the snow being so thick that the Captain could not see the length of the ship. Came to anchor in Brecknock Harbour.

"*Saturday, 30.*—Still blowing very hard with snow; could not go under weigh.

"*Sunday, 31.*—Still blowing hard, but with less snow. Had Divine service on board twice.

"*Monday, August 1.*—Was a beautiful day; it seemed that we were 20 degrees north of our position yesterday. The sun quite warm, and not a breath of wind. This day we made a good run as far as Port St. Nicholas in the Straits, anchoring at 5.30 P.M.

"*Tuesday, 2.*—We got under weigh at 5 A.M., but had to stop again at 8 A.M. in Port Famine, and this day was just as bad as the day before was fine. Wind S.E.

"*Wednesday, 3.*—Towards mid-day became moderate; we got under weigh at 1.30 P.M., and came to anchor in Sandy Point 5.30 P.M., running the 30 miles in 4 hours. This was the longest time we had ever taken to go from Ooshooia to Sandy Point.

"*Thursday, 4.*—Got up steam and went to the Hulk for coals, and steamed back to anchorage again when finished with the coals.

"*Friday, 5.*—Got under weigh at 10.15 A.M. for Pecket Harbour to get fresh water and meat; arrived there at 3 P.M.; distance, 35 miles.

"*Saturday, 6.*—At Pecket Harbour the crew took in fresh water, myself busy getting ready for sea.

"*Sunday, 7.*—At Pecket Harbour, Divine service on board twice.

“ *Monday, 8.*—Got under weigh at 6.30 A.M. ; 7.30 A.M. came to anchor very foggy. In the afternoon, blew hard from S.E.

“ *Tuesday, 9.*—Still blowing hard from same quarter ; had to heave up the anchor and run for Pecket Harbour again.

“ *Wednesday, 10.*—Still blowing hard ; could not get under weigh.

“ *Thursday, 11.*—Got under weigh 6.30 A.M. ; had a strong fair wind and all sails set. This day we made a good run, passing the land at different points at a good rate. At 7.30 P.M. we were clear of the Straits and on our course to the North.

“ *Friday, 12.*—Fine weather, and felt it good to be once more pointing to the North.

“ *Saturday, 13.*—At 1 A.M. stopped the engines, disconnected, and proceeded under sail. Strong fair wind blowing.

“ *Sunday, 14.*—Started the engines at 10 A.M., a very heavy sea running behind us. The wind falling light, the Captain thought it best to have steam and run with the sea.

“ *Monday, 15.*—Stcpped the engines at 5 P.M., and proceeded under sail ; the engines disconnected from the shaft.

“ *Tuesday, 16.*—At 3 P.M. started the engines again, but at 7 P.M. had to stop again with the same old trouble—the scum passing through to the engines and choking the air-pump valves. This gave me, as usual, a lot of work.

“ *Wednesday, 17.*—Proceeding under sail, myself employed repairing air-pump and gear.

“ *Thursday, 18.*—Under sail, myself on deck.

“ *Friday, 19.*—Started the engines at 6.30 A.M. Weather fine ; quite a change after the last few days’ knocking about. At 2.30 P.M. had to stop and blow down the boiler ; the blow-down cock flange on the boiler bottom started to leak. The cock and flange are always in the bilge water when at sea, and this was the reason it was leaking, being contracted while the part against the boiler bottom was expanded. Repaired this, and started again at 10 P.M. Very disagreeable, this kind of work, at sea, because in the ‘Allen Gardiner’ I had to lie down in the bilge water for it.

“ *Saturday, 20.*—Proceeding under steam. The weather was very fine considering where we were.

“ *Sunday, 21.*—Fine weather, and the work going on well on deck and below.

“ *Monday, 22.*—Fresh breeze ; the engines working well. During the day a tube in the boiler burst ; plugged it up with a wood stopper.

“ *Tuesday, 23.*—Steering towards the land, looking with all the eye on board to catch a glimpse before dark, but could not see ; but the Captain had a good ‘sight’ at mid-day, and in the morning we went on, and at 2 A.M. saw Monte Video light.

“ *Wednesday, 24.*—At mid-day stopped to take pilot on board ; blowing hard ; towards the evening calmed down.

“*Thursday, 25.*—At 2.30 A.M. came to an anchor in the Roads. At 8 A.M. got under weigh and steamed into the Boca. This was the last day’s work in the ‘Allen Gardiner’ as a steamer.

“I cannot express my feelings on this day, for I knew this was my last day’s work on the Mission Steamer. I was led to look back and view my work, and I certainly was thankful to my Heavenly Father for His mercies to me through the different voyages in the ‘Allen Gardiner’; some very fine voyages, some very rough and often in great danger. In looking back, I feel sure that the fact of hundreds of prayers going up to the Throne of God is a great thing for the servants of the Mission, and this alone enables them to be so successful in their work. I cannot say much about the alteration of the ‘Allen Gardiner’ because I had nothing to do with it, only to see that nothing was broken in my department. This the purchaser asked me to do for him. When I left the ‘Allen Gardiner,’ everything was disconnected from the engines and boiler, and all ready to be taken out. This the Platense Company were doing with their own men.

“Seeing that I was of no good there, the Bishop and the Captain thought I might go, and they told me my services would be wanted no longer.

“The tools that were in the engine-room went with the purchaser of the engines and boiler, so there will be tools wanted at Ooshooia.

“J. C. ROBINS.”

Report of the “Allen Gardiner” from Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVED AT PUNTA ARENAS, DECEMBER 14, 1887.

“‘Martha Fisher,’ Liverpool, barque, from Maryport for Portland, Oregon; steering Southward. Date, 6/12/87. Lat., 51°00. Long., 67°00. S.W. Wind. Since strong.

“It is intended to build a lighthouse on Cape St. Diego, Straits of Le Maire, similar to that on Staten Island. It will be commenced next month, so the lights should be lighted before the coming winter. A Sub-Prefecture will be in Good Success Bay.

“German three-mast Brigantine, steering H.B.N.C., ashore on Dungeness, in Straits of Magellan. High and dry; required no assistance. December 10, 1887.

“J. C. T. WILLIS.”

Our Mission to Seamen.

RIO DE JANEIRO.



R. HOOPER writes:—

“ Rua da Misericordia, N. 89,

“ October 27, 1887.

“ You will see by September’s Report that small-pox has been raging at Rio, and that it greatly interfered with my visits afloat, and, as the English and American squadrons have now been here some time, the epidemic prevented leave-giving. I have not been able to gather any of the men at the Mission, as in past years; however, I think I shall presently be able to get at some of them. By-the-bye, it will interest you to know that on board some of the ships men are found who so let their light shine as to draw much attention to the claims of Jesus. I have been informed that some three or four officers and men of the U.S.S. “Alliance” have been doing good work in this way, and they gather some thirty or forty souls to their meetings, which they hold on board—a sure step in the right direction. I do not know any of the people aboard personally, but I communicate and help their work as far as I am able. After all, it is the still small voice that speaketh, and the little seeds of truth and righteousness, that spring up and become powers for good with the blessing of God resting upon them. I have often and often been told that the influence of one witness for Christ on board ship is greater than the eloquence of the most silver-tongued preacher; and I am glad to hear the men say that, as I recognise their appreciation of earnest godly living, may God hasten the day when there shall be earnest, living, whole-souled witnesses of Christ in every vessel that floats; in the meantime, our watchword must be work on, work on, the day draws near.

“ I think I may say, all things considered, that the Mission is going along steadily, and, so far as human knowledge goes, I may say successfully; of course, much opposition and difficulty, that, however, only proves the soldier; and surely the Captain of our salvation can lead and support His own.

“ THOMAS HOOPER, Seamen’s Missionary.”

PERNAMBUCO.

Mr. Walker writes:—

“ Pernambuco, November 27, 1887.

“ I just forward you a few lines to let you know how I am progressing in the Lord’s work here. I have just come in from a service which I have held to-night in the Sailors’ Home. There were present two decided Christian captains and some of their men, and four other captains and a

number of men, in all 22. I spoke of the 'cleansing of Naaman,' and realising that some of those present to-night had been at my service on board ship in the morning, and had, I believe, been impressed by the address, I felt it was a solemn time, and that the Lord was present to heal them. I have had a pleasant month, as I have been fully engaged in preaching; twice on Sunday and two or three week-night services. Two of H.M. ships of war have been here, and on board were a few sailors who were Christian men. One of the vessels had a chaplain, and I saw him and asked his permission to visit and give reading, and he readily did so. I gave the men reading, and invited them to the services in the Home. A few came each time, and last Sunday evening the chaplain himself came to the service in the Home. As he did not come in time, I could not ask him to take the service, but at the close he expressed himself as being very pleased with the service and address. He says it is probable that the vessel will call here again on her way home, as they liked Pernambuco very much.

"I have this week received the reading sent to Mr. Midgley—viz., the 'grant' from Messrs. Cassell & Co.'s, and the other sent by South American Missionary Society. I am highly pleased with it, as it is the finest lot of reading yet sent, and I am sure will be greatly appreciated. I purpose writing to Messrs. Cassell and personally thank them for their timely and liberal gift. My thanks are also due to the Despachante, Mr. Debeux, who overcame the difficulties regarding the not having a 'manifest' and the paying of duties, he having got them out duty free. I trust that by this time you will have received the box of items which I sent last month per 'R.M.S.' through Mr. O'Neil. By the time my letter reaches you, you ought to have received those I sent, on September 29, by the 'Mary Ann.' This week I hope to send a model of a 'barcaça,' or coasting barge. She is very roughly made, but I have painted her up a bit, and the coat of paint, like charity, hides a lot of defects. I have made up some small bags and bales of produce and food of the country, and loaded her as a cargo. When you receive her, open the hold and the bags so as to see that none of the contents have mildewed.

"P. J. R. WALKER, *Missionary to Seamen.*"

Sao Paulo.

The Rev. F. S. Keith-Douglas writes:—

"118 *Rua da Consolacao, Sao Paulo,*

"November 7, 1887.

"In answer to my letter to the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, relative to the English School of which I wrote to you in my last, I have received from him a reply giving me, under his own hand, the permission mentioned in my agreement with the Society as necessary ere engaging in scholastic work. Not to quote the whole letter, as I presume you

have ere this heard from him, I merely give you the actual words touching on the subject: 'If compatibly with your special ministerial duties you can undertake this work, I can not only say nothing against it but must wish it success.'

"The Secretary of the Committee here having received a reply of like tenor, I think I am justified in making the experiment for six months; therefore, I purport (D.V.) to commence the work during the first week of the approaching year—that is to say, if you will be kind enough to forward at once the books, &c., I require, whereof I have sent you a list. If you can, get them away at once.

"F. S. KEITH-DOUGLAS."

Fernando de Noronha; or, "The Beautiful Island of Sin."

THIS remarkable island was visited by the first "Allen Gardiner," on her outward pioneering voyage, in December 1854. The account of that visit, as related from my journals, can be found in the "Voice of Pity" for 1855. But the following description of this charming spot—a perfect oasis in the Equatorial Atlantic torrid sea—may be interesting.

The Penal Settlement of the Brazilian Government is an island, with smaller ones around it, belonging to Brazil. It is about 210 miles north-east of Cape St. Rogue, the easternmost point of South America, and is in latitude 3 deg. 50 min. S., longitude 32 deg. 28 min. W.

The extent of the group is about seven miles S.W. and N.E., by not quite two miles broad. The shores are rocky, with a high surf, and, occasionally, very heavy rollers.

Fernando de Noronha is twenty miles in circumference, and is remarkable for a peculiar-looking conical hill, about 1,000 feet high, the upper part of which is exceedingly steep, and on one side overhanging its base. The rock is phonolite, and is divided into irregular columns. The whole island is covered with wood, but, as the climate is dry—sometimes having no rain for two years—vegetation does not always look very fresh. Yet there are many beauties about the island. Viewed from the sea, it is very picturesque, the lofty barren peak being conspicuous from every point, while, at some elevations, great masses of the columnar rock, shaded by laurels, and ornamented by a tree covered by fine pink flowers, like those of a fox-glove, but without a single leaf, give a pleasing effect to the nearer parts of the scenery. There is good fishing all round the island, which has two harbours, neither of them, however, very safe in stormy weather.

Except by special permission from the Brazilian authorities, no woman is allowed to land on the island. Ships do not often call there, as it is

considered too far west of the usual course southward, but some voyagers specially recommend it as the more likely to insure the benefit of the local winds along the Brazilian coast.

Strictly speaking, the name is applied to a group of closely connected islands, situated in about 4 deg. S., and $32\frac{1}{2}$ deg. W.

It may be worth remembering that our great navigator and explorer, Captain Cook, when returning home on his second voyage, called at Fernando de Noronha on June 9, 1775, after he had re-visited Tierra del Fuégo, and made his southern discoveries, six months before.

Fifty-five years after, H.M.S. "Chanticleer," under the command of Captain Henry Foster, F.R.S. &c. (who was unfortunately drowned in the Rio Chagres the following February) was at Fernando de Noronha from June 12 to July 18, and made a thorough examination of the island and group. In the narrative written by the surgeon, Dr. W. H. B. Webster, there is a most interesting and valuable descriptive and scientific account given in detail, both in the body of the work and the appendix. Those who would know more of this beautiful island, alone in the ocean, should read the twenty-eight pages given to it.

It has also been visited by others, but in consequence of its being a penal settlement, permission from the Brazilian authorities has to be obtained. Moreover, some navigators consider it too far west of the usual course southward, though, at certain times of the year, it is of advantage. In the "Allen Gardiner's" first voyage I purposely took this route to catch the local winds along the South American coast, which we experienced the whole way.

Between Fernando de Noronha and the mainland are the Roccas, some dangerous low-lying islets and reefs, on which several fine vessels have been occasionally wrecked.

W. PARKER SNOW.

SALES OF WORK.

SOUTHWELL, NOTTS.—Miss Gaster and Miss Heathcote propose to hold their Annual Sale of Work on behalf of the South American Mission early in May (D.V.), and hope that the friends who have hitherto kindly contributed will continue their aid.

LEAMINGTON.—Owing to local claims, the usual Sale of Work will be postponed for a short time. In the meantime, Mrs. Mandell will be glad to receive contributions of work addressed to 33 Clemen Street.

Resignation of Mr. F. Ponder,

ASSISTANT-SECRETARY AND LECTURER
IN THE METROPOLIS.



are sure all our friends, not only in London but in the provinces, will regret the above named announcement, with reference to which the Committee have, by special resolution, recorded their "extreme regret." That regret, however, notwithstanding all advantages present or prospective, is mutual; for Mr. Ponder's heart is, and will be, with us in the work he has done so much to further, and it is only an imperative sense of duty to his family and himself that has compelled him to part *officially* from this work and from the Society.

The fact is, a prominent firm in the city of London, in which his brother is a partner, made Mr. F. Ponder an important and very valuable offer as Manager in their establishment—an offer which even we all felt he could not in reason or duty decline, including as it does great present and prospective advantages.

The Society loses in Mr. F. Ponder a most able accountant; a very excellent lecturer; and altogether an admirable officer, whom it will be difficult to replace, possessing as he did gifts not often found combined in one man. One thing we shall not lose—namely, his warm sympathy in the work of the Society; and he will not lack our kindest wishes and prayers for success in his new sphere, for health to enjoy the responsible post to which God's providence has called him, and, we hope we may add, for now and then an opportunity to assist the old Society with the zeal, ability and knowledge which for so many years he has indefatigably and ungrudgingly thrown into his advocacy of its claims.

Metropolitan Proceedings.



SINCE our last report in December issue, sermons have been preached for the Society at St. George's, Battersea, by the Rev. G. W. Grundy. We are much indebted to the Vicar for this opening, the more so as it emphasises the scantiness of our record of "sermons" in the metropolis, in spite of energetic efforts and ceaseless applications. It is a pleasure to turn to another branch of deputation work, but for which we should have few opportunities of advocating the claims of "one of the greatest works in the history of Christianity," as the Archbishop of Canterbury described our cause. In this branch—viz., meetings and lectures, we have been both busy and successful: Mr. Grundy speaking for us at St. Bartholomew's, Camberwell, and at St. Stephen's, Poplar; Mr. Grundy and Mr. Tyerman at St. George's-in-the-East (where £15 or £16 was collected during the year); Mr. Tyerman at St. George's, Battersea; Rev. R. J. Simpson, Mr. Tyerman, and Mr. Frank M. Ponder at Holy Trinity, Blackheath Hill (a branch of our vigorous Lee Association, under the care of Miss Weldon); Mr. Livesey Carrott at Mrs. Oakshott's School, Stoke Newington (in connection with St. James', Holloway, Association); Mr. Tyerman and Mr. Ponder at All Saints', Gordon Square, and at St. James', Clapham; and Mr. Ponder at All Hallows', Bow; St. Mark's, Bow (where £10. 10s. has been collected during the year); the Misses Sully & Hammond's Ladies' School, Stockwell Park (in connection with Christ Church, North Brixton, Association); at Portman Institute, Baker Street (in connection with Hyde Park District Association); at St. Mary's, Islington; at St. Stephen's, Walbrook; at St. John's, Chelsea; at Oakley Mission Room (in connection with St. Paul's, Onslow Square Association); and at St. Stephen's, Balham. We are quite sure that many enthusiastic friends have been raised up by means of these meetings—judging from the contributions which continue to flow in in the shape of after results. We congratulate our friends on their new privilege as supporters of this Society; and we ourselves take fresh courage.

We would urge upon our kind Hon. Secs. the importance of aiming at *permanence*, in laying the foundations of young associations, so that these may not be seriously affected by any changes which may and must occur. The one great aim we all have in this work is to extend the Kingdom of our Blessed Lord and Master; and it is a sad drawback when any particular centre of usefulness is shaken or destroyed by the personal changes which so often occur.

Provincial Proceedings.



WE have not very much of special interest to chronicle under the above heading, though there has for the past few weeks been considerable activity in the southern and amalgamated districts. The drawing-room meeting at Col. Beamish's, which followed the sermons on Christmas Day at Lamorbey, was most

successful, Mr. Grundy being assisted by our Clerical Secretary, and considerable interest aroused. Mr. Grundy has also preached or lectured at Burghfield, near Reading, Brighton, and Blandford with good results. Combe Down had its annual meeting on the 20th ult., and seldom, if ever, has there been a heartier gathering for our Society there. The income from that auxiliary shows a slight advance on that of 1887, which is satisfactory, when we recall the large sum raised for the jubilee celebrations. We are glad to note that here a juvenile association is being organised, from which we may expect great things in the future. From the latest register of work in the amalgamated districts which has reached us, we gather that, in spite of such hindrances as inclement weather, and in one case a small-pox epidemic, the interest in our Society is well maintained. The most successful effort seems to have been at Cambridge, when sermons were preached at Holy Trinity and St. Sepulchre Churches, with collections amounting to nearly £15. The value of help in our universities can hardly be over-estimated, and we would fain see Oxford follow in the wake of the sister university. We would again remind our provincial Hon. Secretaries of the proposed simultaneous meetings in May at diocesan centres, and shall be glad to hear from any who would help to organise or speak at such gatherings. It may be well to mention that all Mr. Grundy's Sundays are now filled till Easter, and some engagements made for Sundays in May and June.

MISSIONARY MEETING AT BRIGHTON.

The annual meeting of the Brighton Association in connection with the South American Missionary Society was held in the Music Room at the Young Men's Christian Association, Old Steine, Brighton, in January. Mr. H. Hebbert presided, and was supported by the Rev. Clifford Aston, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Brighton Association, and the Rev. G. W. Grundy, Association Secretary.

Brighton being one of what we may call the birthplaces of the Society, we propose to give a full account of this meeting in our March Magazine, and hope our friends there will kindly excuse our not inserting it at present, owing to the pressure this month of important foreign communications.

Cape Horn.

EXTRACT FROM "THE TIMES," SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1887.

"On January 12, 1884, attention was called by the Lords of the Admiralty to the advantages offered by the South American Mission Society station at Ushuwaia (Ooshoia), in Beagle Channel, as a place of refuge to the crews of vessels wrecked or abandoned in the vicinity of Cape Horn. By command of the Lords of the Admiralty, Captain W. J. L. Wharton, chief of the Hydrographic Office, has now issued for the benefit of mariners the following additional information respecting Argentine Government settlements on Staten Island and Tierra del Fuégo, together with the latest particulars in reference to the attitude of the natives towards strangers. The Argentine Government has established a settlement at St. John Harbour, eastern extreme of the northern side of Staten Island. Position, lat. 54 45 S., long. 63 50 W. The Argentine Government settlement established at Ushuwaia (Ooshoia) was, in October 1887, shortly to be transferred to Good Success Bay, western side of Strait of Le Maire, and eastern extreme of Tierra del Fuégo. Position, Good Success Bay, lat. 54 48 S., long. 65 15 W. At the above stations there are sufficient staffs and means to aid vessels requiring assistance, and to succour shipwrecked crews. It is reported that many of the natives near Ushuwaia can speak English, and that they are nearly all civilized; those on the southern shore of Beagle Channel are most friendly, and may be approached with confidence. They will give any assistance in their power to shipwrecked crews, and also direct them how best to reach the nearest station. Mr. Brydges, late of the South American Mission Society station at Ushuwaia, has been granted land in Beagle Channel, and has established himself on the northern side of the Narrows, near Gable Island, about 30 miles eastward of Ushuwaia. Position, lat. 54 53 S., long. 67 25 W. The South American Mission Society station at Ushuwaia is maintained, as heretofore, on the northern shore of Beagle Channel, in the cove of a small peninsula, north by east from the Murray Narrows, or northern entrance to Ponsonby Sound. Position, lat. 54 49 S., long. 68 19 W. If a ship be abandoned to the westward of Cape Horn, the most direct course for boats to Beagle Channel is to pass eastward of False Cape Horn and through Ponsonby Sound, using Packsaddle Island for a stopping place. For crews escaping when to the eastward of Cape Horn, the best course would be to the eastward of Navarin Island, and westward through the Beagle Channel, stopping, if necessary, at Banner Cove, in Picton Island, or at the station near Gable Island. Mr. Brydges, in August 1883, reports that the natives of Ponsonby Sound may be as safely trusted as those of other parts, and that they would be ready to pilot any shipwrecked men to Ushuwaia. Further, that a great change has been affected in the character of the natives generally, and that the Yahgan natives from Cape Diego to Cape Horn, and thence round to Brecknock Peninsula, can be trusted."

In Memoriam

MRS. SOAMES.

SOAMES—On the 25th ult., at 117 Marine Parade, Brighton,
 Laura Sophia Soames, widow of William Aldwin Soames,
 aged seventy-seven.

MANY charitable agencies in this country will deeply regret the announcement we have quoted from papers of the 28th ult., not least the South American Missionary Society, to whose funds Mrs. Soames so bountifully contributed. But recently she gave £1,000 to "The Bishopric of the Falkland Islands Endowment Fund," and £50 to our "Reserve Fund."

Her Christian liberality of heart and her most useful life will long be missed by ourselves and others. She seemed bent on dedicating both to her Great Master's praise and glory and the extension of her Saviour's Kingdom.

PACKAGES RECEIVED.

The Secretary begs to acknowledge with best thanks the receipt of the packages from the following friends for transmission to South America:—

Miss Couty, Lee; Mrs. Barter, Wallington; Miss Pilling Canonbury; Mrs. Watson's Working Party, Kilburn; Mrs. Oaks, Lowestoft; Miss Cooper, Brighton; Mr. Taylor, Bayswater; Mrs. Aspinall, Blackheath; Mrs. Hunt, Killymard; The Misses Sansom, Canonbury; Mrs. Burton, Dawlish; Miss Clarke, Brighton; Mrs. Stephens, Beckenham; Mrs. Sennett Jones, Penmaenmawr; Miss Sweetland, Ilkley; Mrs. Marsh, Winchester; Mrs. Mandell, Leamington; Mrs. Allen Gardiner, Hastings; Holywood Working Party, Belfast; Miss Thorsby, Broxbourne; Mrs. Stillwell, Gordon Square; Mrs. Cox, Worcester; Mrs. Gahan, Donegal; Mrs. Edlin Plymouth.

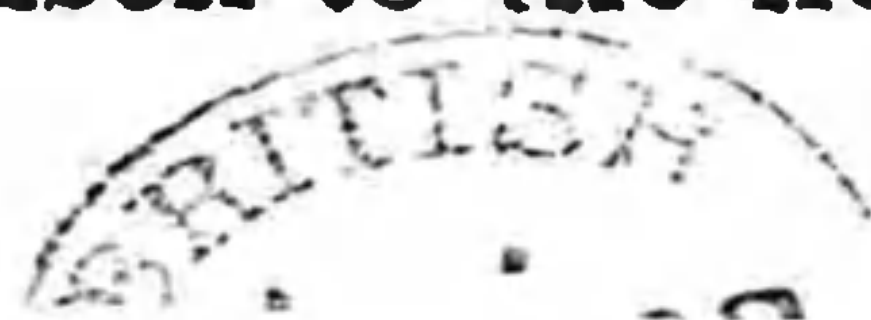
PRAYER UNION.

Subjects for the 13th inst.:—

1. We pray that a generous response may be given to the generous offer, made by a member of our Committee, of £50, to meet nineteen sums of the same amount within three months, in order to raise the Reserve Fund to the £3,000 at which it originally stood.

2. That the arrangements now contemplated for a Mission to the Indians of Paraguay may, under the Divine blessing, result in carrying the Gospel of Christ to those long-neglected tribes.

3. That God may put it into the hearts of the faithful to raise at least £1,000 to set forward the proposed Mission to the Indians of Paraguay, in the month of May next; and that suitable men may be found to accompany Mr. Henriksen to the new Mission Field.



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Contributions thankfully received from December 24, 1887, to January 25, 1888, on account of the year 1887.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expense; Ad., Additional.—Full particulars will be given in the next Annual Report.

NOTE.—All cash receipts for the current year and the balance of receipts for 1887 will be acknowledged in the March number.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Balmain, Rev. W. and Miss	1	0	0
Baron, Miss, per Rev. C. Davis.....	2	0	0
Brassey, Lord	10	0	0
Cornish, Mrs.....	1	1	0
Duncan, Mrs., per Mrs. Stanley, En- field	0	10	0
Forbes, J. G., Esq.....	1	1	0
Fripp, Mrs. Flower	0	10	0
Hartnell, Mrs.	0	10	6
Hyades, Dr. Paul (French Navy, for- merly with Scientific Expedition to Cape Horn).....	1	0	0
Leicester, Rev. A. J. and Mrs.	2	2	0
Noble, Wilson, Esq., M.P.	2	2	0
Weymouth, Miss A. C.	0	10	0

DONATIONS.

A Friend, per W. Barnett, Esq.	1	0	0
Ellice, Wm., Esq.	12	0	0
'F. H. T.'	1	0	0
Justice, Capt. F. Wall, for Mission Ship maintenance	3	3	0

*Special Donations towards strengthening
Reserve Fund by £1,000:*

Hughes, W. Hughes, Esq., J.P.	50	0	0
Noble, Wilson, Esq., M.P., Second Moiety.....	25	0	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

METROPOLIS.

Bayswater, per Mrs. Colville (coll.)..	0	18	0
Battersea Y.W.C.A., per Mrs. Heale, Miss A. M. Cloud	0	10	0
Bermondsey, per Rev. C. D. Lawrence (own sub.)	2	2	0
Bethnal Green (St. Philip's), per Rev. R. Loveridge	3	11	0
Bloomsbury, per G. S. Pite, Esq., Miss Hawes (coll.).....	0	10	0
Brompton (St. Paul's, Onslow Square), per John Fisher, Esq.....	10	14	0
Do. (St. Matthew's Mission), per Mr. J. R. Lubbock), addl. coll. after lecture by Frank M. Ponder	2	7	9
Bow (North), per Miss Townshend..	2	11	0
Camberwell, per Miss E. B. Parsons, coll. Christ Church	0	12	10
City (St. Stephen's, Walbrook), per Rev. W. Windle, M.L.L. by Frank M. Ponder.....	0	13	0
Do. (All Hallows', Lombard Street), Rev. C. H. Hardingham (sub.)..	1	1	0
Clapham (St. James's), per Mr. H. E. Knolleke.....	1	0	0
Do., per Mr. J. T. Rowland	1	2	0
Do. (St. Paul's), per Rev. G. Forrester	15	7	9
Ealing (St. Matthew's), per Miss Phillips, addl. after L.	0	16	3
Fulham (All Saints'), per Rev. F. H. Fisher, addl. colls. after L. by Frank M. Ponder	4	12	9
Hampstead, per Miss Harton	3	1	6
Highgate, per Miss Kate Robson (coll.)	0	15	6
Hyde Park District per Miss White (subs. &c.)	13	7	9
Do., colls. after L. by Frank M. Ponder (including Hon. C. M. Rice, 10s.)	5	9	5
Do., per Mr. Maidment	1	6	0
Islington (Rackstraw's), per Miss Orson, coll. by Employés after L. by Frank M. Ponder	3	10	2
Do. (St. Peter's, Upper Holloway), per Rev. H. S. Field, addl. coll. after M.L.L. by Frank M. Ponder	3	6	10

£ s. d.

Islington (St. Andrew's), Mr. Alfred Pape's coll., £1. 11s. 4d., and Mr. Weston, balance, 2s. 6d.....	1	13	10
Do., per Miss Hughes Hughes(box)	1	16	9
Do., per Miss Williams (addl.)....	5	4	0
Kensington, per Miss Litchfield	3	15	6
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden (includ- ing Miss Binstead's coll.)	9	19	0
Do. J. W. Baber, Esq. (sub.).....	1	1	0
Kilburn (Holy Trinity), per Rev. G. Despard, colls. after L. by Frank M. Ponder	2	0	3
Do. (St. Mary's), per Miss Watson	5	1	6
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath— Treasurer, D. Couty, Esq.:— Subscriptions, &c., on account....	20	0	0
Rev. J. H. Fairbanks (sub.)	1	1	0
Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Couty (including £2. 2s. from Belmont House School, per Mr. Barff) ..	30	12	10
Bible Class Assoc., per Miss Couty	13	10	4
Blackheath Hill Assoc., per Miss Weldon	2	19	7
St. Peter's, Lee, per Miss Grace Simpson, Rev. E. Young (sub.)..	1	1	0
Do., per Herbert J. Reeves, Esq....	4	19	3
Do., Mr. Kitchingman	0	5	0
Maida Hill, per Miss Allcard.....	24	0	6
New Kent Road (St. Andrew's), coll. by Miss Shields.....	0	16	4
Paddington (Holy Trinity), per J. C. Salt, Esq., £3. 1s. 5d., and H. A. Macpherson, Esq., £1. 1s. 5d., colls. after L. by Frank M. Ponder	4	2	10
Do. (St. John's), per Miss Nichols	0	6	6
Poplar (St. Stephen's), per Rev. R. J. Elliott, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	2	10	0
Putney, Dr. Jardine (sub.)	0	10	6
South Kensington, per Mrs. Pennell	2	11	0
Strand (St. Mary's), per W. M. Taylor, Esq., and Miss Horne, coll. by Sunday School, after address by Frank M. Ponder, and Mr. Bennett's sub. 5s.....	2	10	1
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow	49	17	6
Wanstead, per Miss Absolom	3	7	6
Wimbledon per Miss Walker	7	9	0
Woburn Square (Christ Church), per Misses Blackett, addl. coll. after M.L.L. by Frank M. Ponder	2	0	6

PROVINCES.

Aldbourne, per Miss Brown (includ- ing 10s. for Widows and Orphans)	4	9	0
Alderley Edge, per Rev. J. W. Con- sterdine	11	13	0
Alford, per Miss C. Wood	9	16	0
Appledore, per Miss Kingsnorth	3	0	6
Bangor, contributions of Welsh Com- mittee towards Chuput Welsh Chaplaincy, per Rev. D. W. Thomas	110	0	0
Barnsley, per Rev. W. W. Kirby (addl.)	1	16	0
Beverley, per Mrs. Curtis	1	12	6
Birmingham, per J. U. Caldicott, Esq.	60	0	0
Do., per Rev. A. A. Welby, Mrs. Blencoe (coll.)	0	6	3
Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan	2	5	0
Bracebridge and Canwick, per Miss Clarke.....	21	1	3
Broughton Sulney (addl. per Rev. A. A. Welby	0	2	6
Broxbourne and Vicinity, per Miss Searle (including £4. 10s. 3d. for Widows and Orphans Jubilee Fund)	14	0	0
Buckland, per Rev. H. F. Burnaby..	2	18	2
Burnestone, per Mrs. Newcombe....	1	15	0

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, FEBRUARY 1, 1888.

	£	s.	d.
Busbridge, per Rev. W. Tringham ..	2	0	0
Calne, per Miss Henly	2	5	0
Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham (in- cluding offertory, St. Sepulchres) ..	19	14	8
Canterbury Juv. Assoc., per Miss Williams (addl.)	12	10	1
Catfield, per Miss Rope	0	7	0
Chapel-en-le-Frith, per Miss Noon ..	6	15	0
Chichester, per Miss Emma Gruggen	14	5	1
Cheltenham, per R. H. G. Wilson, Esq.	22	3	0
Do., Miss Barrett (coll.)	0	6	6
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth ..	12	1	4
Clifton and Bristol, per E. W. Bird, Esq.	60	16	2
Colchester, per Rev. R. T. Burton ..	17	4	0
Do., per Miss Wright (coll.)	1	11	0
Combe Down, per Rev. C. G. Acworth	16	3	9
Darlaston, per Mrs. Partridge	7	2	7
Darsham, per Mrs. Thorp (including 10s. for Paraguay)	1	13	1
Derby, per Miss Latham	8	11	6
Do., per Rev. A. A. Welby, Miss Hurt (box)	2	1	5
Do., per Miss Gell, Misses Allport (sub.)	0	10	6
Dover, per Mrs. Ditmas (sub. &c.) ..	0	13	10
Flushing, per Mrs. Punnett	17	13	0
Folkestone, per Miss Nairne	9	6	6
Frome, per Miss Sinkins	1	10	0
Gravesend, per Rev. W. H. Duke	1	10	6
Gretford and Wilsthorpe, per Miss Kate Joy (addl.)	0	5	0
Guildford, per Miss Co'e	2	8	6
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Al'en Gardiner (addl.)	11	18	0
Ivybridge, per Miss Lake for Tierra del Fuégo	0	10	0
Jersey, per Mrs. Le Bas	5	11	0
Lambeth, per Rev. S. H. Beamish, SS. Xmas Day by Rev. G. W. Grundy	6	15	4
Landport, Rev. J. C. Martin (sub.) ..	0	10	6
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	51	11	4
Lincoln, per Mrs. Moss	20	14	10
Liverpool, per H. W. Rowe, Esq. (addl.)	22	1	6
Do., coll. by Hannah Smith	0	9	6
Loose, per Mrs. Mannering	7	17	6
Maidstone, per Miss Lucy Hills	3	10	0
Malvern, per Mrs. Whyte	10	2	5
Do., per Miss Curme (own sub.) ..	0	10	0
Do., per Mrs. Cotton (sub. &c.) ..	2	1	0
Malvern Wells, per Miss S. Duke	2	16	3
Manchester, per Rev. Preb. Macdonald	12	15	6
Do., per Miss C. M. Cooper	2	15	0
Matlock, per Miss Garton	2	0	0
Meltham Mills, per Mrs. C. J. Brook	15	16	8
Minchinhampton and Brimscombe, per Mrs. Ricardo, coll. by Mrs. W. H. Lloyd	4	14	6
New Malden Juv. Assoc., per Mrs. H. H. Taylor (addl.)	11	9	8
Norbiton, per Rev. R. J. Simpson, pro- ceeds of one day's work per week for Tierra del Fuégo, from a Working Man (3 months)	4	4	6
Do., per Lady Fox	2	6	9
Do., per Rev. C. Stirling, Rev. H. H. Phelps (sub.)	1	0	0
Do., per Miss Jane Dawson (sub. &c.)	1	2	6
Northampton, per Mrs. Gale	5	17	0
Do., per Miss Britten (don.)	5	0	0
Norwood, Middlesex, per Rev. J. L. Macdonald, offertory, 1886	4	11	0
Odiham, per Miss H. F. Martin (box)	0	3	10
Paignton, per Miss Derry (addl.)	0	10	0
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin	17	1	10
Do., Juvenile Association, per Miss Inskip	2	0	8
Preston, per Mrs. Huntly	4	13	0
Do., per Rev. B. C. Huntly, pro- ceeds of Tour in Hertfordshire ..	7	11	11
Reading, per Miss Harris	15	0	0
Do., per T. Bland-Garland, Esq. ..	1	11	0
Redhill and Reigate, per H. Martin Sells, Esq.	5	17	0

	£	s.	d.
Richmond, per Miss Bushnell	7	0	0
Rochester, per Miss Drawbridge	5	10	0
Romford, per Miss Elizabeth Moss ..	2	11	6
Shifnal, per Miss Collier, for San Paulo	0	10	0
Shrewsbury, per T. F. Poole, Esq. ..	14	2	5
Southampton, per Lieut. Col. Ward, R.E.	6	14	9
Southsea, per Miss Lush	8	11	1
Southwell, per Miss Heathcote (addl.)	18	15	11
South Stoke, per Mrs. Acworth	5	0	0
Spilsby, per A. K. Rayner, Esq.	0	5	6
Stoke, per Miss Pike	3	13	0
Sunderland, per Mrs. Frank Ritson ..	5	1	0
Taunton, per Rev. W. H. Askwith ..	11	11	1
Tewkesbury, per Miss H. Goodricke	4	10	6
Torquay, per Mrs. Hockin	12	8	0
Trowbridge, per Mrs. Bayfield Clark	5	17	0
Ulverston, per Miss Lucy Park	5	8	6
Wallington, per Miss Tomkinson (in- cluding 34s. for Widows and Or- phans)	22	13	6
Winforton, per Rev. Geo. Blisset ..	2	12	6
Waterloo, per Miss Evans	4	14	6
West Cowes, Right Rev. Bishop Cheetham	2	0	4
Westham, per Miss Maud Hopley ..	0	3	8
Weymouth, per Miss Thring (Mrs. Trayton Fuller) (box)	1	12	0
Winchester, per Mrs. Marsh	19	7	6
Wolverhampton (St. Jude's), Sewing Class, per Miss Wilkinson	1	4	0
Do., per Mr. Alfred Smith	0	5	0
Worthing, per Miss Hide	3	10	0
York, per Rev. H. G. Hopkins	10	0	6

IRELAND.

Antrim and Down, Hon. Sec., Rev. J. B. Crozier :			
Belfast, per John T. Abbot, Esq. ..	2	8	0
Holywood, per Mrs. Alexander ..	8	2	0
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., Hon. Sec., Miss Gahan :			
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Do., per Miss Ker	5	2	0
Montrose, per Jas. Mudie, Esq.	4	0	0
Partick, per A. Nisbet, Esq., for Tierra del Fuego	4	5	0

PUBLICATIONS.

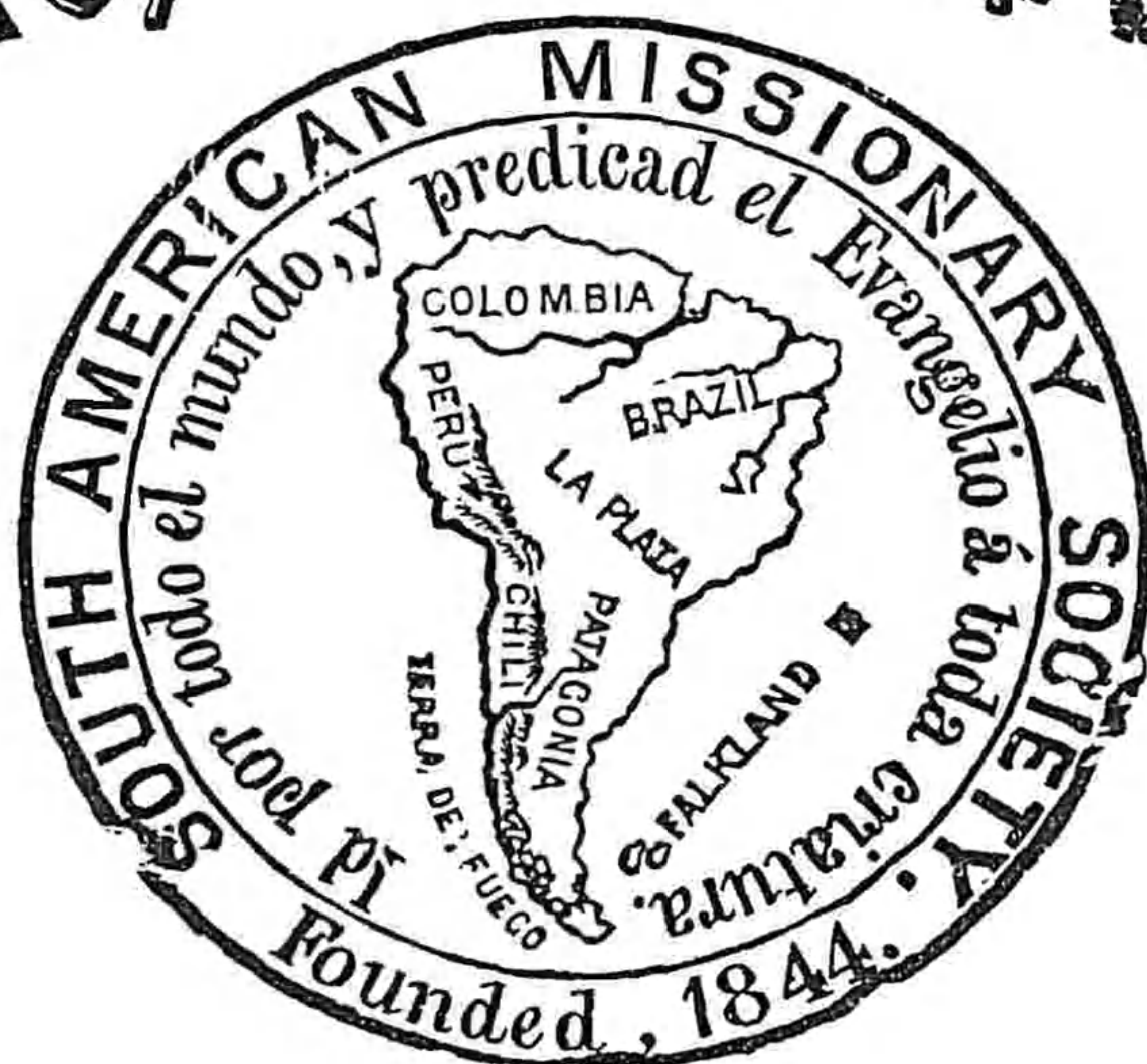
Magazine	2	5	1
Occasional Publications	0	1	0
Almanacs	0	7	0
Narrative	0	5	0

APRIL 2, 1888.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

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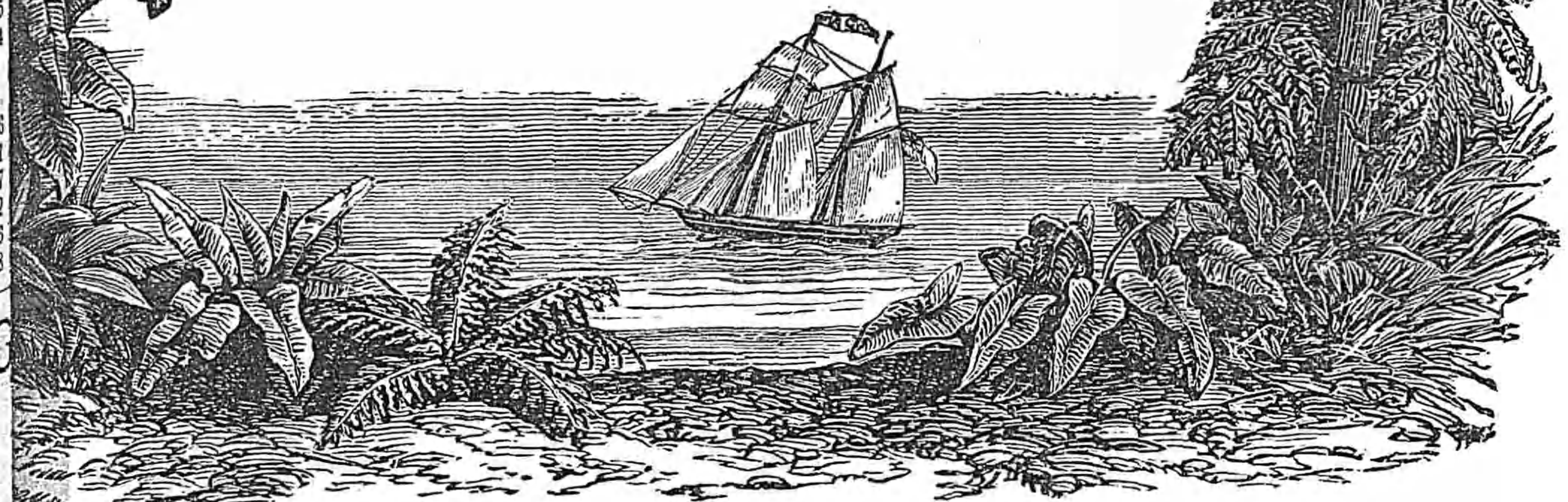
THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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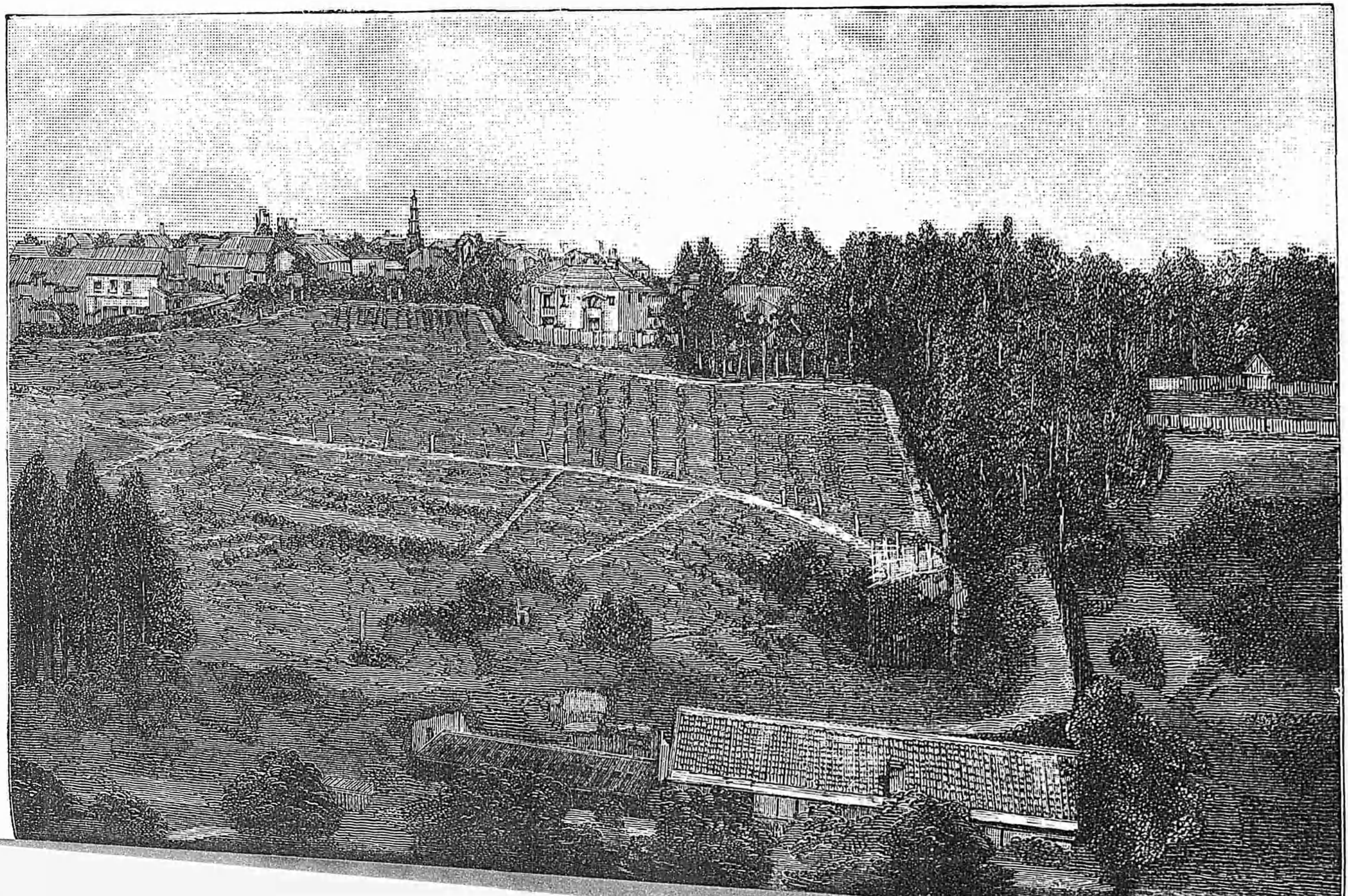
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THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

APRIL 2, 1888.



SINCE our March issue the following letters have been received from South America :—

Bishop Stirling (*Jan. 25*).

Adams, Rev. G. (*Feb. 15*).

Allen, Rev. R. (*Jan. 25*).

Bridges, Rev. T. (*Dec. 9*).

Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*Jan. 2, 3*).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Jan. 19*).

Ferguson, J. (*Feb. 14*).

Hemmings, Mrs. (*Jan. 19*).

Humble, Rev. Dr. (*Feb. 1*).

Grubb, Mr. W. B. (*Dec. 12, Jan. 3*).

Ince, Mr. and Mrs. W. (*Jan. 19*).

Lawrence, Mr. J. (*Jan. 18*).

Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Jan. 16, 24*).

Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*Feb. 9, 19, 26*).

Wehrhahn & Co. (*Jan. 28*).

The monthly meeting of the General Committee was held on the 8th ult.

The Bishop of Sodor and Man and the Bishop of Calcutta were elected as Patrons of the Society.

The next meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 12th inst.

The Finance Committee held meetings on the 1st and 15th ult.

The total amount received from February 23, 1888, to the closing of accounts for 1887, was £586. 6s. 1d.

The total amount received for 1888, from February 23 to March 23, was £1,156. 13s. (includes J. Holt Skinner, Esq., £550; P. B. H., £100; E. S. L., £100).

The next meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 5th and 19th inst.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the Mission to the Indians of Paraguay have unanimously recommended the Society to "go forward," and to appoint Mr. Henriksen as the head of the Mission party. This is only subject to our condition, *that the sum of at least £1,000 be raised on or before April 27th in this year.* If the Mission party are to go out this year, they must leave England not later than May 16.

We earnestly trust that the supporters and friends of the Society may heartily and liberally rally round the Committee in their present effort to send the Gospel and Church of Christ to the Indians of Paraguay. No time should be lost in raising the required sum of £1,000.

A medicine chest and a few surgical instruments and other things will be needed for the Missionary party. We doubt not some generous donors will be forthcoming in this behalf. Mr. Henriksen was originally a chemist, and is, therefore, expert in the compounding and use of medicines.*

We have every hope that our Annual Meeting may be a successful one—under the presidency of His Grace the Archbishop of York, and with the kind and able advocacy of the Earl of Aberdeen, the Rev. E. A. Stuart, M.A., Vicar of St. James's, Holloway, Dr. Stewart, of Ascuncion, W. Barnett, Esq., and Mr. Henriksen.

The quarterly prayer meeting of the Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association was held on March 3, at the residence of Mrs. Atkinson, where a number of friends met. Mr. Adolphe Henriksen was present and gave some brief and interesting information on the subject of the proposed Mission to Paraguay. D. Couty, Esq., Chairman of the Finance Committee, Messrs. Garnett and O'Neil, together with Cape Poulden, took part in the proceedings, and the subjects embraced, interspersed with suitable hymns, were those proposed as subjects for the Prayer Union for this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Latham, of Blackheath, kindly permitted a drawing-room meeting to be held at their house with the special object of hearing from Mr. Henriksen an account of his recent pioneering visit to the Paraguayan Chaco. The Chairman introduced Mr. Henriksen, whose address excited a deep interest in the proposed missionary enterprise. After an appropriate passage of God's Word had been read and some appropriate hymns sung, the meeting was closed with the Benediction.

* See List, page 92.

The Southern Mission.



THE Rev. T. Bridges writes:—

“ Ooshooia, December 19, 1887.

“ I left Downeast on Friday at 9 A.M., but, in spite of every effort, could not reach this before 3 A.M. yesterday morning. Yesterday was well pleased to serve your good cause by conducting English and native services, morning and afternoon, in ministering Holy Communion to, I think, thirteen persons, and in the afternoon I baptized nine persons, three of whom were adults. To-day I have united in marriage three couples, and conducted an explanatory service to the natives on the nature of marriage, and the binding obligations of men and women in connection with it, showing them that every evil resulted from immorality, and every blessing from rectitude in these matters. I am afraid many thought me severe, but a teacher of these natives must be severe if he would arouse them and do them good. I have called on several native families, and been pleased with them and their surroundings. I see progress, and commend your servants here for it. The natives are hopeful, and their health improves, though yet far from what it used to be. The weather is very severe; strong, cold winds for a full month have prevailed almost daily. Vegetation is, in consequence, almost at a standstill. I intend leaving this evening, as boat-travelling is easier by night than by day, as the winds are then more likely to be moderate. At our new settlement you will be glad to hear we are doing well, and employ daily ten workmen natives. Three of these came up with me.

“ T. BRIDGES.”

OOSHOOIA.



Y the kindness of an old friend of the Society we are enabled to print the following extracts from private letters:—

“ Ooshooia, December 14, 1887.

“ I think the first thing that would strike you is the neat, orderly appearance of the station. . . . it is a very village ‘set upon a hill.’ And, oh, that the Light of the Gospel burnt less dimly! Yet there is much to encourage us in the daily conduct of some of the natives—

who we truly believe to be begotten again by the Word, through the work and labour of love of dear Mr. Lawrence. . . . Much of Bridge's work is not now visible, so many were swept away by measles epidemic. Mr. Lawrence often says it is in many ways like commencing the Mission again, and oftentimes reminded him of early days. . . . You would be surprised at the good looks and intelligent faces of both men and women, and the neatness and cleanliness of the natives. The services are well attended—sometimes forty being present. On Sunday fifty natives were present (including men, women and children). Apparently some of them think there is a merit in attending, for, when offended, they will show their annoyance by staying away from the morning prayer meeting. I am progressing but slowly in the language, but the longing to speak to them in their own tongue is very great, but I must wait till I have a good command of their words. . . . It is a hard work, and at times one's soul is ready to faint and shrink before the prevailing ungodliness and hardness of heart; but what hath not God wrought by many of His earthen vessels? . . . I write this to show you the constant need we have of intense intercessory prayer. On my knees I pray that I may 'be kept steadfast, immovable; always abounding in the work of the Lord.' "

" *January 21,* "

" . . . I wish I could adequately present to you all the work of the Mission out here—there would be much that would give you joy, and much to cause you sorrow. It is truly wonderful, when remembering what these people were, to see what has been accomplished; yet it is sad to think what they might be, by God's enablings, if only they would make themselves to make use of the advantages we offer them. But I notice a growing spirit of independence which, while it makes our work in some respects more difficult, yet causes them to make greater strides towards civilisation. . . . Lately there has been a general desire to make dug-out canoes, and some of them are really most creditable. One ordered of John Longman, and paid him for, is a splendid specimen. I am thankful to say there is a movement now towards house-building—there are three in process of building, and another, and perhaps more will soon be commenced. . . .

" We have had a bright Christmas, and our schoolroom looked very pretty; the decorations took some little time. Over the communion table was the text, 'Emmanuel, God with us'; at each side of the window, 'Unto us is born a Saviour,' with 'Meekness' beneath, and 'His Name shall be called Jesus,' with 'Gentleness' beneath. On each end of the room (between the windows) were to the right a triangle with evergreens, with 'Charity' beneath; a 'Glad New Year,' with 'Happiness' and a circle with 'Faith,' under it. On the left side a triangle with 'Love,' 'A Happy Christmas,' with 'Joy,' and a circle with 'Peace.' At the end of the room were two devices, 'I.H.S.' and 'X.P.,' and 'Gloria in excelsis Deo.'

ness' and 'Longsuffering' worked in evergreens, and a red flower, somewhat like a honeysuckle. All the texts were done in leaves.

"On the Sunday we looked Christmaslike, and on Wednesday we kept the feast. . . . 150 natives were present—some were strangers and others from our outlying stations who were aware that we gave a feast at Christmas. On Christmas-day proper we had 59 natives at the English service in the morning and 53 to the native service. My school work continues to give me much pleasure and satisfaction, as there is a steady advance in knowledge and growing intelligence among the children. The average attendance at present is 26 ; the winter average was 36. I commend these children especially to your prayers. . . . the longing is intense to see the Holy Spirit working in this place in His glorious bower.

"You will be interested to know that we observed the opening of the New Year by keeping the 'Universal Week of Prayer,' taking each day's appointed subjects. I enclose the Evangelical Alliance paper, which I have marked, so you will see how we arranged, and the names of the natives who took part, their ages, and the average attendance. I preached each Sunday from the appointed texts. The acting chief of the Sub-Prefecture (who understands English well) was present on both occasions. . . . At this station we have six houses and three wigwams for the natives—14 couples living in them whom we consider stationary ; besides these, 6 unmarried women and three men, making about 39 adults, not counting the visitors, who are constantly with us ; as soon as one party leaves another comes—six or eight couples with their children swelling our numbers. Then over at Charlie Marteen's place, about a mile and a half away, there are about 20 settled adults and many visitors. In our orphanage we have now 15 girls. . . . The pictures and coloured texts will be most welcome, and clothing of any kind, old or new, so that it is warm. The little books have reached, and I was delighted to have them. . . .

"We are all looking forward to a visit from our Bishop. . . .

"EDWIN C. ASPINALL."

Extracts from Mrs. Ince's letter :—

"Ooshooia, January 20, 1888.

"I take this opportunity to thank you for your truly welcome letter ; it is indeed encouraging to know that so many of our Christian friends are continually remembering us in prayer to God, who alone can help us in our difficult work. The longer we are here, the more clearly we see it is He that must prosper our work, or all is in vain. I do not think any of our friends in England can understand the difficulties we have to contend with. . . . were it not that we are both fully persuaded that it was the Lord's will for us to be here, at times we should feel a little disheartened at the little good we can accomplish . . . but feeling our

own helplessness, the more are we led to look to Him for strength. . . . I often seem brought to a standstill when in my class. The *enemy* suggests that it is useless to talk—they cannot understand what I try to say about God's Salvation—it is but waste of time. Then there is just one resource—to kneel down with them, and to ask *God* to teach them by His *Holy Spirit*; and this I believe He will do, for He 'cannot deny himself,' and *praying* breath shall never be spent in vain. . . . We have just buried a poor girl in whom I have felt a great interest ever since I have been here. She had been living at the Falklands. . . . She had gradually sunk into a very weak state, and seemed to feel very sad . . . but what I want to tell you is, that I am quite persuaded that she was brought to know the Lord Jesus, and to trust in Him. I often visited her, and she was always so pleased to hear anything I was able to say to her.

"One Sunday afternoon, on going to her wigwam (about two weeks before her death), she seemed so exhausted that I said, 'My talking will tire you.' She said, 'No, I like it.' I asked her if I should pray with her. She said 'Yes,' so I knelt down and in my feeble words asked God to prepare her for Himself, and I am confident she is now with Him. One day, when Mrs. Willis visited her, she said, '*Pray, pray*; I always pray much in night.' Of course we cannot expect these poor creatures to say much, but I write this thinking the little incident may cheer you I am now about to ask you to do me the favour to spend — for me in any warm material for clothes for my class please to get me as much as you can for the money; the quality does not matter so long as the material is warm and dark—the women destroy their clothes so much by crouching on the ground, round the fires in their wigwams. Perhaps, therefore, you may get something cheaper than serge, and if any of our kind friends should be disposed to increase the sum I send, I shall indeed be truly thankful for the additional quantity.

"If you can, send me *anything* in the shape of women's clothing, made or unmade, new or old, and anything for children. Mr. Aspinall often brings me in a poor child for me to cloth in some way or another. About a week ago he did so, and *really* I had nothing in my possession. However, I did what I could for her, and *really* the poor child seemed as proud and pleased as if I had given her the best frock in the world. . . .

"I must just tell you a few of Mr. Ince's troubles. In the first place, he did not find any tools here; then he waited very patiently for the return of the 'Allen Gardiner' after the alterations, hoping to have the tools out of her, but was again disappointed, as all had been sold. He was so much disheartened, as he can scarcely complete anything he begins. I do hope he will soon receive a supply from England. Then help is so difficult, the two natives he has really do their best, but six native men would not do what one strong Englishman could. I hope the Lord will give him *patience*, and 'patience must have its perfect work.' . . .

"R. A. INCE."

Pernambuco Seamen's Mission.

R. WALKER writes:—

*“ Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,
“ February 9, 1888.*



“ I now present the report of my work for the month of January. It has been unavoidably delayed on account of my having been laid up with an attack of sickness brought on by exposure to the sun. On January 23 I went, at the Consul's request, to visit an English vessel in the Roads. The vessel had come in for repairs, and had on board two men who had been injured in a storm which the vessel had passed through. The boat was nearly an hour getting out to the vessel, and during that time I was sitting with my back to the sun, unable to change my seat, or to use an umbrella, on account of a head-wind. Next day I was sick, and the doctor whom I called in said it was a touch of sun-stroke. I was confined to bed five days, but am now feeling better, although not quite well again. During the past month I have continued my ship-visiting in my boat, which answers admirably for the work. The number visited is as follows:—English, 14 ; American, 5 ; Norwegian, 7 ; German, 3 ; Danish, 3 ; Swedish, 2 ; total, 34.

“ I held services on the ‘ Loveland,’ Norwegian, three times, and the ‘ Eva Lynch,’ English, once. The attendances were as follows : 22, 27, 10, 13—72. This is rather small, but is a fair attendance for such a work as this.

“ The hospital has been regularly visited as usual. One young Russian Finn died there of consumption. I read to and spoke with him of eternal things as well as I was able.

“ The Sailors' Home was tided over last month by the coming in of a crew of shipwrecked men toward the end of the month. They have nearly all been sent off to England, and there are but few left in the house. I think the question of the Sailors' Home is one to be seriously considered by this Committee. The members of the Committee who took an interest in the Mission have been diminished by the departures for England of the Rev. J. Midgley and Mr. W. W. Robilliard ; by the withdrawal of Mr. Allan Paterson, on account of pressure of business, from the treasurership ; and will be still more by the approaching departure of Her Majesty's Consul in March. These vacancies of good friends and starters of the Mission have not been filled, and there is now no treasurer. For the present the treasurer's work has devolved upon me, viz. to seek subscribers and collect their subscriptions.

“ P. J. WALKER,

“ Missionary to Seamen.”

Mr. Walker further writes:—

“ *Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,*
“ *February 27, 1888.*

“ I now present the report for February. In the early part of the month I was still unwell, suffering from the illness of last month. As soon as possible I took up my ship-visiting. The numbers visited are as follows—viz. 11 English, 9 American, 9 Norwegian, 1 German, 2 Dutch. On the greater number of these vessels my visits were gladly welcomed, as I, as far as possible, timed my visit for meal hours, so as not to interfere with work. I visit freely, without hindrance from the Custom House authorities. The new adjudante to the Guarda-Mor is friendly with me, and allows me to visit freely. I have also had permission granted to keep my boat in the Government dock; and when a few weeks ago all boats in the dock were turned out, I obtained permission to have mine moored there.

“ Services have been held during the month on board ship and in the Sailors' Home. The vessels upon which the services were held were 'Agnes Barton' (Am.); 'J. H. Chadwick' (Am.); and 'Chas. R. Lewis' (Am.) The attendances were fairly good, and the vessels represented at the services were SS. 'Waterloo,' 'Lucy March,' 'Parejero,' 'Welsh Girl,' 'Bertha Anderson,' 'Florence,' 'Daisy,' 'Ethel' (Am.), 'Lillian' (Am.), 'Euxinus' (Nor.), 'Bordevenner' (Nor.), and 'Solid' (Nor.). On Tuesday evening, 28th inst. (D.V.), I purpose holding a 'Service of Song.' Some of the missionaries ashore are kindly coming to help in the singing. I look forward to a pleasant evening for the sailors. I have already the necessary permission of the Guarda-Mor.

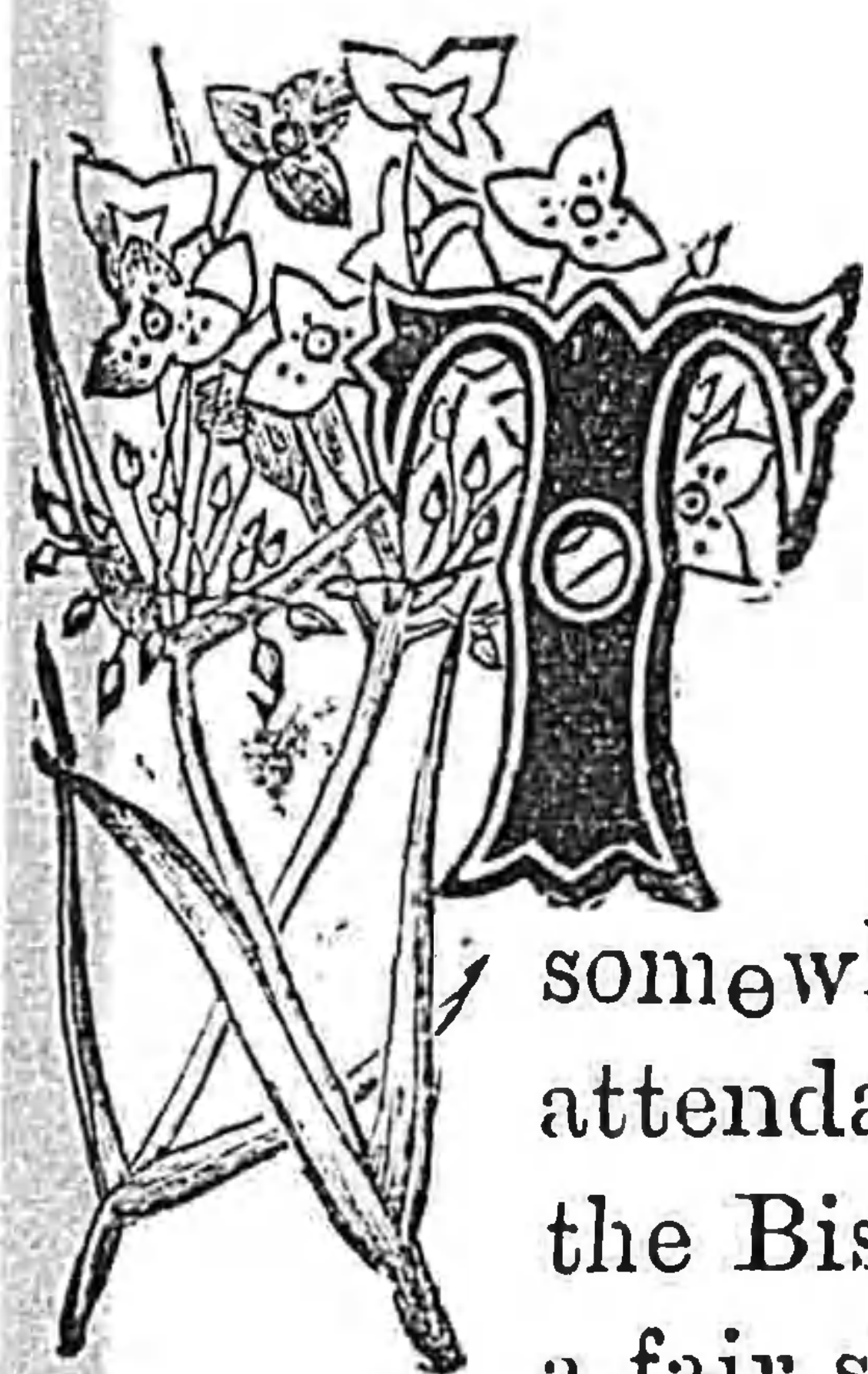
“ The hospital has been regularly visited. One poor fellow, a Norwegian, died a few days ago. I spoke to him when he entered the hospital, but on the afternoon of the day of his death his captain came to me and told me he was dying, and requested me to visit him. I went, but found him past all human help, for he was speechless and unconscious. I took the opportunity of speaking to those who lay alongside of him.

“ The prison was also visited, there being two or three there.

“ The Sailors' Home has paid its way this month, and will leave a small balance in hand. Two or three destitute sailors have had food and shelter in the Home, and have been helped in getting away. This closes the report for this month.

“ P. J. WALKER,
“ *Missionary to Seamen.*”

Uruguay.



THE Rev. R. Allen writes :—

“ Fray Bentos, January 25, 1888.

“ Though the freedom of my movements was somewhat hampered during the last quarter of 1887, by attendances in Buenos Aires at Committees summoned by the Bishop, yet I have been able, thank God, to get through a fair share of work.

“ In a former letter I told you how that in last June our proposed Confirmation tour was broken off in the middle by unfavourable weather, to the serious disappointment of expectant congregations and candidates brought together from long distances. We were anxious to make good this unfortunate breach in our engagements at the earliest opportunity ; and when the Bishop, set free from obligations in Buenos Aires in November, saw his way to offer me the first two or three weeks of the coming year, I had not an hour to lose to make the necessary preparations.

“ Ten days had to suffice for visiting the candidates and others, over more than 100 leagues of road, a task which I could not have accomplished but for the extreme kindness of friends by the way, and the excellence of the horses they placed at my disposal.

“ On Tuesday, January 3, we crossed from Buenos Aires to Colonia, where the Bishop was welcomed by Mr. Wilson, the Vice-Consul, and other gentlemen, as well as by Captain Kennedy, the commander of the station, who had come up for the purpose from Monte Video in H.M.S. ‘ Watchful.’

“ After service at Miss Wigley’s school, which with her usual kindness she had placed at our disposition, we proceeded with Mr. Wilson to San Pedro, where, as also at Estanzuela and San Juan, we received during the remainder of the week every conceivable attention.

“ We reached Martin Chico on Saturday evening, the 7th, where, at the service held on the following day, nine candidates were confirmed, three of whom had come thirteen leagues that morning with their father, Mr. Bennett, returning home the same distance after service in the afternoon.

“ On the Monday, while the Bishop visited various points of interest on the estancia with Mr. McCulloch, I rode over to see Mr. Talbot, formerly superintendent at the construction of the Severn Tunnel, who has lately come out here to open quarries near Martin Chico in connection with the new port works of Buenos Aires. He expects soon to be joined by a good many skilled workmen from England, some of them with families, accompanied, it is also hoped, by a minister or catechist. I promised on my next visit to give them a service. Our stay at Martin Chico was very delightful, and in addition to the personal kindnesses we

received, Mr. McCulloch, as you may see by the balance-sheet, made a very handsome donation to the Mission.

“Tuesday evening, after a long drive of from 18 to 20 leagues, but with excellent horses, and through an attractive country, found us at Nueva Alemania, a large and beautiful estancia under the charge of Mr. V. Ricketts. Situated in the angle formed by the Uruguay and San Salvador, it is somewhat isolated, and we were hardly surprised by finding candidates for confirmation, who lived from 12 to 14 leagues away, failing to attend the service held there on Wednesday, the 11th. Miss Cox’s careful training of the young people in the chants and hymns added much brightness to our worship. With a deeper sense than I can here express of the kindness we received at Nueva Alemania, we bade it a reluctant good-bye early on Friday morning, and, after a drive of 20 leagues, reached Fray Bentos in the afternoon of the same day. Mrs. Charles Young having most kindly sent her carriage to meet us at Mercedes.

“Thus ended the itinerary which we had set before ourselves, and which, thanks to our many friends, we were enabled to carry out in every particular, excepting that of a call which we were most desirous of paying at Media Agua, but from which we were deterred by doubts we heard expressed of the Messrs. Fitzherbert being at home.

“Saturday also, in Fray Bentos, had something for the Bishop to do in receiving friends and paying visits, especially in houses of sickness. A good congregation on the Sunday—at a season when congregations are hard to get—was the expression of our people’s gratification at seeing him once more amongst them. Yet here again we were not without our disappointment. Two candidates for confirmation, when on the point of starting the day before, were detained by a severe accident which befell them in their home, twenty leagues away.

“Altogether, from one chance or another, in this land of chances, seventeen candidates whom I had hoped to present either in last June or during the tour just concluded, remain unconfirmed. But at the same time I am most thankful that, through the Bishop’s readiness ‘to do anything or go anywhere,’ when the need presses—and sometimes I fear we make heavy demands upon his strength—21 have been confirmed since I came here.

“ROBERT ALLEN.”

ROSARIO, CORDOBA, AND TUCUMAN.

REPORT FROM ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1887.

“The work done at this station for the year 1887 has in appearance been somewhat less than that of the preceding year, owing to the long illness of the Chaplain, who, except for the last week in January and first two weeks in February, was unable to actively engage in the work from the beginning of December 1886 to the end of March 1887. Yet this very fact has caused the work to press on him with unwonted severity during the succeeding months. The regular services were, however, carried on principally through the kindness of Mr. A. Henriksen, to whom a public testimonial was presented in the month of May, and to whom a formal vote of thanks was accorded in the annual general meeting of the congregation. Valuable help has also been given at different times in the services by Messrs. W. O. Lucas and A. B. Cook.

“Now that Mr. Henriksen's connection with Rosario is probably to be severed, it is the pleasure no less than the duty of your Chaplain to testify to the valuable aid he has given in his spare time to the work in this place. Ever a willing and able counsellor, his great experience of the country has always been at the disposal of the Chaplain, whilst all such time as he could rightly spare from his own special work was readily and voluntarily given in any time of emergency. It should, however, be distinctly understood that there has been no desire to make a general use of Mr. Henriksen's services at all times, but that such help as he was able to give in times of need has been gladly received and thoroughly appreciated. Mr. Henriksen's case affords a striking example of the way in which the agents of our different English religious societies can assist one another in these far-off lands, without sacrificing in any way the special interests with which they may be charged.

“The census of the province of Santa Fé, taken in June, is of interest as affording some data as to the number of English people in the district, though the statistics require some explanation.

“The number of English in Rosario on the night of June 5, 1887, is returned at 961. To this must be added :

“(1) Employés of the three railways who happened to be away, such, for instance, as engine-drivers, firemen, guards, and breaksmen, reckoned at 100 at the least ; and,

“(2) All children of English people who have been born in the country, and are reckoned in the census as Argentines. These certainly exceed 200.

“The lowest estimate of our English population in the town of Rosario is therefore something over 1,200. This number is almost daily increasing, yet almost entirely among the working classes, who are able to contribute

but little towards the expenses of the chaplaincy owing to the excessive prices charged for the necessaries of life.

“ Once again your Chaplain has to record an increase in the registered births, marriages and deaths. This will be seen from the subject table :—

BAPTISMS.						Registered in Alexan
Service in				1886	1887	Colony in July 1888
English	...	...	...	38	47	3
German	...	...	...	27	24	3
Spanish	...	...	...	10	20	1
French	...	...	...	1	1	...
Italian	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total				76	93	7
Private baptisms included						
in above				11	17	
Receptions into the Church				8	7	

MARRIAGES.						Registered in Alexan
Service in				1886	1887	Colony.
English	...	...	...	13	18	1
German	...	...	...	17	25	1
Spanish	...	...	...	13	7	...
French	...	...	...	4	1	3
Italian	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total				47	52	5

BURIALS.						
Service in						
English	...	...	...	...	43	
German	...	...	...	...	21	
Spanish	...	...	...	...	12	
Danish	...	...	...	...	1	(Taken by Mr. A. Henriksen.)
Taken by Ministers of American Church				...	3	
Without Service				...	9	
Total				...	89	

“ As only eight of these deaths were due to cholera, and the former annual mortality was 50, it will be at once seen that there is a large increase in the number of deaths, which is perhaps the most convincing proof of the rapid increase of the Protestant population of this town.

“ There was a confirmation in English in Rosario on December 10 when six candidates were by the Bishop admitted to the Holy Communion. In considering the year's services, your Chaplain must not omit to mention the services on June 26 connected with the festivities in commemoration

South American Missionary Society.

APPEAL

FOR

A MISSION TO THE INDIANS OF PARAGUAY.

AFTER a lengthened period of grave consideration and of hope deferred, during which many earnest prayers for guidance have gone up to the Lord of the Harvest, the Committee, in reliance on God's help, have unanimously decided to send out a Missionary Party to the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco.

Such a Mission has been frequently pressed upon the attention of the Committee by

information on all the details of the proposed Expedition, the Committee have resolved to undertake the work, PROVIDED A SUM OF NOT LESS THAN £1,000 BE FORTHCOMING FOR THIS SPECIAL PURPOSE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 27TH OF THIS YEAR, the day of the Annual Meeting.

In the event of this sum being raised, Mr. Henriksen, who has been appointed Head of the Mission, will, in company with two helpers, sail from England (D.V.), at latest, about the 16th May.

After careful calculation it is estimated that the Mission will cost at least £1,000 a year, for the first three years.

The Committee now, therefore, earnestly and confidently appeal for Donations and Annual Subscriptions to this “Special Fund for a Mission to the Indians of Paraguay.”

The Society has already, under God's blessing, been enabled to prove in Tierra del Fuégo how much more happy, more profitable, and more Christian it is to subdue the poor Indians by the sword of the Spirit than by the sword of the flesh, and to put them under

The Bishop, under date of Nov. 1, 1887, writes as follows :—

“Granted you have the right man for the work, and are wise in your methods, two good results must follow :—(a) an immediate benefit to the poor and despised Indian population ; (b) a quickening of the Christian conscience among the Spanish-speaking and foreign authorities and peoples who witness your Evangelical work. If the higher races witnessed their kindly treatment by our Church, and could trace a social and moral elevation among the aboriginal tribes to the action of the Christian Missionary, I feel quite sure that manifold good would accrue.

“An effective Mission among the despised Indian races would therefore be of great and wide service at this time and in this country ; but to be so it must be effective. For this, you must have the right men and adopt the right methods. I therefore send you Mr. Henriksen’s reports bearing on the subject, and ask for them your best consideration.”

Nearly three months were thus occupied in the enquiry, of which Mr. Henriksen spent about a month in the Indian camp, dwelling at a small trading settlement on the river, and acquiring intelligence about the Indians. His Report is published in the Society’s Magazine of January 1888, and includes his plan for the future conduct of the Mission.

Having, by request of the Committee, come to England, Mr. Henriksen laid his Report and Plan personally before the Society, and having given full and satisfactory

South American Missionary Society.

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SPECIAL APPEAL FOR A MISSION TO THE PARAGUAY INDIANS.

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“Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.”—MARK xvi. 15.

NAME	ADDRESS	DONATION			ANN. SUB.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.

“ Say among the Heathen that the Lord reigneth.”—PSALM xcvi. 10.

tion of the Jubilee of our Queen. The Bishop preached both morning and evening. Such large congregations had never before been seen in our small church, and the offertory for our Jubilee fund was also the largest ever known, viz. \$144.60. In the afternoon the church was almost filled with children, to whom the Bishop explained the meaning of the Jubilee festivities.

"It may not be out of place to mention in this report that from the Jubilee festivities there was a surplus of nearly \$2,500, which is to be devoted to the founding of the 'Victoria' ward in our new Anglo-German Hospital.

"Turning to our church accounts, your Chaplain must notice first the apparently large diminution in subscriptions, viz. \$447.32. This is partly due to the removal or death of former subscribers, and partly to the fact that the gold subscriptions were exchanged into paper money with a lower premium than in the previous year. It must also be borne in mind that a special effort had to be made in 1886, so as to avoid a deficit in the accounts.

"A similar effort has had to be made this year so as to cover the deficit in the school accounts, which deficit was due to the blow given to our prosperity by the cholera epidemic. The sum of \$710 was raised for this purpose, a portion being given by German friends, who are always willing to help in our work, and there yet remains to be raised about \$800 during the coming year.

"The procuring of a new Protestant cemetery has also been a severe tax on our resources, as will be shown in the amount raised and expended locally.

"Your Chaplain has therefore once again to bear witness to the liberal way in which the English people of Rosario respond to the many calls made on them, though the fact of there being continual deficits shows clearly how severely their resources are taxed.

" CHURCH OFFICERS.

"*Chaplain*, Rev. G. A. S. Adams. *Churchwardens*, Mr. W. O. Lucas, Mr. E. Jewell (to end of September), and Mr. H. C. MacLean (from September to end of year). *Vestrymen*, Mr. H. P. Boardman, Mr. J. Eggington (during Mr. Boardman's absence), and Mr. A. B. Cook. *Hon. Organist*, Miss Conder.

" CHURCH SERVICES.

"11 A.M. and 7.30 P.M. every Sunday. 9.45 A.M., Service for the Young once a month. Celebrations of the Holy Communion, 11 A.M. on the first Sunday in the month and 8 A.M. on the third Sunday in the month.

" SPANISH SERVICES.

"It has been impossible to carry on these services during this year, as the increasing work leaves the Chaplain no time for study of the language or preparation for the work. Nor are there at this station any

efficient means of carrying them on, the Spanish edition of the Prayer Book published by the Church of England Book Society being useless owing to its numberless faults. Had your Chaplain an efficient fellow-worker, he might undertake a revision of this edition, though the task would be a most laborious one, the edition in question being a translation of the Prayer Book, made apparently with a dictionary, and being woefully deficient in its orthography and syntax.

“SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

“The English branch of our Sunday-school has fully maintained its improved condition reported about it last year. Prizes are awarded it with regard to the percentage of marks earned. It is the pleasant duty of your Chaplain to report that the prizes for 1887 exceed, both in number and value, those awarded in previous years. Such a state of things is largely due to the active and efficient work of Mr. A. B. C. as superintendent.

“The Spanish branch of the school can only be described as languishing state. It is impossible to carry it on efficiently without a larger staff of teachers, and without some means of seeing the children at their homes. This, of course, the Chaplain cannot do with the present overwhelming work, and there is no one else with the leisure for visiting. Since Mr. Henriksen left for England this branch has been under the superintendence of Mr. F. Gore Studdert, who is sincerely anxious to see a genuine and permanent development of the work, but is handicapped on every side by the impossibility of procuring the necessary catechisms, prizes, &c.

“DAY-SCHOOL.

“The schools, closed by the authorities on account of the cholera epidemic on November 11, 1886, were reopened on February 1, 1887. Owing to the previous master, Mr. Thomas Williams, not returning from England by the time the schools reopened, the receipts in the financial department were very greatly reduced. The Chaplain examined the school previous to the Christmas vacation, and was able to report a decided improvement in the boys during the time they had been under Mr. J. R. Williams. It is therefore confidently expected that the school will again shortly attain to its former prosperous condition. Owing to the ravages of the cholera, the girls' and infants' department could not be made to defray expenses; and although the receipts were gradually increasing, the deficiency was so great that it was necessary to close the school at the end of September.

“OUTLYING DISTRICTS.

‘In the month of July your Chaplain visited the Alexandra Colony with the Bishop. A detailed report of that visit was in due course sent. It was most gratifying to hear of the appreciation of Mr. Fergus-

work, and it is to be hoped that his sphere of usefulness may shortly be enlarged by his receiving Holy Orders, for which he is a candidate. Your Chaplain baptized seven children and took five marriages in the Alexandra and Romang Colonies, and three lads were confirmed in the Alexandra Colony Church by the Bishop. In this part of the district a clergyman is much wanted who could go to the various colonies, assemble the people for services, and take baptisms and marriages. Should Mr. Ferguson be ordained, he will have an important and growing work to organise and carry on.

"Services have also been held in the Canada de Gomez Camp district both by the Bishop and your Chaplain, and at Villa Maria. At all of these there was a celebration of the Holy Communion.

"Two baptisms and a marriage have been taken in the Canada de Gomez Camp district and marriages at Correa and Villa Maria.

"Cordoba has remained without a chaplain throughout the year, despite the constant petitions of your Chaplain, and the work has, of course, languished. The people have, however, held service regularly among themselves, and are much encouraged by the news received by telegraph of the appointment of a chaplain to reside in Cordoba. There have been 9 baptisms, 1 marriage, and 2 celebrations of the Holy Communion in Cordoba during the year.

" CONCLUSION.

"From the above report it will be at once seen that there is urgent need for a second clergyman in Rosario. Mr. Henriksen's removal leaves your Chaplain absolutely without help in any emergency. A second centre for public worship in English is urgently needed, and this cannot be opened without fresh assistance. Work has now so multiplied that your Chaplain is unable to visit the Caridad Hospital, where often six or eight Protestants are lying ill. In fact, his visiting is almost of necessity confined to the sick, of whom there are always many. The offer of the Society to give half the stipend of a curate has been thankfully received both by your Chaplain and the English people; but none know how the money is to be raised. Should the money not be raised, it will not, however, be from want of will, but from an absolute inability to meet a greatly felt need.

"G. A. S. ADAMS,
"Chaplain."

Cordoba.



THE Rev. W. H. Shimield writes :—

“ *Hotel de la Paz, Cordoba, Argentine Rep.*

“ *February 9, 1888.*

“ Since I last wrote to you I have been continually on the move, and have had little opportunity for writing any account of my doings.

“ On my arrival at Buenos Aires I was fortunate in being able to see the Bishop before he departed for the Falklands, and to receive his license and counsel. I took the steamer up the Uruguay to visit my old district and friends, to whom I received a most hearty welcome. It was very pleasant to renew my intercourse with the members of my former congregations, and to revisit the scenes of my former labours.

“ I was thankful to find there was a universal desire for the ministrations of a chaplain of the Society, and a wish to continue the building of the church on the site given to it for that purpose by Mr. Robinson. In order to give general and formal expression to this feeling, a public meeting was held, to which I was invited, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously, which I was asked to communicate to the Bishop and the home Committee :—

“ ‘ 1. That a church be built on the site given to the Society by Mr. Robinson for services according to the rites of the Church of England.

“ ‘ 2. That half the stipend of a chaplain sent by the Society be guaranteed by the community (minimum stipend £400 a year), and that the chaplain conduct a school for the children of the community, he receiving such a percentage of the fees as the local committee shall decide.

“ ‘ 3. That Mr. G. McLeod be president *pro tem.*, with power to appoint a committee.’

“ I told the meeting that it was part of the mission of the Society to provide our countrymen and other Protestants in South America with the ministrations of religion on the conditions they had themselves proposed, and I did not doubt that their desires in this respect would be favourably considered by the Committee at home.

“ The fund raised for building the church shows a credit balance of \$631.80 in the hands of the treasurer.

“ I can see that there is a great work to be done in Concordia by a suitable man. The English community is rapidly increasing in town and camp, and there is no provision for the religious education of the many families of children which are rapidly growing up without this, the great grief of their parents. I am told that there are quite a hundred children available, and a young married clergyman of broad sympathies and Christian character would, with advantage to himself and the

Society, and to the inestimable benefit of the community, be able to conduct a school, and still have time to carry on his ministerial duties. Such a position would give him an influence and power for good which no other agency or recommendation could. The community feel deeply the deprivation of the means of grace they are suffering from, and are anxious that the Society should come to their aid. I strongly recommend the Committee to favourably consider their petition, and to take advantage of this opening for doing Christ's work in Concordia. Mr. Allen agrees with me in considering it a very promising field for such a man as I have described. I should also add that the Concordia people wished me to say that, in case the Committee consented to send another chaplain to them, they would allow me to see any candidate they may select for the post, and receive my opinion as to his fitness. As I know the place, its requirements, and the character and feeling of the people, my opinion may be worth consideration. As I first began the Mission in Concordia, I have always taken a deep interest in it, and this interest has in no way decreased.

"The new chaplain must be a married Englishman (*i.e.* British), already in Priests' orders.

"The school at Salto is closed, and the English community is very small. It will have to be worked with Concordia.

"I spent a day and a night both at Paysandu and Fray Bentos. The new railway which is connecting Paysandu with Salto, and with the Central Uruguay, had brought an addition to the English community there, but they will soon be scattered along the line. I enjoyed my stay there and at Fray Bentos very much, and Mr. Allen's description of his work in his large camp district was naturally full of interest to me. Both he and Mrs. Allen were looking very well—much better, in fact, than they did in England.

"From Fray Bentos I went direct to Rosario, *viâ* Buenos Aires, and had the pleasure of spending a Sunday there, and taking part in the services at the pretty little church. Rosario is rapidly growing in size and importance; new buildings are being put up in every street, and paving and improvements are being extensively carried on. Mr. Adams says there are at least 900 English-speaking people in the town, and there is quite enough work for him among them without going to any of the camp districts.

"I left Rosario on Monday last at 7.15 A.M., and after a very hot, dusty journey reached Cordoba at 10 P.M. Only those who have made such a railway journey in South America, with a hot north wind blowing, and the thermometer at 106° Fahr. in the shade, can realise the discomfort of it.

"I was met at the railway station at Cordoba by some of the English people, and conducted to the National Observatory, where Dr. Thome, the head of the Astronomical Department, had kindly invited me to stay

until I got permanent quarters. Since then I have been calling on the English community, which at present is small, but it will doubtless soon increase, as new railways will converge here, and the Central Norte has just been sold to an English company. The people here are very thankful they are to have a clergyman resident among them, and are not to be left to the casual visits of a chaplain stationed elsewhere. There is to be a meeting next week to form a committee and decide on our plan of working. The chief difficulty seems to be the want of a room for the services. At present we shall be obliged to meet in a private house. I have been looking round the town and cannot find a single room to let.

“My first impressions of Cordoba are very favourable. It is a clean interesting city, remarkable for its dry and healthy atmosphere and pretty surroundings. Surrounded by hills, with a fine range of mountains 6,000 feet high beyond, it possesses a charm of scenery quite wanting in the region of the River Plate.

“I must now stop to catch the post which goes out to-morrow. On account of the cholera scare, the trains both to Rosario and Tucuman are reduced to three a week.

“W. H. SHIMIELD.”

Lota.



THE Rev. J. A. Dodds writes:—

“On January 2, our annual Sunday-school picnic went off with the success that usually distinguishes it. Upwards of two hundred persons young and old, joined in the festivities, consisting of the major part of our English community and a few friends. The day was bright and exceedingly hot, which, however, are not very remarkable features at this time of the year and in this clime. The heat certainly felt a trifle more intense on that day, however, making the shade under the shrubs and trees very grateful but not sufficiently to deter the young people from joining in the fun and thoroughly enjoying themselves, though it were in the open glare of the sun.

“Thanks to Miss Miller, the presiding genius of the occasion, and her able assistants, there was an abundant supply of tea and cake, and such substantial comestibles as ham and beef sandwiches, as also of such things as raisins, figs, and sweets; whilst there was no lack of lemonade for which there was a great demand.

“In the discussion of such matters as these we are not a whit behind the folks at home, I assure you. Nor are we behind them in a relish for

fun, or a romp with the children. Swings tied to the branches of trees are the delight of the little ones, and of not a few of the big ones too. At 7.30 P.M. all left the ground, on which many of us, and certainly most of the children, had been since 12.30, having enjoyed ourselves immensely, and feeling fairly tired.

"The Chaplain cannot speak too kindly and gratefully of Miss Miller and her sister, and their willing assistants, whose names it is needless to mention, for they are well known here. Miss M. Miller, who was both a Sunday-school teacher and one of the organists of our church, has gone with her mother (one of the oldest members of our community) and her brother to reside at Coronel. We are sorry to miss them here, and they were equally loth to leave; but we are glad that we still have them in our pastorate, and they are yet able, therefore, to enjoy the privileges of Divine public worship.

"For all her ready and efficient help during the whole period of my occupancy of the chaplaincy I am most grateful; may she still reap the reflex benefits of work done for God. Our congregation still keeps well together, and not a few show themselves ready for any and every good work. Miss M. Miller's place at the organ has been kindly undertaken by Miss Price, who has been acting as assistant organist for the last two years; and her class in Sunday-school by Miss Watt, who is one of the younger members of my congregation, who give me great encouragement. The Sunday-school keeps up fairly well, since the number of children able to go to school is at present low. The Spanish Sunday-school I have not been able to resuscitate, I am sorry to say, for the want of a person to conduct it. I should be glad to meet with a volunteer who would take up the work for Christ's sake. The Coronel service has improved as regards attendance the last week or two, which I hope will remain. This is, of course, the result of the recent accession to the Coronel community. For the rest, my work goes on much as usual, and I think we can congratulate ourselves upon the progress made during the year 1887.

"I will give you some further information with regard to this chaplaincy by the next, if possible.

"I had hoped to have sent you ere this an account of the church, to be printed with the illustration of it, as promised, but have not been able to obtain all the accurate dates required in regard to its history, &c.

"JAS. ALLAN DODDS."

Metropolitan Organisation.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the Committee has appointed Mr. Thomas Farmer, who was for many years Accountant of the Society, Metropolitan Lecturer and successor to Mr. F. Pond and Mr. J. T. Rowland Chief Clerk of our London Office.

Mr. Farmer has been for the last eight years Association Lay Secretary for the Northern and Midland Districts, and Mr. Rowland has completed seventeen years of active and faithful service in the office where he has been now promoted.

Paraguay Indian Mission.

List of some articles which, if given, would usefully supplement the fund of £1,000 which the Committee hope to raise specially for the Paraguay Indian Mission on or before April 27, the date of the Annual Meeting :—Medicine chest ; small set of surgical instruments, with bandages, lint, &c. ; medical books ; photographic apparatus, dry process ; set of carpenter's tools ; stout tent for three ; two lathes for wood turning with tools ; set of smith's tools.

A Prayer for our Missionaries in South America.

O Almighty God, who hast taught us to bear one another's burdens and to pray for one another, graciously hear and answer our supplications on behalf of our brethren, Thy servants* connected with this Society, who have gone forth in Thy blessed service.

Let Thy presence go with them. Preserve them from all bodily harm ; and give them health and strength to labour for Thee. If sickness befall them, be Thou their help and support. In loneliness, may they ever feel Thee near. In disappointment and despondency, do Thou cheer them by Thy Word and Spirit. In all opposition and persecution, be Thou their strength. In every perplexity, be Thou their Guide. Give them ready power to speak in other tongues of Thy wonderful works of Creation, Redemption, and Grace. In success, keep them humble.

Guard and defend them, O Heavenly Father, against the special temptations that may beset them. Preserve them from the deadening influence of unbelief, idolatry, and iniquity that may be around them. Keep them from a lowering of their standard of truth and holiness. Strengthen them against any special assault of the Evil one, and preserve them from the manifold snares of the world, the flesh, and the devil.

Finally, we pray Thee, O Gracious Lord, to sanctify them daily by Thy Holy Spirit. Keep them pure in heart and life. Give them

* Here may be added any special names.

heavenly wisdom. Fill them with gentleness and love. Make them to be burning and shining lights amid surrounding darkness. May they be men of prayer, and faithful teachers of Thy Holy Word. Inspire them with lively faith, and an earnest longing to lead souls to Christ. May they in all things seek Thy glory, and the honour that cometh from Thee only. Bless them in themselves and in their work, for Christ our Saviour's sake. Amen.

Provincial Proceedings.

Full particulars of provincial work will appear in our next issue.

In Memoriam.

MRS. WILLIAMS.

We have heard with deep regret of the death of Mrs. Williams, of Aughton, who was a constant friend to our Society from its first introduction into Lancashire. She died on March 14, aged 79 years.

Mrs. Williams was a very liberal benefactor of the Society, and a legacy of £200 from her late husband, Mr. D. Williams, now becomes payable.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for prayer on Monday, April 9 :—

1. For the outpouring of God the Holy Ghost on all our Missionaries, making them bright examples of Christian living, and wise to wise souls. For the outpouring of God the Holy Ghost on the Christian natives, making them more in earnest in endeavouring to bring their brethren to know the Lord. Also for the outpouring of God the Holy Ghost on all workers and friends of our Society at home, that they may be more in earnest, more willing to spend and be spent in this Mission work, bearing in mind its greatness, and that the "time is short."

2. For the Holy Spirit to guide Mr. Henriksen, and those who may labour with him in Paraguay, that they may have much wisdom, much zeal, and love and patient endurance.

3. Prayer that the Lord's people may give liberally, so that proposed Mission to Paraguay be not hindered by the indifference and lukewarmness of the Church of Christ at home.

4. That God's blessing may rest abundantly on our Annual Meeting to be held on April 27.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held (D.V.) on APRIL 27 in the LOWER ROOM, EXETER HALL, at 3 o'clock P.M.

His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK will preside and move the adoption of the Report, which will be seconded by the Right Hon. the EARL OF ABERDEEN.

An Evening Meeting will be held in the Council Chamber, Exeter Hall, on the 27th of April, at which Mr. F. Ponsonby will give a short address, illustrated by lantern views, and Mr. Henriksen will speak on the Paraguay Mission.

A. R. PITE, Esq., will take the chair at 8 P.M.

Sales of Work.

NEW MALDEN.—The Annual Sale of Work will (D.V.) take place on April 5. Mrs. Taylor, Raby Road, New Malden, will be pleased to receive contributions for the same.

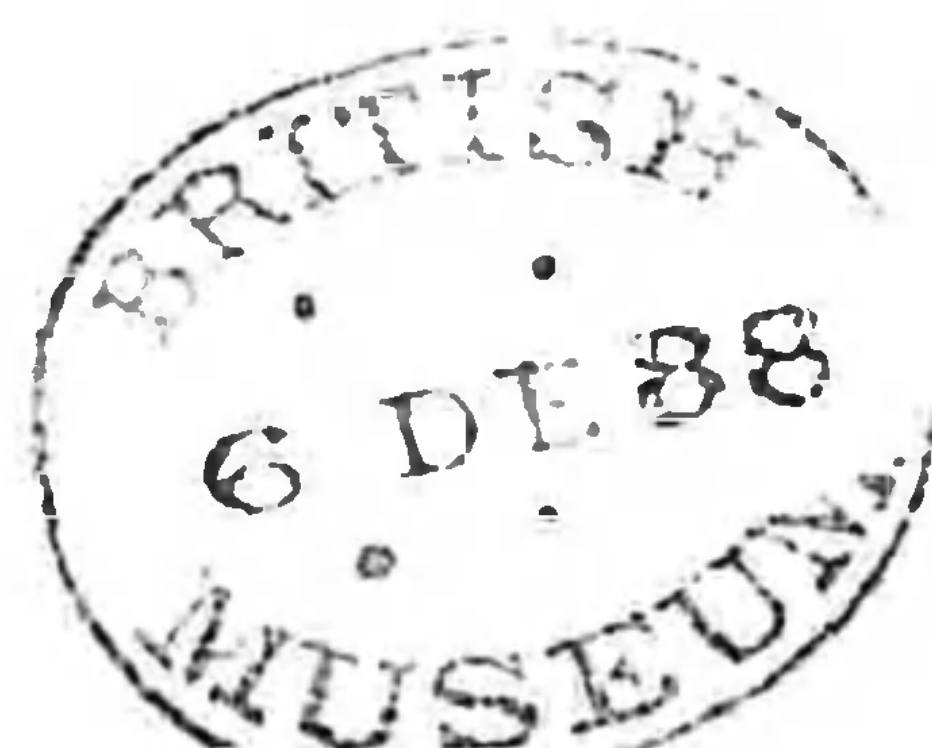
BECKENHAM AND SHORTLANDS ASSOCIATION.—Mrs. P. W. Stephens intends (D.V.) to hold a sale of work at Tyngbam, Albemarle Road, Beckenham, on Wednesday, April 18th, especially for the Orphanage at Ooshooia. Contributions for the sale will be most thankfully received by Mrs. Stephens.

EDINBURGH.—A Sale of Work in behalf of the South American Missionary Society will (D.V.) be held in Edinburgh early in May. Contributions will be thankfully received by Miss M. E. Shand, Hon. Secretary, 42 Findhorn Place.

SOUTHWELL, NOTTS.—Miss Gaster and Miss Heathcote propose to hold their Annual Sale of Work on behalf of the South American Mission early in May (D.V.), and hope that the friends who have hitherto kindly contributed will continue their aid.

PACKAGES RECEIVED.

THE Secretary begs to acknowledge with warmest thanks the receipt of the undermentioned packages from friends for the South American Mission Stations, received since last acknowledgment in February Magazine: Miss Birks, Regent's Park; Mrs. Witherby, Lee; Mrs. Poulden, Farnborough; Mrs. Elliott, Worthing; Mr. Barff, Lee; Miss Woolcompton, Clifton; Mrs. Murray, Cardross; One Parcel, no name or address.



SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, APRIL 2, 1888.

Contributions thankfully received since Feb. 23, 1888. For 1887 to March 12 (closing of Accounts), and for 1888 to March 23, 1888.

* Abbreviations used in the following List :—S., Sermon ; M., Meeting ; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting ; L., Lecture ; M.L., Magic Lantern ; D.V., Dissolving Views ; Ex., Expense ; Addl., Additional.—Full particulars will be given in the next Annual Report.

1887.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Aberdeen, The Right Hon. the Earl of	5	0	0
Alexander, Mrs. Burton	1	1	0
Atkins, T. F. Burnaby, Esq.	2	2	0
Beamish, Colonel	1	1	0
Bosanquet, Horace Smith, Esq.	2	0	0
Bramston, Rev. W.	1	1	0
Evans, Miss	1	1	0
Floyd, Henry A., Esq.	1	1	0
Fyers, Miss E. C.	0	10	6
Harding, Miss	1	0	0
Hill, Rev. Isaac	0	10	0
Lawrence, Gen. Sir A. J.	5	0	0
Niven, the late Rev. W.	2	2	0
Prevost, Admiral	1	0	0
Watson, D. M., Esq.	1	1	0
Whately, Ven. Archdeacon	1	1	0
Wilson, Miss	0	10	0
Woodward, T., Esq.	1	1	0
Wyatt, Miss	0	5	0

DONATIONS.

"Amica"	10	0	0
Bevan, R. C. L., Esq., per Rev. R. J. Simpson and Captain Poulden	50	0	0
"Ebenezer"	10	0	0
Floyd, Henry A., Esq.	2	0	0
North, Colonel, per Rev. R. J. Simpson	10	10	0
Paton, Miss	10	0	0
Williams, Miss, In Memory of Miss Eliza Reynolds	50	0	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

METROPOLIS.

Battersea, per Mrs. Heale	13	0	0
Brixton, Christ Church, per H. J. Rickwood, Esq.	2	0	10
Canonbury, per Mrs. E. Hooper	0	12	0
Clapham, per J. T. Rowland, Miss Cristall (coll.)	0	5	6
Kidbrooke, per Miss Poulden	19	11	7
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath, per D. Couty, Esq. (balance)	6	3	0
North Kensington, St. Andrew's, Miss Newman (coll.)	0	1	0
ey, per Miss Bradley	1	5	6
Southwark, St. George's, per Rev. H. A. Geake	2	6	10
Sydenham, per Rev. J. Waters Banks	10	16	6

PROVINCES.

Assington, per Rev. J. Wilson D. Browne	2	11	6
Bath, per Rev. H. Bothamley	30	0	6
Beckenham, per Mrs. Stephens	5	16	0
ingham, per J. U. Caldicott, Esq.	10	17	10
Blandford, R. F. Lawrence (coll.)	0	5	0
Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan	2	2	0
Brasted, Miss Murray	1	1	0
Buckenham, per Rev. George Elwin	0	7	6
Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham	1	11	0
Canterbury, per Colonel Horsley	12	8	6
Cardiff, per Rev. C. J. Thompson	38	7	5
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth	2	1	0
Olent, per A. Roberts, Esq.	1	9	2
Oroydon, coll. by Miss Ada Skelton	0	5	0
Douglas, per Miss Moffat	9	2	10
Dover, per W. Wollaston Knocker, Esq.	11	3	3
Exeter, per Rev. W. Hope	32	10	3
Faversham, per Miss A. Donne	1	11	0
Hailsham, per Miss Cunningham	1	1	6
Lincoln, per Mrs. Moss	1	5	0
Llanfairfechan, per Rev. P. Constable Ellis	0	12	6

£ s. d.

Market Harborough, C. de Capell

Brooke, Esq.	1	1	0
Meltham Mills, per Mrs. C. J. Brook	1	0	1
Newark, per Rev. H. A. Jukes	10	0	0
Pateley Bridge, Rev. A. Scott (sub.)	1	1	0
Redhill and Reigate, per H. Martin Sells, Esq.	3	3	0
Rugby, per Rev. W. Oswald Wait	12	18	7
Stoke, per Miss Pike	0	13	0
Surbiton, per Miss Maddock	0	15	0
Tunbridge Wells, per Rev. J. H. Townsend	6	14	6
Wellington Heath, per Rev. F. S. Stooke Vaughan	0	5	0
Welshpool, per Rev. J. Sawyer	2	2	0
Westleton, per Rev. F. H. Nicholls	0	11	2
Weston-super-Mare, per Rev. J. B. Bartlett	73	13	0
Worcester, per Miss Lett	0	10	0
Worton, per Mrs. Aldridge	0	10	0
Yatton, Rev. Preb. Adams (sub.)	1	1	0
Yerk, per Rev. H. G. Hopkins	10	2	6

IRELAND.

Antrim and Down, per Rev. J. B. Crozier	16	15	9
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs. Gahan (bal.)	30	0	0
Co. Cork, &c., per Miss Townsend (bal.)	3	19	1
Dublin, per Miss Potterton	0	17	6
Dungannon, per Miss Irwin (addl.)	0	2	6
Navan, per Rev. J. B. Keane	1	2	0

FOREIGN.

Calcutta, per Rev. H. S. Acworth, Mrs. Knyvett	2	4	0
Do., per Rev. C. S. Harrington, coll. by Miss E. Chandra	2	5	0
Sale of Publications	1	1	0

1888.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Armitage, Rev. F. J.	1	1	0
Aylwin, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert	2	0	0
Brown, Mrs.	0	10	0
Courthope, Geo. C., Esq.	2	0	0
Girdlestone, Rev. R. B.	2	0	0
Hughes, Miss Augusta Hughes	1	1	0
Martyn, S. Symons, Esq.	1	1	0
Nisbet, H. C., Esq. (for 1888 and 1889)	2	2	0
Ram, Mrs.	0	10	6
Waller, Rev. F. H.	0	5	0
Wilson J. E., Esq.	3	0	0
Zimmermann, Ed., Esq.	2	2	0

DONATIONS.

P. B. H.	100	0	0
Scott, Mrs.	2	0	0

Special Donation.

Skinner, J. Holt, Esq.	500	0	0
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Special Donation for 1887 Reserve Fund.

Skinner, J. Holt, Esq.	50	0	0
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Special Donation for Panama.

Grimston, Rev. R.	10	0	0
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Special Donations for Paraguay Mission.

E. S. L.	100	0	0
Gibson, Thos., Esq.	5	0	0
Hughes, Miss Augusta M. Hughes	1	1	0
Macandrew, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Southouse, Rev. G. W.	2	2	0
White, R. Holmes, Esq.	10	10	0

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, APRIL 2, 1888.

METROPOLIS.	£	s.	d.
Bloomsbury, A. R. Pite, Esq. (subs. 1888-89)	2	2	0
Brixton, per Rev. N. A. Garland (for 1887)	10	17	0
Chester Square, St. Michael's, Rev. J. Rooker (sub.)	0	10	0
Clapham, per J. T. Rowland (for 1887)	0	9	8
Gipsy Hill, Christ Church, per Rev. F. C. Butler (for 1887)	5	8	10
Gordon Square, All Saints', per Rev. A. R. Godson (for 1887)	8	5	10
Greenwich, per Rev. A. Love, D.V.L. by Mr. J. R. Tyerman	1	11	9
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden, Mrs. Woodward	1	1	0
Do., per Mrs. Poulden, D.R.M. at Mrs. Herbert Latham's	2	0	3
Do., do., Miss Savory, for Paraguay Mission	1	0	0
Putney, per Miss Robertson	4	11	6
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow, coll. after Sermons by Rev. J. W. Marshall	37	6	0
Do., do., (addl.)	1	10	0
Upper Holloway, per Rev. A. G. Gristock, M.L.L. at St. John's Mission Hall by J. T. Rowland	1	2	1

PROVINCES.	£	s.	d.
Alderley Edge, R. Heaton Smith, Esq. (don. for Paraguay Mission)	5	0	0
Bangor, per Rev. D. W. Thomas, Offertory, Bangor Cathedral, 1887	4	5	0
Beckenham, per Mrs. Stephens, D.V.L. by Frank M. Ponder	3	10	0
Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan	5	2	0
Bredfield, per Rev. C. R. Wood	0	13	0
Buttermere, per Rev. S. Attlee	3	5	0
Catfield, per Rev. A. Brown, S. by Rev. J. E. R. Polak	3	9	11
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth ..	1	0	0
Clevedon, per Mrs. Goddard	15	5	8
Cotmanhay, per Rev. T. S. Fowler, SS. by Rev. A. A. Welby	3	16	0
Crick, per Rev. W. Acraman	0	10	0
Derby, per Mr. J. Stretton (coll. for Fugian Orphan)	10	0	0
Dewsbury, per Rev. T. Whitby	1	5	0

Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner	21	11	0
Hereford, Miss Keal (sub.)	1	0	0
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	71	0	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath, Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Couty ..	4	19	0
Lincoln, per Mrs. Moss, M. by Rev. A. A. Welby	4	14	0
Liverpool, per H. W. Rowe, Esq.	80	3	0
Norwich, Rev. W. R. Collett (don.) ..	0	5	0
Ongar, H. Gibson, Esq. (sub.)	5	5	0
Pennington, per Rev. Wm. Smith, M. by Rev. Hugh Doig	3	8	0
Plymouth Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Inskio	1	19	0
Do., per Miss Inskip, Miss Rashleigh (don.)	0	5	0
Roughtown, per Rev. J. F. MacDonough, M. by Rev. Hugh Doig (including sub. 10s., Rev. J. Maxwell)	2	10	0
Shepton Mallet, Miss Cosens (coll. for 1887)	0	5	0
Sherborne, per Miss Parsons	5	3	0
Southampton, per Colonel Ward, D.R.M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	9	1	0
Subscriptions	4	18	0
Stanton, per J. E. Covington, Esq., Offertory, Rev. P. Grimes, Vicar, 1887	3	19	0
Swanwick, per Rev. J. E. Matthews, M.L.L. by T. Farmer, Esq.	1	10	0
Torquay, per Mrs. L. Hockin, portion of proceeds of Sale of Work for Rio Seamen's Mission, 1887	14	0	0
Do, do. (subs., 1887)	1	0	0
Tunbridge Wells, per Rev. J. H. Townsend	1	0	0

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, per Miss Terrot	0	5	0
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IRELAND.

Co. Louth, per Lieutenant Sullivan ..	1	4	0
Dublin, per Rev. M. W. Carre (coll. by Miss E. M. Carre)	1	0	0
Sale of Publications	1	19	0

THE ANNUAL MEETING

WILL (D.V.) TAKE PLACE

ON APRIL 27, 1888,

AT

EXETER HALL

THE CHAIR WILL BE TAKEN AT THREE O'CLOCK BY THE

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE



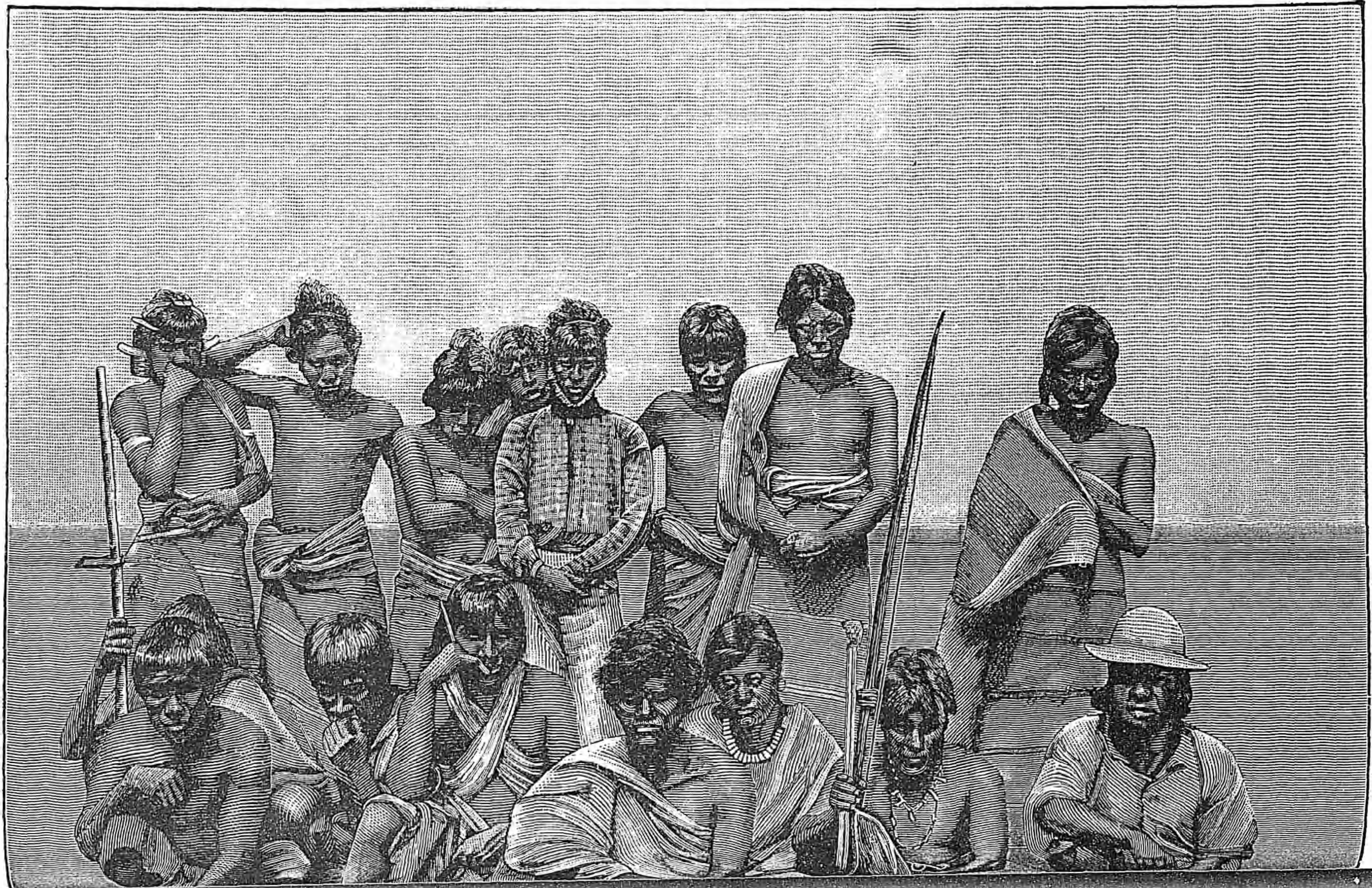
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THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

MAY 1, 1888.

SINCE our April issue the following letters have been received from South America :—

Bishop Stirling, Monte Video
(*Mar. 15*).

Whaits, Mr. R. (*Dec. 31*).

Hooper, Mr. Thos. (*Jan. 20*,
Feb. 20, Mar. 13).

Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Feb. 4*).

Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*Jan. 19*,
Feb. 18).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Feb. 17*,
Mar. 2).

Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Feb. 29*).

Shimield, Rev. W. H. (*Mar. 5*)

Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*Mar.*
25, 27).

Bridges, Rev. T.

Aspinall, Mr. E. C. (*Mar. 1*).

The Monthly Meeting of the General Committee was held on the 12th ult.

The next meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 10th inst.

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

The total amount received for the month of March was £1,382. 3s.

The next meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 3rd and 17th inst.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE are indeed thankful to be enabled to announce that our prayers have been so far graciously answered, and our "appeal" for the Indians of Paraguay responded to, by the fact that the £1,000 required to start our Mission work in that new region has been raised, and raised even before the date named. We shall take this to be an indication of God's will that we should go forward. Accordingly, Mr. Henriksen and his companions will (D.V.) leave England for South America at the end of May, attended by our fervent prayers and best wishes for their safety, guidance, and success.

The following is a list of some articles which, if given, would usefully supplement the fund of £1,000 which the Committee have raised specially for the Paraguay Indian Mission:—Medicine chest; small set of surgical instruments with bandages, lint, &c.; medical books; photographic apparatus, dry process; set of carpenter's tools; stout table for three; two lathes for wood turning, with tools; set of smith's tools.

We must remind our friends that the £1,000 now raised is only the minimum sum required to *begin* the work, which will need much supplementary aid to carry it on successfully.

Amongst many interesting letters received at our office the following, which speaks for itself, and conveys to us more than the conscientious writer in far more eloquent words than we could employ, a commentary on that well-known exhortation "Go and do thou likewise."

"I have sent off a cheque for £5 to my sister-in-law, secretary and treasurer of the South American Society for ———, as 'a thank offering for good dividends from Santos and San Paulo, where your missionaries are labouring.' With earnest prayers for the divine blessing on the missions, believe me, dear Sir, "Yours faithfully," M.

It is a cause of great thankfulness and satisfaction that the accounts from the Southern Mission are so happy and promising, and that our Bishop's visit has been, as was to be expected, the source of much gladness, benefit, and encouragement. He has appointed Mr. Aspinall Medical and General superintendent of the Southern Mission, and Mr. Lawrence Local superintendent of Ooshooia.

The Southern Mission.

OOSHOOIA.



R. ASPINALL writes :—

“ Ooshooia, March 1, 1888.

“ The past month has been one of great importance, and the events which have happened have a definite bearing on the future of our Mission.

On the 17th February the Government cutter ‘Pategones’ returned from taking gold washers to Sloggett Bay to ‘prospect,’ having on board two men, Cosmos Spiro and his Chilonian servant, whom they had picked up at Downeast, they having come overland from Sandy Point, through the heart of the Ona country. They had five horses, and came zigzagging through the country from west to east and east to west. They brought news that the Indians are far more numerous than was expected, in fact, estimating their numbers at about 10,000. Just to the north of Cape Penas they passed a large village of about 80 wigwams, and to the south they saw another ; but as the natives seemed hostile, and followed them all night, they could not make a closer acquaintance than their field glasses would allow, and therefore their numbers are not to be absolutely relied on. All through the country they saw fires by night and smoke by day, and therefore allowing for the utmost exaggeration, we must allow the numbers to be more than Mr. Bridge’s computations made them. I have seen Spiro, and he has promised to let me have a map of his travels, which I will at once forward to the Committee. I think it will be well to visit Cape Penas at some future time with an Ona interpreter, and see if they are approachable, and find out how they would be likely to receive missionaries among them.

“ On the 23rd inst. the British corvette, H.M.S. ‘Ruby,’ bearing the broad pennant of Captain Kennedy, R.N., senior officer of H.B.M. squadron on the S.E. coast of America, came in (bringing our long looked for and much desired Bishop), and anchored in Ooshooia, about 5.30, as soon as the Government authorities had visited her. Mr. Lawrence and I went on board, and were introduced by his Lordship (who I was glad to see looked well) to Captain Kennedy, who asked us to dine with him, which we did.

“ The next morning his Lordship came ashore to prayers, which, at his request, were conducted as usual. The Bishop then spoke freely to us and the natives about his plans for the future. He then visited the Orphanage, and was pleased with all he saw there. I showed him two or three patients of mine, most of whom were convalescent, at which he

was much pleased. We then went to my house, where we found the assistant-surgeon of the ship.

“The Bishop introduced us, and freed me to take him to see the patients, while his lordship wandered about and took in a general survey of the Mission. He then lunched with Mr. Lawrence, after which he returned with him to the ‘Ruby,’ where we found Captain Kennedy just about to call on the Governor; as it was the Bishop’s intention to call too, they asked me to accompany them.

“After the visit Captain Kennedy came over to the Mission, and I showed him round. He was well pleased with everything, and thoroughly interested in the Mission. I then accompanied them to a lake some way off, where I thought it likely the Captain might get a duck or two, but as the doctor had been before us, we got nothing, so the Captain determined to come the next night; we then returned on board to dine, and I spent an exceedingly pleasant evening with his Lordship and the Captain, the conversation at one time turning on the temperance question. I had the opportunity of refurbishing my weapons in a good passage of arms with the Captain; it was most enjoyable, and we parted very good friends. On Saturday my school was inspected, but the children were very nervous, and I am afraid proved a failure; in the afternoon the Governor called on board the vessel, and left with a salute of thirteen guns. Captain Kennedy kindly invited the natives on board to see the vessel, and Mrs. Hemmings took the children while I stayed ashore with the Bishop, afterwards we went on board and had a long conversation on the quarter-deck of the vessel.

“On Sunday we had at the early native service, at 10 o’clock, 12 baptisms; at the English service, about 40 confirmations, including Mr. Lawrence, and over 50 at the communion, including the Argentine doctor; in the afternoon, at the native service, at 3 o’clock, 11 couples were married; after that Mrs. Lawrence’s baby, which was born on the 14th, was baptized, I being the godfather, and then his Lordship finished up by writing our instructions and reading your long letter to us.

“His Lordship’s arrangements are that Mr. Lawrence shall remain superintendent at Ooshooia, that Mr. Burleigh should return for the present to Kepple until another station can be opened in Tierra del Fuego, and that I shall fill the onerous post of General and Medical Superintendent of the Fuegian Mission in all its branches, the ‘Allen Gardiner’ being under my orders; and also instructed me to procure at once a suitable boat to traverse the channels round about us. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the general condition of things, and with all the workers here, and his wishes were, that as soon as the ‘Allen Gardiner’ returns from Falkland Islands, that I should visit the Wolaston, Lennox, and Picton Islands, and furnish him with a report of the suitability to maintain a Mission station. The ‘Ruby’ sailed at 8 o’clock on Monday morning; after she had gone, as soon

convenient, I called on the Governor, and found him as friendly and genial as ever.

“Over this side everybody seems pleased and satisfied at present. I hope I shall have strength and wisdom to perform my responsible duties to the Committee’s and our Bishop’s satisfaction.

“The station is still prospering, and I hope will continue to do so. I still have every satisfaction in Mr. Ince, who works hard and well; he wishes me to tell you that he is making good use of the chain you sent out to him. He has rigged a winch on the shores of the inlet, and now gets the wood more expeditiously and cheaply by building a large raft at low water, and pulling it across to this side and unloading at high water. Mrs. Hemmings is doing well, but is somewhat over-wrought by the cares of her large family. I intend to give her another little holiday in the shape of a run to Downeast when the ‘Allen Gardiner’ returns. You must pardon me writing more at present, as having so much news my letters are necessarily long, and the ‘Py’ goes to-night or early in the morning to Sandy Point.

“EDWARD ASPINALL.”

The Rev. T. Bridges writes as follows:—

“*Downeast, Tierra del Fuégo, January 29, 1888.*

“I am happy to tell you we have surmounted the great initial difficulties of our enterprise, though yet many and great ones remain. In the commencement of life in a new country, occupied by a heathen, uncivilised people, the difficulties of settlers are long continued and many. But we are not surprised or disappointed; we had too long experience of the life we lead to be surprised at its difficulties or discouraged by them. Our house is now, I may say, finished, even to the placement of shoots for collecting the rain water. It looks very well, and is a considerable building. Day by day we are all hard at work, for we have much to do. As regards teaching the natives, I as yet have undertaken nothing more than our Sunday services and an occasional meeting with the natives in one or other of their own dwellings. But I hope to do something material for them by-and-by. This morning I thought very seriously of my duty and privilege in this matter when I fixed my attention on five hopeful children I met in one of the native huts. The ‘Allen Gardiner’ is now here, and a very nice vessel she is, and I do very earnestly trust she will answer well. She came in on Friday afternoon, on her way from Ooshooia to Keppel Island. I have much occasion to frequently and severely rebuke the natives for indolence, disorder, and vice, but I endeavour to do this wisely and for their benefit. I spend most of every day working with the natives and directing their work, as I keep their work entirely in my own charge, deputing this charge as little as possible to others. The other evening one of my men asked me to speak to his wife, in order to move her to a better life. So I had a meeting with her

in his presence, and spoke to her very seriously of the wrong and folly of her ways. For this help the husband is greatly obliged. Our Governor brought his wife here lately, and left her with a man-servant and a boy, for a visit to us, and we let our son Despard accompany him, at His Excellency's earnest request, on a visit to Sandy Point.

"At Christmas, instead of a gift of clothes, &c., to the natives, I gave them, according to merit, a gift of money, to spend as they chose. This pleased them well. As yet I have not been able to put up better dwellings for them, but I shall do so as early as I can.

"Our summer hitherto has been unusually fine, and the gardens promise well. The potatoes are just beginning to bloom and strawberries to ripen. Mosquitos last week were exceedingly troublesome, and wasps are numerous. As we sit at table, we often see butterflies fluttering about between us and a line of trees crowning our back hill, and the sight is very pleasant. Swallows are numerous, and occasionally humming-birds are to be seen. Owing to the lack of inclosures, our various live stock give no end of trouble, but this will in time be set to rights. The natives here, though oftentimes displeased, are very glad we are here.

"THOS. BRIDGES."

Our Mission to Seamen.

PERNAMBUCO.

"Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,
"March 27, 1888.



T a meeting held on Friday, the 9th inst., at 2.30 P.M., to consider the present position of the Mission to Seamen in this port, there were present the Rev. H. Beaumont-Jones, Secretary, in the chair, H.B.M. Consul, Augustus Cohen, Esq., Messrs. George Winsor and J. Fanstone, members of the Committee, and Messrs. A. G. Brown, J. Howe, and F. Holmes as representing the community. The principal point to be considered was in regard to the funds necessary for carrying on the Mission for the present year, and, in connection with this, the appointing a Treasurer in place of A. Paterson, Esq., Treasurer of the past year, who had withdrawn through pressure of private affairs. Several names were proposed and handed in to the Secretary, who was requested to use his influence with the gentlemen to get them to take up the work.

"H.B.M. Consul, stated that he was going to England on the 14th, and possibly might not return, but said that 'he hoped that the community would sustain the entire work of the Mission, which had

done a good and much-needed work in the ports.' He also spoke a few words in praise of the Missionary himself, expressing his indebtedness for services rendered by Mr. Walker.

"Mr. Howe expressed his gratification at the steps that the Consul had taken in starting the Sailors' Home, and in the results produced by the Home since started.

"Mr. Brown was proposed as member of the Committee in place of Mr. W. W. Robilliard, who had gone home, and he accepted the post.

"The Secretary stated that he had a sum of money of the Offertory Fund, which he would propose should be given to the Mission. This offer was warmly seconded.

"The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Secretary for having called and presided over the meeting.

"On the 15th inst., Mr. Robert Fenton, who had been spoken to by the Secretary, accepted the post of Treasurer to the Mission."

*"Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,
March 28, 1888.*

"I again present my monthly report for the present month.

"I have visited and distributed reading to 26 vessels of the following nationalities, viz: 18 English, 2 Americans, 4 Norwegians, 1 Swedish, 1 German. This month I have been somewhat hindered in ship-visiting through not having anyone to assist me in the boat. On such vessels as I visited I received a hearty welcome. Services were held on the following vessels, viz., 'Lucy March,' 'Star of China,' and 'Charles Cox,' the average attendance being 13. The following vessels were represented at the services: 'Adamantine,' 'Merritt,' 'Edward Carrington,' 'Emma Marr,' 'Nevado,' 'Mitford,' 'Cricket,' 'E. A. Sanchez' (American), 'Solid,' and 'Union' (Norwegian). The hospital has been regularly visited twice a week, and a good supply of reading taken in to sick sailors. The Sailors' Home has had a few men in, but not enough to pay expenses, hence it will be a drain on the Mission Fund this month; and as the slack season is now upon us, and will last four or five months, will probably continue to do so.

"A meeting was called by the Local Secretary, Rev. H. Beaumont-Jones, and was held in the Sailors' Home on the 9th instant. Its object was to consider the financial position of the Mission. There had been no Treasurer for four or five months, and no one to collect subscriptions. Mr. Robert Fenton was asked to be Treasurer, and consented, and has begun his work of collecting the necessary funds. With this I forward minutes of the meeting.

"There has been the usual number of beach-combers and drunken sailors. Some of the former have been helped and boarded in the Home gratis. With this I conclude.

"P. J. WALKER."

RIO DE JANEIRO.



*“ Rio Seamen’s Mission Branch,
“ January 20, 1888.*

R. HOOPER writes :—

“ The following is the report of work done by the Mission during the month of December, 1887.

“ The hospital was visited during the month on the regular visiting days, and words of comfort and cheer spoken by your missionary to many of the patients therein ; it is my sad duty to record that to many of the poor fellows it was for the last time, as during the month the mortality was much above the average.

“ During the month assistance was given to many cases of destitution and I gladly add that I was helped in this direction by some of the captains, who expressed their interest in this branch of Mission work.

“ The mission and reading rooms were well attended, the men appearing to appreciate the existence of such a place as a boon indeed. Divine service being fairly well attended. The following vessels were visited, Divine service being held when opportunity offered, religious and other literature being freely distributed at each visit :— ‘ Temple Bar,’ ‘ Stacey Clark,’ ‘ Wakefield,’ ‘ Jessie McGregor,’ ‘ Lily ’ (2), ‘ Sir Henry Lawrence ’ (2), ‘ Dominion,’ ‘ Belvidere ’ (4), ‘ Prince Louis,’ ‘ Lancashire ’ (3), ‘ Edinburgh,’ ‘ Brandon,’ ‘ Dawn,’ ‘ Annot Lyle,’ ‘ Erin’s Gem,’ ‘ Melmersby,’ ‘ Glen Grant ’ (4), ‘ Annie Burrill ’ (3), ‘ Andrina,’ ‘ Isabella Balcam,’ ‘ Homewood,’ ‘ Scottish Chief ’ (2), ‘ Innesfallen,’ ‘ Alney,’ and the ‘ Crusader.’ It may here be noted, that as fever has made its appearance I had to refrain from boarding some of the vessels, and in some cases intended services had to be given up.

“ I do not think I have anything further to add, so I will close the report by observing that the year 1887 closed with many cases of sickness amongst the shipping of this port, many a poor fellow came to Rio well and hearty, and now his earthly account is closed.

*“ Rio Seamen’s Mission Branch,
“ February 20, 1888.*

“ The following is the report of work done by the Mission during the month of January, 1888 :—

“ The hospital was visited at the regular visiting hours. It was noticed that very few of the patients were either American or English seamen. I endeavoured to be as useful as I could to those few.

“ Assistance was rendered to some few needy cases, and men helped away from the beach.

"There having been but few men ashore, Divine service was held on two occasions only during the month, and those were very sparsely attended, on one occasion two only being present.

"The shipping business seemed very dull, very few vessels being at the port during the month ; these I visited, distributing reading matter and holding Divine service, as opportunity offered.

"THOMAS HOOPER."

"*Rio Seamen's Mission Branch,*
"March 13, 1888.

"The following is the report of work done by the Mission during the month of February, 1888 :—

"The usual visits were paid during the month to the hospital. It is interesting to note the welcome the missionary receives from the English-speaking patients, and how readily they listen to him as he seeks to instil into their hearts and minds the value of choosing the narrow path which leadeth unto the shining gate of the beautiful city. There having been but few American or English seamen in the hospital during the month, I was enabled to devote more time to each one.

"Shelter, food, and clothing were given by the Mission to what were thought deserving cases. Captains of vessels were in some cases induced to take men from the Mission, thus giving them an opportunity of earning their living and getting away from the beach.

"The mission and reading rooms were but indifferently attended during the month, but that was owing to the few men ashore.

"THOMAS HOOPER,

"*Seamen's Missionary.*"

CHANARAL.

R. ROBERTSON writes :—

"*Chañaral, Chili,*

"December 6, 1887.

"Startling news arrives from the South about the cholera. It has broken out again in several places, including the capital ; and this year, as it has made its appearance early in the warm months, it is expected to make worse havoc than even it did last summer.

"School work has been rather irregular lately, as some of our boys have been away with their families. Trusting that the new year may bring with it rich blessings from the source of all blessings, and a firmer faith."



“ December 19, 1887.

“ Chilian steamers are prohibited from entering Peruvian ports without undergoing a certain quarantine, as the cholera has broken out with force in several parts of the south of this country. The newspapers report the epidemic as assuming a more malignant form than it did last year.

“ Since I wrote you last I have been to Carrizalillo and Las Animas. At the former place I missed the presence of four young men, who have lately returned to England. We had a very agreeable meeting, and the harmonium was taken by a Chilian lady, Señora B. de Godoi. At Las Animas, too, our service was hearty and encouraging. It is very cheering for me to know that at both these districts, as a rule, ‘ all hands ’ attend our services.

“ At church we have had rather small congregations, as some of our people have been staying at Valparaiso and at Coquimbo. For the same reason school-work has been very irregular. I find it very difficult to make some parents understand the importance of *regular* attendance at school.

“ On the 4th I held service on the British barque ‘ Glengarry,’ from Dundee, Captain D. Murray. The whole crew mustered aft, and appeared to be very attentive.

“ Many thanks for the Spanish Testaments I received some days ago. As I could do nothing with them here, I sent them to Carrizalillo to be disposed of. I obtained a small supply of Spanish Scriptures from Valparaiso to send to Las Animas; and if this venture is successful, I must ask you to forward me a few dozens. I hope to be able to tell you of the result at the end of this month.

“ To the surprise of everyone, the price of copper has risen from £10 to £80 in a very short time. Should this price be maintained, new towns will be given to this district. The proposal for the Government to buy and work the railway has met with opposition in the Camara, and consequently matters remain *in statu quo*—the fate of a number of the proposals made in this country. The gold-amalgamating establishment of Chañarato has not yet proved a success. Report says that there is plenty of gold, but in minute quantities, and that the cost of amalgamating and mining is more than the value of the gold extracted. I am very glad to see Mr. Keith-Douglas’s letter in the Magazine of October, and I hope that the Committee will give such important matter their attention. I can corroborate all the writer says, as his remarks are applicable to nearly all your stations where there is no school. This, I am told, is a source of great regret to the people at Lota.

“ J. S. ROBERTSON.

A Prayer for our Missionaries in South America.

O Almighty God, who hast taught us to bear one another's burdens, and to pray for one another, graciously hear and answer our supplications on behalf of our brethren, Thy servants* connected with this Society, who have gone forth in Thy blessed service.

Let Thy presence go with them. Preserve them from all bodily harm; and give them health and strength to labour for Thee. If sickness befall them, be Thou their help and support. In loneliness, may they ever feel Thee near. In disappointment and despondency, do Thou cheer them by Thy Word and Spirit. In all opposition and persecution, be Thou their strength. In every perplexity, be Thou their Guide. Give them ready power to speak in other tongues of Thy wonderful works of Creation, Redemption, and Grace. In success, keep them humble.

Guard and defend them, O Heavenly Father, against the special temptations that may beset them. Preserve them from the deadening influence of unbelief, idolatry, and iniquity that may be around them. Keep them from a lowering of their standard of truth and holiness. Strengthen them against any special assault of the Evil one, and preserve them from the manifold snares of the world, the flesh, and the devil.

Finally, we pray Thee, O Gracious Lord, to sanctify them daily by Thy Holy Spirit. Keep them pure in heart and life. Give them heavenly wisdom. Fill them with gentleness and love. Make them to be burning and shining lights amid surrounding darkness. May they be men of prayer, and faithful teachers of Thy Holy Word. Inspire them with lively faith, and an earnest longing to lead souls to Christ. May they in all things seek Thy glory, and the honour that cometh from Thee only. Bless them in themselves and in their work, for Christ our Saviour's sake. Amen.

* Here may be added any special names.

Lota.

R. DODDS writes:—

“ St. Andrew's Parsonage, Lota, Chili,

“ March 2, 1888.



“I enclose you herewith the List of Services for the month just closed. You will find it somewhat irregular; that is to say, some irregularity in the services. The first irregularity, that of Wednesday, February 8, was on account of my own ill health. That week I was laid up with

rheumatism. On the two following Sundays the irregularity was caused as will be seen, by funerals which I had officially to attend.

“The Coronel service, on the 12th, I had the day before decided not to hold, as I did not feel up to it. But after this decision I received notice of the funeral of Mr. Hambly, which of course I had to attend, and which would have prevented my journey to Coronel, had I felt able to go. Mr. Hambly, whose funeral is the second that I have attended in the new cemetery in Lota, was full of years when he died, having reached within a year of the allotted age of ‘three score years and ten.’ He was a very quiet man, of a very retiring disposition, and little seen or known away from his daily toil. During his sickness, which was rather protracted, none regretted more than he the loss of many opportunities of service and blessing of which he might have availed himself. During his illness, and up to the last hour, he gave unmistakable evidence of ‘full assurance of hope.’ One thing at the funeral I was pleased to note was that the bearers of his remains both out of the house and within the cemetery gates, were all members of our Temperance Society, of which the deceased was also a member.

“The next irregularity in the List of Services is that on February 19th, when there was no service held in Lota on account of a funeral which I had to attend in Coronel of an old and respected member of the foreign community there—Mr. Häusell, a Dane. The *cortège* was to have left the house at 9 A.M., which would have enabled me to have returned to Lota in time for 11 A.M. service; but as a matter of fact it did not leave the house till about 9.45. After the interment I rode back to Lota as fast as possible, but as I was descending the hill to the church, at 11.30 I found the congregation already dispersed and the church closed. Had the funeral been punctual, or which would have been much better, and as I desired, at 2 P.M. instead, it would not have interfered with my regular Sunday services. The latter hour would also have avoided the second journey which I had to make for the afternoon service, and which entailed no small amount of fatigue.

“The cholera has, I am sorry to say, made its appearance in this town and neighbourhood, and has already levied its tribute with startling fatality. Among the poor, ill-clad, and ill-fed, the epidemic makes, of course, its greatest ravages, for they also care little for cleanliness and sanitary measures. But it is not they alone who suffer—for already the fell disease has entered our own community with fatal results. Four months since, Mrs. Brown arrived here from ‘home,’ to rejoin her husband who had been out here alone for the last nine years, or thereabouts. They were just settling comfortably down here, when on Friday, the 24th ult., Mrs. Brown, who has not been quite well of late, was taken with the symptoms of cholera, and the following day, before the same hour, was dead. The husband, and the cousin, Mr. Lean, who had accompanied her out here, and who has suffered much from dysentery

ever since his arrival, were naturally very heart-broken, and Mr. Brown appears also not to have been in good health, so that what with his previous weakness and the trouble combined, he too fell sick, of what the doctor pronounced to be gastric fever. On Monday, 27th, he seemed to be much better, but on Tuesday he was pronounced irrecoverable, and on Thursday morning he died. The cause of his death also was pronounced to be cholera. The sad and untimely end of so promising a young couple has cast quite a gloom over our community, and indeed over the whole place. On Wednesday, the 22nd ult., I was visiting them, and they were conversing upon their plans for the future, which seemed to be bright with promise and hope. And *now*, they are 'like the baseless fabric of a vision.' It can be imagined better than described what are the feelings of poor Mr. Lean, as he now returns to England, but the wreck, physically, of the man he was when he arrived some five months ago. Our hearts go out in deep sympathy with him and the bereaved family and friends at home; and we trust that they may experience the sympathy of Him 'who Himself hath suffered, and is therefore able to succour them that are tried.'

"I trust the Committee will not, when they approach the throne of grace, forget our community in this time of trial.

" JAS. ALLAN DODDS."

Trabels in Paraguay.



SMALL river steamer, the "Misiones," leaves Asuncion once a week for the towns north of Asuncion. Taking this steamer, I reached Rosario within 24 hours. The town being situated some leagues inland, it is necessary to bring horses in the steamer as I did, the country being soft up to the town. I shall not detain myself in giving you a description of this riverside country, which is just as good and as bad as all the rest of the Paraguayan shore, which one sees from the deck of the river steamers coming up from Buenos Ayres. The country is progressing and increasing in value. Last year Mr. Castillo, manager of the Asuncion bank, sold his estancia of 12 square leagues, with 4,000 head of cattle, 200 horses, mules and goats, and a large building, to Mr. Zastrow, a German officer, for £13,000, one-sixth cash, and the rest in six yearly instalments. Mr. Zastrow recently sold 500 head of cattle for about £1,200, and he expects to pay each yearly instalment out of the increase of cattle and cutting of the timbers. Meantime he

has received an offer of £24,000 for his estancia. The land is in the neighbourhood of Rosario, a part of the country being rather low and wet.

Rosario is a small town about two leagues from the river side, full of mosquitos and gnats. I had to walk about all night, the only night I stopped in town, finding it impossible to sleep. Roads very wet, here for carts to the town of San Estanislao, or San Tani as it is ordinarily called. This road is fairly inhabited, leads through some very fine forests and meadows well stocked, and passes the little town of Itacurubi, where the manager for a German land society, Mr. Von Gülich, has established himself, buying large tracts of land and stocking them, which, according to the society's last yearly report, gives a return of 12 per cent.

San Estanislao is the chief town in the eastern districts of Paraguay, the residence of the Government officers, including the inspector of the forests. To the east of Estanislao the country is uninhabited, except about 12 leagues inland near a river called the Corrientes, where there are half-a-dozen cottages; the people have few cows, and live as best they can, on mandioca and oranges. The camps hereabout are very fine, and would grow anything. There is a great gathering of people at this place at some periods of the year. The yerba forests begin here, and run in the N.E. direction to the frontier of Paraguay and Brazil.

People commence in January to collect, dry, grind and dispatch the yerba. Most of them live in San Estanislao or Itacurubi, and when the work in the forest begins these towns are nearly deserted. The yerba forests in this district are not wholly composed of yerba trees, but big forests in which the yerba tree is found here and there: it grows better near the Brazilian frontier and in Brazil than in the interior of Paraguay. The yerba factories are here called "ranchos." The work is very simple: a number of men and women are sent out in the forest to look for the trees and to collect the leaves; these are dried roughly at an open fire, and then carried on the shoulders of the men or women to a furnace at the rancho, where they are dried very carefully, until the leaves are very brittle. In this drying process it is necessary for the leaves to lose their colour and not get smoky. Therefore a certain kind of firewood is desirable, and the leaves are staked sufficiently high above the fire, which is kindled under ground, with suitable flues.

The whole of this work is done by contract; the men receive a certain sum for leaves brought in, for leaves dried, and for the weight of the ground to powder. The yerba being packed in sacks, is sent in carts to the nearest port, where it is put in boats to be taken to Asuncion. For the purposes of freight some of the yerba factories keep a thousand oxen; it is therefore necessary to have good grazing land close to the rancho whereon to feed the cattle. The yerba collector has to pay a tax for each rancho, which is let yearly to the highest bidder. The sum paid varies

according to distance, quantity of yerba, and length of road which the yerba collectors must construct to bring the yerba down to the riverside.

The establishment of a yerba factory or rancho requires a very large capital and much credit. It is not only necessary to bring up a large stock of cattle, but also many boat-loads of food for the men, such as corn, flour, lard, farina, rice, beans, salt, &c., to be stored at the rancho ; and as one of these ranchos often has 400 men, women, and children, it takes a good deal to feed them during eight or nine months. Then there is the building of furnaces, ranchos, and mill, besides the construction of many leagues of road, sometimes through thick forests, and sometimes across quagmires and bogs. Most of this outlay is lost after a few months' use, because the yerba forests being once stripped and the Government lease expired, it is necessary to shift to other districts, in search of new yerbaes.

Sometimes the yerba tree is large and tall, bigger than the willow, something like the beach ; sometimes it appears like the nerium oleander or a jessamine ; but it is always cut down near the root by the workmen, who do not care to preserve the tree. Consequently the tree dies, and the yerba forest is destroyed. There is a government inspector whose duty it is, I suppose, to see that this is not done ; but I have neither seen him nor heard of him at the yerbaes. The damage done is so much greater, as it is nearly impossible to plant fresh trees. The seed, a small hard berry, containing four very small yellow seeds, smaller than rice, and much harder, seldom comes up. Hence it is good policy for the Government to sell the yerba forests.

An owner will preserve his yerbal with care, while the contractor, who works one year here and another somewhere else, will leave destruction behind him. This, too, is one of the reasons why I have advised my friends to buy and settle on these beautiful camps in the eastern part of Paraguay. The open camp is invariably bordered by the yerbal forests. The contractor works for the season ; his expenses must be covered within the season ; but the private landowner has no expenses of importance. He does not construct roads or buildings for the yerba solely ; his cattle and buildings serve for gathering his yerba. He may collect only one-fourth of what he has got ; if it is a small quantity he can use it in his own household, if it is more he can sell it as occasion offers at the nearest town. His forest will never be destroyed, and the sum he gets out of his yerba can be added to what he earns by his estancia. I therefore strongly recommend the buying of these Paraguayan camps, where yerba trees are thrown in gratis.

The department of San Estanislao contains some fine camp and several navigable rivers, but very few inhabitants. According to the Land Law the Government price is fixed at a low rate, but almost the whole of it having been asked for it can only be bought second-hand, and the price is therefore much about double, but this is still very cheap.

In my surveys north of the 25th degree of latitude I found the climate of the country delightful ; even in summer the heat is not excessive, and the nights are very cool. This is because the country is high, rendering the air so light that it is invigorating to breathe it. There are few mosquitos, not more than in the Buenos Ayres camp. Cattle thrive and readily fatten, giving a favourable increase ; but they require constant care, as all sorts of wounds easily become inflamed.

Though the country is wooded, much open camp is met with. Morombi is an open plain, of 17 square leagues, Palomaris is nearly as big, Arancanguy 10 square leagues, and Yeruteña is a most delightful camp with many forest thickets. All these plains have permanent rivers and fine grass, where cattle and horses thrive wonderfully. One of the finest parts of the country lies between the rivers Jejuy and Caruguatí. Both rivers might be made navigable for small vessels, but the current is strong and full of fallen trees, stones, &c. This might easily be remedied.

Curuguati once was a flourishing town ; now it is deserted and overgrown with underwood. An Indian conducted me through the woods to a place where some very good buildings, with tile roofs, were still standing intact. The priest's house and the foundation of a church were also visible, but there are no inhabitants. All is overgrown with weeds, thistles, and thorns. At first I was rather cautious in entering the dark woods and desolated places, fearing snakes and spiders ; but the Indians told me they had hardly ever met any.

In all my travels in Paraguay, on horseback or on foot, through the woods and over bogs, I have only seen three snakes, small and harmless, and none of my men, most of whom are always on foot, have been bitten. When I started on this expedition, I was provided with alkali, permanganate of potash for injections, with pills and drugs for all possible kinds of fever and illness ; but, finding the country so healthy, the air so fresh, the water so pure, that none of the men ever needed pills, I threw away the whole medicine chest.

Curuguati is a desirable place for immigrants. The soil is so fertile that vegetables and wheat would do prodigiously. Moreover, there are yerba forests close at hand, where numbers of men collect at certain times of the year, to whom one could sell one's crops. Clumps of timber abound in great variety ; all the best kinds of Paraguayan timber are found, and could easily be floated down stream.

The other day we had to lay a timber road over a bog, so we cut through the forest and brought the timber out, and here is a list of the different kinds of wood which we found close at hand and after a few days' work : cedar, urunday, lapacho, curupay, curupayña, yarrowi, laurel, guarapalo santo, yviripita, canela, and others. It would be strange if settler with a little capital could not make a good living here.


I am obliged now and then to get the Indians to help me, either showing me the road, opening the forest, or burning the high grass ;

I find it very difficult to pay them. Money they don't care for; what they want is clothes, or knives, or axes. As long as we had any clothes ourselves, particularly shirts, we were well off, and could easily pay them; but lately these articles have got scarce, and now we are deprived of the Indian aid. These Indians are perfectly inoffensive, and as intelligent as the Paraguayan peasant generally is. On account of the mild climate they use very little clothing; still they like to wear some. Their arms are bows and arrows, and their adornments glass pearls and a bit of amber six inches long, which they put through the under lip. They are not fond of work, but will hang about for days where once they have got something to eat.

Though this eastern corner of Paraguay, from the 22nd to the 25th degree of latitude, is a vast, fertile, wooded plain, still there is a range of high hills, called the Cordillera. I tried to survey towards the Upper Parana, and got into a most beautiful country never laid down in any map of Paraguay, until reaching the little river Gasory, which flows into the Itaimbey, one of the affluents of the Upper Parana, below the tremendous falls of Guayrá. These plains go by the names of Carema and Espartillar, abounding in pastures, wood and water, distant fifteen leagues westward from the Falls of Guayrá. I much desired to visit the falls, but there is no road, and I should have had to cut my way through dense forests. I was short of meat and salt, and I had to return to the plain where I had left my stock of provisions; but I hope to return some day to these beautiful regions, so healthy that colds and fevers are unknown, and then I will do my utmost to reach Guayrá, which is said to be the grandest scenery in the world. I invite those hearty young fellows who are not afraid to sleep for months in their saddles and on the ground, to accompany me.—*B. A. Standard.*

P. A. FREUND

The Paraguay Mission.

HE Mission to the heathen tribes of the Paraguayan Chaco, which for so long a time has been the subject of earnest prayer on the part of the Committee and workers of this Society, is on the eve of being sent out. The condition put forth by the Committee in the early part of March—viz., that a sum of at least £1,000 be raised for this special undertaking—*has been fulfilled*, thus indicating that our heavenly Father, in answer to our prayers, has not only moved the hearts of His own people to come forward and, by their generous gifts, encourage this work for their Master, but also shown us

an open door, bidding us to go forward in His name to preach the Gospel and extend His Church in that neglected part of the earth. We feel sure that these are facts for which we all feel most thankful, but meanwhile, it is only the beginning ; and I beg specially to bring home to the hearts of all the supporters of the South American Missionary Society that the new field which God in this wonderful way has opened for us is a complete wilderness—the people lacking in every respect all things which appertain to both Christianity and civilisation—therefore, the missionaries must supply themselves with a variety of things for their own use, as well as for the employment of the people in healthy work and for instructing them in the manners and customs of civilised life. These useful lessons, with God's help, will act as instruments wherewith to prepare their minds for better things to come, and also put the missionaries into a more intimate connection with them. It will easily be understood that an undertaking of this kind in a far distant country involves the outlay of larger means than would be the case under more favourable circumstances, and the sum hitherto put into the hands of the Committee for this special object may, therefore, be considered as the means which, with God's guidance and blessing, will enable us to start the Mission effectively. With this in view, it is earnestly hoped, especially by those who are going forth to do the battle against darkness of soul and ignorance of mind—willing to spend and be spent in the Master's service, and in furthering the knowledge of Christ and His Kingdom—that God's people at home, friends and supporters of the South American Missionary Society, will readily offer their sympathy, their prayers, and their generous support on behalf of the despised and hitherto neglected tribes of the Paraguayan Chaco.

During the first half of May, I shall gladly take drawing-room meetings, and give all the information I can about the Mission to friends of the Society who may desire it. Communications to this effect should be addressed to the Secretaries of the South American Missionary Society, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

ADOLFO HENRIKSEN

Metropolitan Proceedings.



THE last notice under the above heading appeared in the February magazine, as it was on the first day of the month that Mr. Ponder entered upon the new engagement which severed his official connection with the Society. We earnestly trust that the work he so laboriously assisted to build up in the metropolis will not suffer from the temporary interruption caused by the unavoidable delay in the appointment of a successor, and that the Dis-

blessing may rest upon the latter, who earnestly desires the prayers of those amongst whom he is called to labour. Of necessity, the weeks which intervened between Mr. Ponder's departure and Mr. Farmer's arrival, and the press of work connected with the closing and auditing of the accounts under such exceptional circumstances, has prevented many meetings being held, but we hope our friends will assist us to get all in before the year closes. Mr. Farmer will be glad to hear from them on the subject. That the metropolis has taken a leading position has been due not only to the zeal of individuals, but likewise to the faithful recognition by many among the Metropolitan clergy and earnest-minded laity of the Divine will for the evangelisation of the spiritually destitute populations of South America—above all, to the blessing from on high which has been so graciously vouchsafed. And it is to zealous, faithful, and devoted labours, pursued with steady, painstaking, and persevering enthusiasm, and crowned with the same Divine blessing, that we must look for the maintenance of that high position. Though we have not a full tale of engagements to place on record, Metropolitan work has not been brought to an absolute standstill. Mr. Rowland, who is brimful of information, has very kindly taken meetings at White Square Mission Room, Clapham, St. James's, Norland, Notting Hill, and St. John's, Upper Holloway, where also he gave a Sunday-school address. Mr. Tyerman, with disinterested zeal and South American experience, held meetings at St. Paul's, Greenwich, and St. Luke's, Bermondsey, and with the Rev. R. J. Simpson and Mr. Ponder took part in the very interesting anniversary meeting at St. Stephen's, Canonbury. While this page is in the press, the Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting is being held under the presidency of the Archbishop of York, and Mr. Henriksen and Mr. Ponder are preparing to address an evening meeting in the Council Chamber of Exeter Hall, in aid of the Paraguay Mission. We can now thank God, and in this we know many of our friends will join with us, that the active exertions of the past few weeks to raise the initial sum of £1,000, the minimum amount needed for inaugurating this special Mission have, by His goodness, been crowned with success. But we do not forget that this very success brings with it new obligations which demand greater and more prayerful efforts from members of the Society. Union is strength, and we would earnestly invite our fellow-labourers to continue their united efforts with strong unwavering steadfastness, until, in God's good time, South America rejoices in the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ.

Provincial Proceedings.



OUR thoughts were so much taken up with the proposed mission to Paraguay, and the appeal which was to be made for funds that we omitted to prepare for last number our usual short statement of the ordinary work of the deputations in the provinces. But this does not imply that there was any slackening in the efforts made to maintain the normal income of the Society. On the contrary, seldom has a March been fuller of engagements. We note, for example, that there were 11 meetings and 7 sermons during that month in Mr. Welby's districts, and that six of the places visited were new ground to the Society. At Lincoln, a very old and tried auxiliary, Mr. Welby had an excellent meeting in the "Bishop's Hostel." It is encouraging to see that the Rev. C. M. Owen, Mr. Lea's successor at St. George's, Edgbaston, gave the Society an offertory. The Rev. W. E. Martlew, whom Mr. Welby has appointed as his colleague, visited Bridlington, Filey, Whitby, Conniscliffe, Dewsbury, Lichfield, and Ashton-under-Lyne, while Mr. Doig and Mr. Polak lectured and preached respectively at Diggle and Catfield.

In the South, Mr. Grundy has been equally busy, and, indeed, at the time we write, has had, what is not very common in deputation experience, a run of seventeen weeks without a blank Sunday. Such uninterrupted work implies no little forethought and arrangement. So far as financial results are concerned, his sermons at St. Simon's, Southampton, and Broxbourne, and drawing-room meetings at Dover and Highgate, Southampton, were the most successful, but all his addresses and sermons appeared to have interested those who heard them, and this being so, we may hope for good future results. We are glad to notice the large number of publications sold after his lectures, as a reading of our records is sure to induce a hearty support after the immediate stir of the meeting is over. Our friend proposes to make drawing-room meetings a prominent feature of his work, and we believe their importance can hardly be over-estimated. The audience at such a gathering is a picked one, and there is opportunity for discussion, if any present desire to have questions answered. We may add that Mr. Grundy, failing to find openings in England during the Easter holidays, began the Irish work of the year by some sermons and drawing-room meetings in and near Dublin. We were glad that the Society, after some years interval, found its way once more to the mission room at Ongar, in Essex, where Mr. H. Gibson loves to welcome those who are labouring in Christ's work in various parts of the world. The contribution page will show that deputation work has been done in many places which we have not space specially to dwell on. In our next issue we hope to have something to say about meetings and sermons in both Scotland and Ireland.

In Memoriam.

THE REV. CHARLES MACKENZIE, M.A.,
PREBENDARY OF ST. PAUL'S AND VICAR OF ALL HALLOWS',
LOMBARD STREET.

It is with very deep regret we record the death of Prebendary Mackenzie, who was for many years on the Society's Committee, and rendered most valuable service to its cause.

Ever amiable and kind, courteous in manner and wise in counsel, he won not only the esteem but the affectionate regard of his colleagues, who will long mourn his loss.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for prayer and thanksgiving on Monday, May 14 :—

1. We heartily thank the gracious Giver of all good gifts that the £1,000 required to commence the Paraguay Mission has been raised.
2. For the Holy Spirit to guide Mr. Henriksen, and those who go forth with him in Paraguay, that they may have much wisdom, much zeal, and much love and patient endurance.
3. Prayer that the Lord's people may give liberally, so that the proposed Mission to Paraguay be not hindered by the indifference or lukewarmness of the Church of Christ at home.
4. For the outpouring of God the Holy Ghost on all our Missionaries, making them bright examples of Christian living, and wise to win souls. For the outpouring of God the Holy Ghost on the Christian natives, making them more in earnest in endeavouring to bring their brethren to know the Lord. Also for the outpouring of God the Holy Ghost on all workers and friends of our Society at home, that they may be more in earnest, more willing to spend and be spent in this Mission work, bearing in mind its greatness, and that the "time is short."

5. That God would be pleased to bless and prosper Mr. Dodds and people at Lota, and preserve them from the attack of cholera which already carried off several victims.

6. That God's blessing may rest abundantly on the proceedings of Annual Meeting, held on April 27, and that result may be for His and the furtherance of His Kingdom.

Sales of Work.

EDINBURGH.—A Sale of Work in behalf of the South American Missionary Society will (D.V.) be held in Edinburgh early in May. Contributions will be thankfully received by Miss M. E. Shand, Hon. Secy, 42 Findhorn Place.

SOUTHWELL, NOTTS.—Miss Gaster and Miss Heathcote propose to hold their Annual Sale of Work on behalf of the South American Mission early in May (D.V.), and hope that the friends who have hitherto kindly contributed will continue their aid.

HOLYWOOD, COUNTY DOWN, IRELAND.—Sale of work in Parish Schools will be held (D.V.) in the month of July next. Contributions in plain and fancy work, &c., will be thankfully received by Mrs. Crozier, The Vicarage, or by Miss McGee, Willesden. John B. Crozier, Secretary.

PACKAGES RECEIVED.

THE Secretary begs to acknowledge with warmest thanks the receipt of the undermentioned packages from friends for the South American Missions, received since last acknowledgment in April Magazine: Miss Couty, Lee, 6 parcels; 1 parcel from Wimborne; Miss Cole, Watson, Stroud; Mrs. Teape, Edinburgh; Mrs. Caldicott, Rugby; C. Parker, Derwen; Mrs. Howard Pagett, Tamworth; Mrs. C. J. Br. Meltham Mills; One Parcel, no name or address.

THE ANNUAL SERMON
WILL BE PREACHED
ON ASCENSION DAY, MAY 10th
AT
ST. JUDE'S, SOUTH KENSINGTON.



SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, MAY 1, 1888.

Contributions thankfully received from March 23 to April 24, 1888.

Abbreviations used in the following List :—S., Sermon ; M., Meeting ; D.R.M., Drawing ; L., Lecture ; M.L., Magic Lantern ; D.V., Dissolving Views ; Ex., Expense ; Additional.—Full particulars will be given in the next Annual Report.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. J. B.	1	1	0
Miss G.	1	0	0
Mrs.	0	10	0

DONATIONS.

W. A.	10	0	0
------------	----	---	---

LEGACIES.

the late Robert, Newton	250	0	0
the late Mrs.	93	12	0

DONATIONS.

<i>Special Donations for Paraguay Mission.</i>			
"	50	0	0
W., Esq.	52	10	0
Mrs.	0	10	6
Geo. O., Esq.	5	0	0
Miss E.	2	0	0
Rev. J. E.	100	0	0
" (2nd don.)	100	0	0
" (3rd don.)	100	0	0
Miss L.	1	0	0
" A "	5	0	0
" A humble "	0	2	6
Rev. A. J.	50	0	0
Mrs. S. Percy, per Rev. J. E.	10	0	0
"	5	0	0
W. A.	10	0	0
Miss G.	1	0	0
iii. 8-12	10	0	0
Rev. J.	2	2	0
Colonel	21	0	0
Miss C.	1	0	0
John, Esq.	2	2	0
Miss H.	0	12	0
Mrs. Ed.	1	1	0
Miss	100	0	0
Ed., Esq., per Rev. J. E.	10	0	0

AUXILIARIES.

METROPOLIS.

St. Luke's, per Rev. J.			
M.L.L. by Mr. J. R.			
erman	0	14	6
St. Saviour's, Miss J.			
Assoc., per F. W. Russell, Esq.	3	3	0
ampten, Mrs. Grantoff (sub.)	1	0	0
Bury, St. Stephen's, per Miss			
Sansom (15s. 2d. for 1887)	2	17	11
elsea, per Mrs. Iddeson (for 1887)	1	18	4
apham, per Dr. Cronin, M.L.L. at			
White Square School by J. T. Row-			
land	0	10	2
Greenwich Juvenile Assoc., per Miss			
Bournes	0	4	0
arrow Road, per Rev. R. Towers			
(card colls., 1887)	2	9	5
nsington, Mrs. J. H. Wright (sub.)	1	1	0
dbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden (part			
(for 1887)	3	3	8
Do., per Mrs. Poulden, coll. by Mrs.			
Pharo (for Paraguay)	0	14	0
Do., Major Townley (for 1887)	0	10	0
Lewisham, and Blackheath Assoc.,			
per D. Couty, Esq. :—			
Dent, W., Esq. (sub.)	1	1	0
Do. (don.)	5	0	0
Do. (for Paraguay)	5	0	0

£ s. d.

Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Assoc.,			
per D. Couty, Esq. :—			
Do., Juvenile Assoc.	7	0	11
Do., Bible Class Assoc.	2	7	3½
Do., per Miss Dotteridge, S. Ward,			
Esq. (Paraguay)	0	10	6
Onslow Square, St. Paul's, Rev. H.W.			
Webb Peploe (for Paraguay)	1	1	0
Newington, St. Andrew's, per Rev.			
L. S. Trousdale (1887)	2	11	6
Paddington, per Miss Morris	0	10	0
Southwark, St. Peter's, Rev. W. A.			
Corbett (for 1887)	0	10	6
Upper Holloway, St. John's, per F.W.			
Drewitt, Esq., S.S. Address by J. T.			
Rowland	0	9	0
Westminster, Mr. J. Newman (don.)	0	10	0
Do., Mr. Frank N. Martin (don.) ..	0	4	0
Do., Miss M. Newman (coll.)	0	5	0

PROVINCES.

Alderley Edge, per R. Heaton Smith,			
Esq. (for Paraguay)	15	3	0
Ardenshaw, per Rev. A. O. Buckley,			
L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	0	13	4
Aston, per Rev. R. Marsden, M.	1	0	0
Beccles, per F. T. Peachey, Esq. (don.)	0	4	0
Bettws, Rev. W. M. Roberts (for 1887)	0	10	6
Bolton, per Rev. E. Jump (for 1887)	2	0	6
Brighton, per Rev. Clifford Aston ..	22	0	0
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle (Gen.			
Fund)	6	0	0
Do., do. (Paraguay), Mrs.			
Barclay	1	0	0
Do., do. (Paraguay), Mrs.			
P. Thornton	1	0	0
Do., do. (Paraguay), Miss			
Thorsley	1	0	0
Do., do. (Paraguay), Mrs.			
and Miss Searle	1	10	0
Do. do. (Paraguay), Miss			
Walton	0	10	0
Do., per G. S. Newbury, Esq., SS. by			
Rev. G. W. Grundy	11	2	0
Burghfield, per Rev. D. O. Harrington,			
M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	10	7
Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham	8	15	6
Chagford, per Miss Hunt	0	5	0
Clifton & Bristol, per E. W. Bird, Esq.	25	0	0
Do., do., the Misses Dadswell	0	10	0
Do., do. (coll.), by M. E. Street (for			
1887)	0	1	9
Do., do., Miss Hartnell (for Para-			
guay)	0	10	0
Colchester, M. and L. by Rev. G. W.			
Grundy	4	7	9
Corfe Mullen, per Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	3	0
Dawlish, Mrs. Burton (sub. 2 yrs.) ..	1	0	0
Diggle School, per M. L. Dyson, Esq.,			
L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	0	12	0
Dewsbury, per Rev. T. Whitby, M.			
by Rev. W. E. Martlew	0	19	2
Farington, per Rev. C. C. Foot, M.	1	9	6
Filey, per Rev. W. H. Oxley, L. by			
Rev. W. E. Martlew	1	3	3
Gt. Moreton, per Rev. J. Cookson			
(including own sub., 10s.)	2	5	6
Greenstead, per Rev. G. W. Grundy ..	0	8	9
Hampreston, per Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	14	4
Higher Walton, per Rev. W. B.			
Shepherd	0	17	4
Holton, per Rev. R. S. Beloe, SS.	1	5	0
Isleworth, per Rev. G. Savage (Chil-			
dren's Service)	1	9	2

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, MAY 1, 1888.

	£	s.	d.	
Kirby Woodhouse, per Rev. P. Rideout	1	7	2	Southsea, per Capt. Key (for 1887)
Lichfield Theological College, per				Stanstead Abbots, per Rev. J. P.
Rev. W. E. Martlew.....	0	8	0	Hobson
Lichfield, Rev. P. Petit (sub.)	0	5	0	Stonehouse, per Rev. W. Farren-White
Littleton, per Ven. Archdeacon				(for 1887)
Whately, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	4	3	0	Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Miss Richard-
Liverpool, per H. W. Rowe, Esq., SS.				son's coll. for 1887
at St. Paul's, Princes Park, by Rev.				Sudbury, per Rev. A. A. Welby, Rev.
Hugh Doig.....	23	10	0	T. H. Freer (for Paraguay)
Llandegai, per Rev. R. W. Griffiths				Swansea, per Rev. J. Allan Smith
(card coll. for 1887)	1	9	6	(for 1887)
Louth, per T. F. Allison, Esq. (for 1887)	7	4	6	Torquay, per Mrs. L. Hockin
Market Harborough, C. de Capell				Trowbridge, Rev. J. H. Cardew (don.
Brooke, Esq. (for Paraguay)	2	0	0	for Paraguay)
Newcastle, Staffs., per Rev. W. Barrett				Wallington (for Paraguay):—
(coll.)	1	10	0	The Misses Tomkinson 2 0 0
New Malden Juvenile Assoc., per				"A Friend"..... 10 0 0
Mrs. H. H. Taylor	13	6	0	Westleton, per Rev. F. H. Nicholls
Do., do., per Mrs. H. H. Taylor,				(coll. for 1887)
Miss Headland (for Paraguay)..	5	0	0	Whitby, per Rev. Geo. Austen, M.
Newport Pagnall, Mrs. Walker (for				and subs.....
Paraguay)	4	0	0	Wimborne Minster, per Rev. G. W.
Nottingham (coll. by Mr. Frank				Grundy
Harwood) (for 1887)	1	19	0	Windermere, per A. H. Heywood,
Oakham, per Rev. J. Mould (Offertory,				Esq., D.R.M. by Rev. A. A. Welby
Ascension Day 1887)	3	9	5	(including £6. 15s. for Paraguay)
Ongar, per H. Gibson, Esq. (includ-				Wolverhampton, Rev. C. L. Williams
ing 5s. for Paraguay)	2	6	9	(sub)
Plymouth Juvenile Assoc., per Miss				Worksop, per Miss F. Wright (coll.
Inskip	2	0	9	for the late Mrs. Smith).....
Poole, per Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	9	9	
Retford, Miss Hartshorne (for Para-				
guay)	5	0	0	
Rochester, per Miss Drawbridge (for				
1887) Joseph Lees, Esq.	5	0	0	
Rugby, per Mrs. Caldicott (for Para-				
guay)	5	0	0	
St. Albans, per Rev. C. C. Ince, Miss				
Nisbett and Miss J. P. Nisbett ..	4	4	0	
Do., Miss J. P. Nisbett (don. for Sao				
Paulo)	5	0	0	
St. Leonards-on-Sea, Mrs. A. F. Gar-				
diner and Miss Marsh (for Para-				
guay)	2	0	0	
Selsley, per Miss Page (for 1887)....	0	14	1	
Southport, Miss Dandy (for Paraguay)	5	0	0	
Southsea, per J. Lush, Esq., SS. at				
St. Simon's by Rev. G. W. Grundy	17	1	0	

Southsea, per Capt. Key (for 1887)
Stanstead Abbots, per Rev. J. P.
Hobson
Stonehouse, per Rev. W. Farren-White
(for 1887)
Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Miss Richard-
son's coll. for 1887
Sudbury, per Rev. A. A. Welby, Rev.
T. H. Freer (for Paraguay)
Swansea, per Rev. J. Allan Smith
(for 1887)
Torquay, per Mrs. L. Hockin
Trowbridge, Rev. J. H. Cardew (don.
for Paraguay)
Wallington (for Paraguay):—
The Misses Tomkinson 2 0 0
"A Friend"..... 10 0 0
Westleton, per Rev. F. H. Nicholls
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Whitby, per Rev. Geo. Austen, M.
and subs.....
Wimborne Minster, per Rev. G. W.
Grundy
Windermere, per A. H. Heywood,
Esq., D.R.M. by Rev. A. A. Welby
(including £6. 15s. for Paraguay)
Wolverhampton, Rev. C. L. Williams
(sub)
Worksop, per Miss F. Wright (coll.
for the late Mrs. Smith).....

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Gahan (for 1887)
Glenbrook, per Rev. H. Parker (Para-
guay)
Pettigo, coll. by the late Miss S. J.
Ballantine
Stradbally, per Miss E. Percival (for
1887)

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Thurso, per Miss Brodie.....

FOREIGN.

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Hawkes Bay

THE

ANNUAL SERMON

WILL (D.V.) BE PREACHED ON

ASCENSION DAY MORNING,

AT

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

JUNE 1, 1888.

169
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE



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Remittances can be paid to the Treasurer, at Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie & Co., 1 Pall Mall East, to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54 Lombard Street, and to the Secretary, SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.



THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JUNE 1, 1888.

SINCE our May issue the following letters have been received from South America :—

Bishop Stirling, Buenos Ayres
(*Mar. 30, April 6*).

Adams, Rev. G. A. S.
(*April 6*).

Curleigh, Mrs. L. H. (*Mar. 9*).

Dean & Sons (*Mar. 20*).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Mar. 17*).

Grubb, Mr. W. B. (not dated)
(*Feb. 28*).

Keith-Douglas, Rev. F. S.
(*April 7, 19*).

Robertson, Mrs. J. S. (*Mar. 13*).

Shimield, Rev. W. H.

Willis, Capt. (*Mar. 1*).

The General Committee held meetings on the 10th and 11th ult.

The next meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 14th inst.

The Finance Committee held meetings on the 3rd and 4th ult.

The total amount received for the month of April was £1,419. 15s. 8d.

The next meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 7th and 11th inst.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



JUNE 2 will be a memorable day in the annals of our Society—for on that day, God willing, Mr. Henriksen and his two fellow missionaries, Mr. Robins and Mr. Bartlett, leave England to carry to the wandering Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco the unsearchable riches of Christ. We are sure the warm wishes and fervent prayers of us all will follow and be with them on their journey and in their blessed work. They start from the Waterloo Station on Saturday, June 2, at 11 A.M. for Southampton, and thence to embark for Monte Video.

Our Annual Meeting, we are thankful to say, was a very happy one, and the vigorous and eloquent speech of the Archbishop of York all that could be desired. We trust His Grace will not fail to give us a still more practical proof of his kind sympathy and co-operation, by adopting the course of the late and present Bishops of London, and commending to the favour and help of his clergy the work of our Society—as one of the three principal Foreign Missionary Societies of the Church of England.

We wish to direct special attention to the letter of the Rev. W. H. Shimield from Cordoba. The Committee are thankful that they availed themselves of Mr. Shimield's kind offer to go out and lay lines for future work in this new missionary ground. They hope, in a very short time, to be enabled to send out a faithful and suitable man to take up and carry on the work so well and so successfully begun.

The following announcement has recently appeared in the *Times* and other English papers:—

“STIRLING—M'CLYMONT.—On the 2nd inst., at the Anglican Church of St. John, Buenos Ayres, the Right Rev. W. H. Stirling, Bishop of the Falkland Islands, to Lucinda, widow of the late W. M'Clymont, Esq.”

We are quite sure all our friends will join the Committee in wishing our Bishop and Mrs. Stirling that true happiness in their married life which can alone be found in God's blessing, and in blessing others for His sake.

The Bishop of the Falkland Islands and Mrs. Stirling are expected in England in the latter part of the present month.

South American Missionary Society.



THE Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Friday, April 27, in the Lower Room, Exeter Hall. His Grace the Archbishop of York presided; and among those present were the Earl of Aberdeen, Admiral Rodd, Col. Channer, D. Couty, Esq., Dr. Stewart, H. Morris, Esq., W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq., A. R. Pite, Esq., Thos. Garnett, Esq., H. Churchill, Esq., E. Harry Woods, Esq., A. Henriksen, Esq., Capt. Poulton, Dr. McClintock, E. Brearey, Esq., Messrs. H. H. Taylor, F. Coleman, L. Carrott, J. R. Tyerman, H. Mahony, F. M. Ponder, W. Tuckniss, the Revs. E. A. Stuart, Chas. Stirling, D. W. Thomas, W. Windle, H. S. Acworth, R. J. Simpson, A. J. Harvey, G. W. Grundy, Mr. Farmer, &c. &c.

The meeting having been opened with the singing of a hymn, and with the offering by the Rev. H. S. Acworth of prayer,

Capt. E. POULDEN, R.N. (Lay Secretary) read the financial statement.

The Financial Report, which it again becomes the duty of your Committee to render, for the past year cannot, indeed, be designated a prosperous one; nevertheless, we very gratefully recognise that it has its cheering side.

We close our financial year with an adverse balance of £465.

At a very early date in the year, this adverse balance was assuming very grave proportions, but timely and material succours came in due time to our aid from old and attached friends, whose hearts the Lord moved, and whose hands He furnished, to our great relief. Amongst the contributions which helped to this result were several of interest, but one for a thousand pounds from an anonymous friend, reaching us through the Liverpool Branch of the Bank of England, was a signal relief to our depressed funds; and from the same source came a donation of £500 to the Bishopric Endowment Fund, completing thereby, on the receipt of two promised sums of £500 from the S.P.C.K. and the C.B.F., the proposed investment of £10,000 in the hands of trustees.

Under the head of Legacies, the average annual receipt for some years past has been about a thousand pounds. One only has fallen in the past year for £50. To the failure of this sacred tributary must, in part, be referred the year's deficit. The Lord forbid that we should wish death to be more busy amongst our friends! And in felicitous contrast to this source of supply, an attached subscriber has, in the past year, sent us a hundred pounds with the following explanation:—"I had put the Society down in my will for a hundred pounds, but deeming that, at the present time, it might be more useful to you, I have sent you a cheque for that amount." To receive our legacy and yet retain our friends is surely a far happier alternative.

But the legacy of £50, above quoted, has also its special feature of interest, as it was welcomed, as an expression of regard for the work, from the late Canon Lett, father of the late Thomas Lett, lovingly remembered as the Society's late chaplain at Rosario.

We are cheered at the opening of the new year by a benefaction of £500 from a steadfast friend and subscriber, who has before helped us with a like gift. This amount has been invested in reserve.

Under the letters E. S. L. a donation of £200 has reached us from one whose benefactions to the Society in the past have been both many and material. And we deem it important here to give publicity to a generous proposal put out by "a Subscriber," to strengthen the depleted Reserve Fund by a combined effort to raise a thousand pounds by twenty donations of £50, himself heading the list. This has already been followed up by ten others, and we cherish the hope that the other nine will be presently forthcoming, when the amount will be forthwith invested.

The Jubilee year, gratefully commemorative of the lengthened reign of Most Gracious Majesty, our widowed Queen, naturally suggested an appeal to the public for contributions to the Society's Fund for Widows and Orphans. £85 was received, more than one-half of which came from one branch Association. We venture to hope that the late appeal was, by reason of many similar appeals at the time, simply overlooked, and that this humane and much needed provision for giving occasional help to the widows and orphans of those who have died, and those who have become disabled, in your service will not long remain unanswered.

The steamer "Allen Gardiner" has during the past three years done good and important service; but we live in an age when events, civil and commercial, travel so fast. Owing to several changes, there has ceased to be the same call on the Mission for steam power as prevailed when the "Allen Gardiner" was, four years before, laid on the stocks. Taking this into consideration, your Committee have urged, by the very exceptional costliness of keeping steam afloat, to consider the practicability of dispensing with it; and your "Allen Gardiner" is now afloat as a sailing craft, with much larger carrying space, and at the diminished cost to the Mission of £600 a year, and has completed a voyage to the south. The "A. G. Yawl" ("Richard Williams") will now be set free for sale, to the benefit of this year's funds.

The Committee would again express their thankfulness for the means conferred to them through the many kind supporters of this Mission; and they go forward with hopefulness to relief from the financial depression which has for the last three or four years affected the Society. They take this opportunity of cordially thanking the Hon. Secretaries, Treasurers, and Collectors for their valuable and friendly help during the year now closed.

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON, M.A. (Clerical Secretary) then read extracts from the following Report:—

Your Committee are thankful to report they have been exempted for the last twelve months from the "disturbing incidents" which marked the history of the previous year, but they regret to say the balance-sheet shows diminished receipts and an adverse balance, owing, doubtless, in the first place, to the commercial depression which has prevailed, but which they trust is now, under God's blessing, beginning to clear away; and, in the second, to the loyal requisitions made on the subjects of the Queen in commemoration of the memorable year of Jubilee.

They desire, however, to record their heartfelt thanksgiving to the "Author and Giver of all good things" for the many and great mercies which during the period He has graciously bestowed on the Society, both at home and abroad, and to pray that he may open the hearts of His people to aid it in the present year with increased means of support to carry on the work so heroically begun by the late Captain Allen Gardiner, fifty years ago. And here they would gratefully call to mind the fact that during that remarkable and eventful half-century of the reign of Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has been spared to be the guardian and ruler of the Church and nation, and they rejoice that the Jubilee has passed off so heartily and happily. Strong in the loyalty and affection of her subjects, and relying on the gracious protection and guidance of the King of kings, the Queen of England has rejoiced with her people, and her people with her—not in mere empty pageantry or outward pomp, but in very deed and truth. The spontaneous outburst of loyalty displayed from palace to cottage throughout not only this land, but the Empire, must have deeply impressed our guests from all parts of the world.

The Committee have had the pleasure and privilege of conveying to Her Majesty, with a set of its publications appropriately bound, the Society's expression of loyalty, and have had the honour of receiving a most gracious reply.

Several good and kind friends of the Society have, to the deep regret of the Committee, been removed by death. Foremost amongst them were: Lord Kinnaird, who was for many years Treasurer of the Society. Mrs. Soames, of Brighton, whose Christian spirit and ungrudging liberality will long be remembered by many religious agencies, as well as by the South American Missionary Society, to which she proved herself so generous a friend.

Mrs. D. Williams, of Ormskirk, who, like her late husband, Mr. D. Williams, has been a most kind and liberal benefactor of the Society.

Capt. in Bové, of the Royal Italian Navy, who commanded the Antarctic Expedition, who took a deep interest in the Southern Mission, and bore a gold medal and letter from his royal master, the King of Italy, to the Society, at the annual meeting of 1885.

The Rev. J. H. Davis, Chaplain of Monte Video, who on several occasions showed his sympathy in the Society's work.

Your Committee have the pleasure to announce that the Right Rev. the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Llandaff, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Sodor and Man, and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta, have consented to be Patrons of the Society.

The Committee have also great pleasure in announcing the election of Mark Collet, Esq., Governor of the Bank of England, as Treasurer of the Society, in succession to the late Lord Kinnaird.

The Rev. G. W. Grundy has been appointed Association Secretary for the Southern District. Mr. Thomas Farmer succeeds Mr. F. Ponder as Metropolitan Lecturer, and to aid in the work of the office in London. Mr. Rowland has been appointed Chief Clerk, after seventeen years' zealous and faithful service.

The Committee much regret the loss of Mr. F. Ponder, who carries with him their best wishes for his success, and for health to enjoy the responsible post to which God's providence has called him.

The following donations, amongst others, have been thankfully received during the last year:—Anonymous donor, Liverpool, £1,000; E. S. L., £250 to the Society's General and Reserve Funds, and £300 to the Special Fund for the Paraguay Mission; Miss Smart, £100 to the Special Fund for Paraguay Mission; P. H. B., £100 to General Fund; Holt Skinner, Esq. (with special conditions), £500; and eleven sums of £50 each to meet the kind offer of a similar sum made by a member of the Committee.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands has been at his post engaged in fulfilling his onerous and extensive duties as Superintendent of the Society's Missions scattered throughout the continent of South America. He was for several months resident at Buenos Ayres, consequent on changes which had taken place there, and required his presence. He hastened to Monte Video on the sudden and lamented death of Mr. Davis; while more recently he visited the Alexandra Colony, Rosario, Fray Bentos, Ooshooia, Stanley, Chuput, and other stations.

The Committee desire to state with much thankfulness and satisfaction that the £10,000 required for the Falkland Islands Bishopric Endowment Fund has been completed, the last £2,000 of which was mainly due to the liberality of the late Mrs. Soames, of Brighton, who contributed £1,000, and to an anonymous donor of Liverpool, who gave £500.

The changes at the Southern Mission which the Committee recorded last year have, under God's good providence, resulted satisfactorily. Mr. Lawrence's labours, as the temporary head of the Mission at Ooshooia during the interval between Mr. Bridge's departure and Mr. Aspinall's arrival, were all that could be desired. The confidence which the Committee expressed in reference to the appointment of Mr. Aspinall as the head of the Mission has been more than realised already. His duties have been carried out in a truly missionary spirit, and he has shown tact and prudence in his conduct of affairs, while his kindness of disposition and manner have justly commended him alike to the natives, his own fellow-labourers, and, we are happy to believe, to the Argentines. His medical and surgical knowledge has been of great use, and has been often required.

The Rev. Thomas Bridges has not failed to keep in touch with his old flock at Ooshooia, to which he paid an interesting visit on December 18, and of which Mr. Lawrence writes as follows:—

"He arrived here at 3 A.M., 18th inst., after a journey of more than thirty miles in the boat, with three natives, which, on account of contrary winds and cold weather, took about thirty-six hours to accomplish. The morning of his arrival being Sunday, he was soon prepared for duty. I took the early Yahgan

service, and the Rev. T. Bridges conducted the English service and administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to thirteen persons, English and native communicants. At 3 P.M. a special service was held for the natives, at which persons were baptized, six of whom were girls from the Orphanage. Mr. Bridges gave an excellent address, and spoke in his usual manner, forcibly bringing his remarks to bear upon all their daily habits of life, pointing out clearly and emphatically the necessity of perseverance, watchfulness, and prayer for the Divine power, that those who have been admitted into the fellowship of the Church of Christ may, by their consistent lives, enjoy the communion of saints and hereafter participate in the everlasting happiness of the kingdom of heaven. On the following morning the Rev. T. Bridges performed the marriage ceremony and united three subordinates in the Argentine service to native women. Two of the latter were very young; one of them was the eldest inmate of the Orphanage. The service was performed in Spanish and Yahgan."

Mr. Bridges also paid a similar visit to Keppel Island in October.

Speaking of the Orphanage and Mrs. Hemmings's work there, Mr. Aspinwall says: "The condition and work of the Orphanage are grand, and a real credit to the Mission." Mrs. Lawrence and Miss Varder still fulfil their important duties.

Mr. and Mrs. Ince, though only a short time at Ooshooia, have proved themselves already excellent assistants.

Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh and Mr. and Mrs. Waits are carrying out their duties at Keppel Island with zeal and efficiency much to be commended, and Mr. Gray, who joined them twelve months ago, is growing in usefulness.

The Committee, after long and grave deliberation and consultation with professional men, decided on altering the S.S. "Allen Gardiner" into a three-masted schooner. The employment of steam involved greatly increased expenditure and difficulty in effecting repairs, whilst the recent development of steam power on the coast of Tierra del Fuégo rendered steam less necessary to the Society's service.

The Committee are glad to record that the "Allen Gardiner," while worked by steam, performed most efficient service, as Captain Willis has most amply testified. He now speaks in high terms of the altered vessel's sailing powers.

The work at Lota is still prospering under the zealous and faithful ministrations of the Rev. J. N. Dodds, who has drawn around him not only the goodwill, but the affectionate regard of his flock.

The Rev. R. Allen is labouring with good success in his new sphere of duty at Fray Bentos, while his journeyings oft into the camps near and far are much valued by many who are removed by the distance of leagues from the ministrations of religion and from each other.

The Rev. Dr. Humble carries on his double work as usual—ministering to the bodies as well as the souls of the polyglot population around him, consisting of English, Welsh, Spanish, German, and Indian.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson's exertions at the Alexandra Colony and its neighbourhood still continue to be attended with blessing and comfort to many souls in the outlying districts, and who would otherwise be as sheep without any shepherd.

The work amongst the Welsh Colony at Chuput, in Patagonia, is still superintended by the Rev. H. Davies; and the Committee hope to hear soon from the Bishop, who has just been visiting the station, that he can report good progress at this station.

The Rev. F. S. Keith-Douglas is able to give a very happy and favourable account of the condition of the communities at St. Paulo and Santos, where the congregations have increased; and the new arrangement for the education of the young is making fair way under his temporary supervision. The Committee assented to the plan proposed by Mr. Keith-Douglas and the Church Committee, namely, that the former should undertake the charge of the school for six months, being of opinion that those who are working for the future as well as the present ought ever to remember that the education of the young, in the highest sense of that often misused term, should always be a prime object in carrying on Missionary work.

The Rev. G. A. S. Adams reports steady progress at Rosario, but strongly pleads for the appointment of another clergyman to aid him in the spiritual work.

which is not only now too heavy for one man, but is likely to increase in the near future. The Committee desire, if funds permit, to make every effort to comply with this request, on receiving from Rosario the usual guarantee for one half of the salary required for such additional clergyman.

Adams's duty calls him to labour not only at Rosario, but in several other and far-outlying districts; while the increasing importance of Rosario as a great commercial centre clearly points to the desirability of strengthening our ministerial force in that very important district. This view of the matter is further confirmed by the fact that Mr. Adams's health has from time to time suffered, partly owing to the severe strain at present put upon him.

Mr. Tyerman's retirement from Cordova, and consideration for the spiritual needs of Tucuman, have suggested to the Committee the necessity of providing a Missionary chaplain for those two places. They hope a faithful and suitable man may soon be found. Meanwhile, the Rev. W. H. Shimield, Rector of Wendy, and formerly Missionary at Fray Bentos, has kindly undertaken the duties of this post for six months, and already commenced work. He has also paid a visit to Concordia, where he hopes that his intervention may result in laying the foundation for the building of the Church, and renewed spiritual services in that town and district.

The Committee continue to receive accounts of the most cheering character from Rio and Pernambuco, where Mr. Hooper and Mr. Walker have during the past twelve months done admirable work amongst the sailors both afloat and on shore. Heartily have their spiritual ministrations been sought by captains and crews, and many sick and dying sailors have valued the wholesome words of warning and consolation received at their hands. The Rev. F. Young and the Rev. J. Midgley warmly testify to the zeal and faithfulness of these two Missionaries.

The Committee have for a long time been strongly urged to send a special Mission to the Indians of Paraguay, to which allusion was made in their last Report. After consulting with the Bishop and with others who know the people and the territory, especially with Mr. Henriksen, who was sent out to the region proposed to inquire, come home and report, and after earnest prayer and grave deliberation on all the facts laid before them, the Committee, in reliance on God's help, have resolved on sending out a missionary party, *provided that at least £1,000 be raised for this special purpose by April 27 in this year.*

If this sum be raised, Mr. Henriksen and his two fellow-labourers will start (D.V.) for South America about May 16. The Committee confidently hope that the Lord of the harvest may put it into the hearts of many of the faithful who seek to fulfil the last great command of our departing Redeemer, to give with such liberality towards this sacred enterprise as will enable them to carry to these poor wandering Indians the unsearchable riches of Christ, and point them to a blissful home, where, their wanderings over, He will give them rest.

It is to be noted with interest that there are to be in the month of June two very important Christian gatherings in London, namely, "The Synod of Bishops" at Lambeth, and "The Missionary Conference" of various Christian bodies and societies. At both of these great and solemn meetings the South American Missionary Society will be represented. The Committee earnestly hope and pray that God's Holy Spirit may guide and bless their deliberations to the extension of Christ's kingdom and the increase of his pure and true religion, so that in anticipation of the Great Jubilee the Church may cause to go forth the joyful sound into all lands and their words unto the ends of the world, echoing the fervent exclamation of the Psalmist: "O be joyful in the Lord, all ye lands be thankful unto Him, and speak good of His Name."

To the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Religious Tract Society the Committee desire to convey their best thanks for their great courtesy shown and the ready aid given on all available occasions.

The Committee return their cordial thanks to the clergy and friends who have favoured the Society by sermons and offertories or meetings; also to the ladies who have held or assisted at "Sales of Work," or sent out useful clothing to the poor natives at the Southern Mission, by whom such help has been most gratefully received and highly valued.

From the earliest days of the Christian Church He who governs the world had been quietly preparing the way for the proclamation of the blessed Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ to the Gentiles, and to this end permitted the Roman Empire to attain a great height of power and dominion. Roads were constructed for the passage of the Roman legions to all parts of their empire; facilities of every kind were afforded for communication with its most distant regions, enabling messengers of "peace and goodwill to men" to penetrate to the ends of the earth and lay the foundations of what was expressively designated the Catholic Universal Church; while the fear of the Roman name ensured them safety in many barbarous regions into which they carried the Gospel of Peace.

In other words, He who sent forth His servants proved Himself the Way as well as the Truth and the Life, and prepared the way for the advance of missionary bands to all the world, and, amongst the rest, into these "Islands of the West."

Had the Roman invader been told that a day would come when the despotic British barbarians should exercise dominion over an empire in comparison with which that of Rome was but as a group of Provinces, it would probably have been rejected with scorn as an idle tale, the vision of some wild enthusiast.

Yet it is even so, and this Empire has become subject to the dominion of a greater than Cæsar—that of the Lord. And shall not this nation, which has begun a good work in His name and strength, continue it till the day of Christ the day of account? Shall not a nation possessing such unparalleled opportunities of diffusing the Gospel amongst those who are still sitting in darkness and the shadow of death, strain every nerve to extend the kingdom of the Prince of Peace, carrying with it Sanctification and Redemption? What nation possesses greater opportunities than this, or was ever more distinctly marked out by the finger of God for the highest and noblest of all conquests—the evangelisation of the world?

In the first year of Queen Victoria's reign, Captain Allen Gardiner and his family left this country for Missionary work in South America. Some of the blessed results of this brave and faithful enterprise are well known; while others will never be known till the judgment of the great Day.

Sufficient, however, are known to warrant the South American Missionary Society in claiming the prayers and freewill offerings of Christ's faithful people in furtherance of the onerous, anxious, and important work it has undertaken—work begun in faith and consecrated by martyrdom, supported by miracles, mercy and upheld hitherto by thousands of loving and generous hearts. The Committee devoutly trust that this work may not be allowed to languish, but may go forward, bearing in mind the concluding words of Sir William Hunter in a remarkable address recently delivered in presence of some of the most eminent men of this time and nation:—

"It is not permitted to a lecturer here to speak as the advocate of any cause. But on this, as on every platform in England, it is allowed to a man to speak as an Englishman. And, speaking as an Englishman, I declare my conviction that English Missionary enterprise is the highest modern expression of the wide national life of our race. I regard it as the spiritual complement to England's instinct for colonial expansion and imperial rule. And I believe that any falling off in England's missionary efforts will be a sure sign of swiftly coming national decay."

The MOST REV. PRELATE spoke as follows: It has been resolved that, to-day instead of making a general statement, the presiding Bishop should move the following resolution. That resolution is purely a matter of form. "That the Report of the Committee be read, adopted, printed, and circulated, and that the following gentlemen be elected to serve on the committee for the year ensuing." [Names afterwards read.] With regard to the affairs of this Society, as they have just been presented to us in the two Reports, I do not see anything materially discouraging to any of us. It seems that there is a deficit of between four and five hundred pounds, and that, of course, there ought not to be. It seems, on the other hand, that the deficit mainly arises from an element in the revenue which could not from the nature of the case be calculated upon. I mean the falling off in legacies;

upon the whole, the example of those good people who have turned their legacies into gifts is a very good example indeed. The Secretary and the Treasurer have a great objection to putting into the coffers of the Society £100 coupled with the announcement of the departure of some good friend of the Society, and they, and all of the members of the Society, would much prefer that such persons should turn their legacies into gifts and then come here, alive and well, to take account of one of these meetings, and of the progress the Society has made. Then as to what is said in the Report about the Jubilee year. The Jubilee year was no doubt a great disappointment to many societies. The Treasurer understands the arithmetic of it perfectly. People were supposed to give twice as much in the Jubilee year for good works as they had given at any other time, and then the public were asked for twenty-five times as much as usual, and, of course, there was less to be given. If it causes you surprise that there was a very small response to the appeal for the endowment fund for the orphan and the like, it does not cause me the same surprise. I cannot help supposing that, if we were to enter into that matter in detail, we should be told that we came into the field rather late, when everybody was pledged, and more than pledged, to various undertakings already, and that there was very little left for this Society. I think it is quite possible that the year after the Jubilee may prove more favourable for an appeal than the Jubilee year itself. Now, this Society has been in existence for thirty-seven years. It may be said, however, to have begun with Capt. Allen Gardiner, who set his hand to the plough fifty years ago, and who, by the grace of God, succeeded in doing that which I class among the miracles of Christianity. Our blessed Lord promised that we should do greater things than those which He did; and He has abundantly fulfilled that promise, and almost every Mission field is a witness to the fact. Well, now, we have been hearing a good deal lately about Missions; and I don't know what some people want to drive us to. They say that, on the whole, there is very much good in Mahomedanism, that Mahomedanism is much more suitable for some debased races than Christianity, and that perhaps it is as well to let Mahomedans alone. My friend, what do you want? Do you want a Christianity without any Mission work? What a false and hollow sham would such a Christianity be! How can you propose that for a moment! Do you believe that Christianity is true, and do you believe that its chief practical tenet is that we should love one another and help one another, and yet, forsooth, because you are not quite sure of the result of teaching in the course of a year or two years, will you do a little less, and dishonour your own religion, and prove the hollowness of your own faith, and meet with no success because you deserve no success? Now, how do you know that a religion is unsuitable to a race? Here we have a very good illustration of the question that I have just put. One of the best observers in the world, Mr. Charles Darwin, had an opinion about this Mission. His testimony is certainly worth something. I won't take him always as a guide for inferences, because most of his inferences have already been passed over by scientific men as not quite equal to his groupings of facts. That is true of several of his generalities, and my own opinion of that great man is that, being one of the best and most patient of observers, he concluded that the observations and the inferences might very well go together, and that whilst he thought he was only sorting a group of facts, he was making pretty bold theories which went beyond his facts, and so far we are not bound to accept his results. Well, he said that nothing could be made of those poor Fuegians to whom the first efforts of this Mission were directed. That was a conjecture, and he had a right to make a conjecture. But what does he afterwards do as a fair and candid man? He says, "The most recent accounts of the Mission prove to me that I was wrong, and that you were right in our respective estimates of the native character, and the possibility of doing them good through missionaries;" and he forwarded to the Society a cheque as a testimony of the interest which he took in the work. That is very important. Men speak of the African blacks as being incapable of receiving Christianity. Here is a race far more barbarous, with fewer ideas, with a character that more requires to be lifted up, with no civilisation and no taste, and it turns out that the Gospel does touch a spring in their nature, that it makes a chord re-echo in the depths of their heart, and that they can receive, and know, and understand the loving work of Jesus Christ. Go to another part of the world.

Take the islands of Fiji and the furthest part of the Pacific. In Fiji, I suppose thirty years ago cannibalism was all but universal. The Gospel was brought there mainly by the Wesleyan missionaries, and what is the result now! The social institution of cannibalism had so penetrated the customs of the nation, that a few years before no man would have dreamt of their giving it up. It is quite given up. Savages are restrained from it—by what? By a ship of war lying in the bay, by soldiers on shore in a fortress? There is not a ship of war on the coast; there are no regular soldiers in the colony. The natives are numerous enough to eat, if the old custom still prevailed, the whole of the Europeans. They do not eat them; and, although their Christianity is not all that we could wish, although there may be fallings off here and there—such fallings off as occur in civilised countries—yet there is a great, a mighty, a complete change. If anyone had said on first landing there, “What can be done with such cannibals as these?” just as Darwin might have put such a question with regard to the Fuegians, the missionary might have replied that he knew the power which he wielded, that he knew what there was in the Bible which he held out to the natives; and the natives are now “sitting clothed, and in their right mind;” the devil has been driven out of them, and the power of Christ’s salvation is in them. I say you require to know a good deal before you can venture to say that Mahomedanism is better than Christianity for this nation or that. There is required a good deal of knowledge of Mahomedanism itself. For what is Mahomedanism? To say that there is some good in it, is to say quite true. Nothing can exist very long, either in social or in physical life, unless there is some virtue in it, because it is through that, and that alone, that it can live. But if you look on the Africans, remember that the process of conversion which takes place with them under the Mahomedan slave-dealer is a process of conversion into their original darkness. I say that you should consider well before you venture to express approval of what assumes so dreadful and deadly a shape, or before you venture to speak in a half-hearted manner of what Christianity is capable of doing for heathen nations. Well, then, mark this—that while this Society has had an income of only about £12,000 a year it has been making constant progress. I do not speak now of numerical progress; I allude to the fact that it has been enabled to push forward and enter upon new ground. You began in the southernmost part of South America; you have got now more towards the centre and have begun to attack Paraguay. You have had a devoted man, Bishop Stirling, at work in South America for many years. We shall soon see him for a moment amongst us, and we shall be enabled to wish him “God speed” at the great meeting which is about to take place. I don’t call this Mission a small one. It is a test Mission; and it is a Mission which has produced great fruit. I am not surprised that we should be able to speak to the Hindoo even in the language of scholastic philosophy, for he has got that kind of metaphysical mind which can be addressed in that way. His is a race which we can approach; it is a race of high culture, though a somewhat perverted culture. But here, at the other end of the scale, is a race with no culture at all, a race which listens to the Gospel as reduced to a single message, and as it listens recognises the good and the truth, and turns in faith to Christ as its Lord. Do not let us be discouraged by these letters in newspapers about what Missions are doing. We should never hear of them if they are not doing a great deal in the Mission field; we should hear nothing about them. It is only because we have done so much that people are so very patronising, and say that we have not done enough. There never was a time when the fruits of Missions were so plainly seen, and, therefore, God helping us, we will go on in the Mission field constantly. We will pray for His blessing, He will give it to us, and this South American Mission will still be pointed to as one of the most striking and successful Missions in the world. In conclusion, I wish to say one or two words about the way in which people look at Missions. In the first place, they look at Missions as a fancy work on the part of the Church, which may either be continued or stopped. In the next place, they are very anxious to reduce the whole thing to a commercial basis, so much per cent. for money, so many sovereigns, so many converts, so many churches, so many bishops, and the like. I cannot but look on the subject from a totally different point of view. I say that, although we shall never see the

time, if at this moment the Committee of this Society had to meet you in this room and say, "We have not had one single additional convert during the last year, nay, we have lost a little ground," I should say that was not an argument for returning the money to the donors, or for being half-hearted about it. Christianity has always lived upon the unlikely from the very first. It was most unlikely that those twelve apostles should get hold of the Sadducees who believed in nothing, and of the Pharisees who believed in a great deal that was perverted and wrong. It was a most unlikely thing. "We trusted that it would have been He that should have redeemed Israel," was said after the crucifixion. All that was most unlikely. It was most unlikely that St. Paul, when he talked of going to Rome, would ever make the slightest impression on that great western world, with its foreign civilisation, when he had nothing to tell them except that Christ Jesus died upon the cross and rose again, that they might have strength to wrestle with their sins and be redeemed from the guilt of them. It was most unlikely a century ago that the Church of England would see any success in the Mission field like that which we see now. When Bishop Butler preached on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, he was obliged to confess that it had nothing else to do than to keep open an office in London—that it had only a kind of skeleton scheme of missionary society, with no missionary and no Mission work. All that was most unlikely. But I repeat that it is on the unlikely that we subsist; it is in the unlikely that we have faith and not calculation. Blessed be God, we have seen the transforming power of Christianity inside and outside the Church. It is, however, not for the Church to say whether she will or will not support the work of missionary societies. The Church has two great duties: one is to preach and to prophesy, the other is to work miracles. People say it is surprising that there were miracles. The surprise is that there is a Divine Church. Given that surprise, given the surprise of God's message to man, I am not surprised at any of the results. I do not trouble myself with arguments about miracles. Once suppose that the Spirit of God is in man, and that the will of God is declared through him, and then all the rest follows. And when anybody says, "What shall we do about Missions, you see they make very little way?" we have a right to reply, "We do not make as much way as we could wish, but whether we make way or not, the Church is bound to prophesy, that is, to speak forth the will of God to man." As to the pretension that the Church should speak at home at one time and not abroad, or abroad at one time and not at home, that is quite absurd. She speaks as she is inspired; she sends the Gospel first to souls at home, because they are nearest, and then to souls in all the ends of the earth, because by the brotherhood in Jesus Christ our Lord we are bound to speak to them and not hold back—we are bound, not because we hope for certain results; but because the message He has given her it is the duty and part of the Church to make known to all the world.

The Rev. D. W. THOMAS, Vicar of St. Anne's, Bangor, said: My Lord Archbishop, ladies and gentlemen, I rise with great pleasure to second the resolution, and at the same time I feel that the selection of a seconder coming from the part of the kingdom that I do, is itself a sign of sympathy on the part of the Committee, and I trust of this meeting also, towards a branch of the Church which is at present in a somewhat depressed condition. Most persons in this room probably know that we are at this moment passing through a very great trial in the Principality of Wales in regard to the Church; and the meeting will, I think, readily understand that that part of Wales in which the Church is most depressed is the part where the Welsh-speaking people most prevail. Where the English language prevails in Wales, the Church in Wales stands very much in the same position as—I would almost venture to say in a stronger position than—the Church does in any part of England, except the south of England; the part in which it is most depressed is where the Welsh language is most spoken. Every Sunday I preach in the Welsh language; I minister altogether in that language in a parish of about 800 people; and when last Easter Sunday there were 140 Welsh-speaking people at the Communion, I had to minister to only three persons the words of administration in the English language. What I wish to impress upon the meeting is this—that that portion

of the Church in Wales that is weakest is that where our work is the heaviest and most trying, and where the resources of the clergy are the smallest. And yet it is at the same time the source from which emigrants are passing out into distant countries. Large colonies of Welshmen have settled in the United States of America; but in the southern parts of America there is a considerable colony and a growing colony of some 2,500 Welsh-speaking people on the banks of the Chuput. We are in considerable difficulty with regard to the providing ministers for those of our own communion who were among these emigrants; and I am glad to testify my own gratitude, and the gratitude of a large number of Churchmen in Wales, to this Society for the very noble and generous way in which they came forward to supply us with a chaplain. I shall only detain the meeting with a few more words. There is a committee in the Diocese of Bangor, and corresponding committees spread over the Principality, who are associated in assisting this Society as far as they can, not simply in carrying on this work which is somewhat special, but other work; and I think it is quite possible that in a short time—at one time I thought it might be done immediately—that the Welsh work may be made a centre for communications with large Indian tribes. I hope that when the three hundred miles of country have been opened up, and the fertile valleys between the Chuput and the Andes have been occupied, that this little Welsh Mission that is supported by this Society may prove to be far more than a mere chaplaincy of the British people there—a great centre for carrying the Gospel to the Indians themselves, which, I think, is a very valuable part of the work of this Society. The Society has done a very great deal lately. It has not merely helped people who speak the Welsh language, but it has introduced into the literary world the written symbols of a language which was never seen before. I think I am right in saying, with regard to the Yaghan language, which has been, through the instrumentality of this Society, been reduced to writing, that the potentialities of that language in the world of comparative philology are very great. But that is not the purpose for which the Society has undertaken the reduction of that language into writing; it is for the purpose of proclaiming through that written language the Gospel of Him who died for the Yaghans as well as for ourselves.

The resolution was then adopted.

The Rev. E. A. STUART moved the following resolution: "That this meeting cordially approves the action of the Committee in sending out missionaries to the Indians of Paraguay, and devoutly thanks God for raising up, and in so short a time, the friends who have provided the sum required for commencing this blessed and important work." He said—My Lord Archbishop, it seems almost surprising that in the present day we should be obliged to urge upon the Christian Church the paramount duty and importance of missionary work. When we consider that we have the express command of our Lord Jesus Christ, "Go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," we might fancy that we have claim upon the obedience of His Church which cannot possibly be gainsayed. I remember it being said of the great Duke of Wellington, that when he was asked by a clergyman what was the result of Missions in India, he promptly turned round upon his questioner and said, "What are your marching orders?" The Duke, accustomed to be obeyed implicitly and without questioning, considered it almost an impertinence for anyone to question him as to what was the result of obedience to the great Captain of our Salvation. But we have further reasons for pressing the great missionary work upon the Church. Not only have we the express command of our Lord, but we know that there is no other work so dear to our Master's own heart as the spread of the Gospel. His very last words when He was about to be taken up from His disciples were that the Gospel should be carried to the uttermost parts of the earth. But we have more than that, as your Grace has reminded us truly, we have the very principles of the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ. To use an illustration which I have used elsewhere, most of us have seen a picture very beautifully photographed and engraved, which we are taught to believe is an expression of the Christian religion. There is a rock with a cross erected upon it, waves surging all round that rock, and a female figure clasping the cross that is put upon it. We

asked to look upon that as an embodiment of the idea of the Christian religion. I must confess that that idea does not satisfy myself. There is a companion picture in which we have the same rock and the same cross—for these things cannot change—and the same surging waters on the other side; but the female figure is now standing on the rock clasping the cross with one arm, and stretching out the other arm to save a poor struggling sister who is battling with the waves below. That is my own idea of the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ. But we have further reasons for pressing home the missionary work of the Church of Christ. Consider for a moment what a grand conception it was to bring the whole world into one grand brotherhood, worshipping one and the same Father. It was a perfectly new idea. No idolatrous system ever aimed at, or was even capable of attaining such a result. The objects of worship in bygone days were mere local deities, and even in the very schools of philosophy, in which men like Plato rose to higher conceptions, what they broadened out in one direction they narrowed in another, and their speculations lost their sweetness unless they were confined to their special school. In the Jewish religion it might have been different. We have the Old Testament principles reaching to the far ends of the earth, but they have been so much misunderstood and so much misapplied that the Jewish religion has become one of the narrowest of all religions. It remained for One, whether we regard him as the Son of God, or as a Jewish peasant, standing amid Jewish peasants and fishermen, to enunciate the grand idea of embracing the whole world in one religion. And therefore I say that by the very principles of our own religion we are bound to go forth with the proclamation of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. We know that very frequently we are met with this objection—that there is so much to be done at home. And, speaking as a London clergyman of some eight years' experience, I can testify that there is a great deal to be done at home. I thought I knew something of the sins of London before, but within the last two or three days I have had revelations made to me in my own study which showed me that I was a mere child in knowledge of what is going on in this great city. I believe that there is an immense amount of vice and sin in this city which but few people know of, and I believe that that is the case also as regards country districts. But that, when you ask the men who object that there is so much to be done at home to support such a glorious work as that which the Bishop of Bedford has been carrying on in the East End of London—and here perhaps your Grace will allow me to say, that I am not alone in the feeling of jealousy toward you for translating the Bishop of Bedford into Yorkshire—I say if you ask these men who talk so much about work at home to subscribe for such work as is being carried on in this Diocese, you will find their pockets about as closely stitched as when you ask them to aid in supporting Mission work abroad. Are we to make neglect in the past an excuse for neglect of the Lord's command in the present? Why is London, why is England, in the present day, because of the sloth and sleepiness of the Church in days gone by with regard to Mission work, to make the neglect of the past an excuse for disobedience in the present. But we have not only these principles to stimulate us, but we have also good encouragement. A little pamphlet was sent to me the other day bearing this title, "Are Foreign Missions doing any Good?" Here, in about forty pages, we have a very admirable epitome of the opinions of men whose judgment must carry weight with Englishmen at this day. We have here the opinions of many of our governors in India, men like Sir Bartle Frere, Sir William Muir, and the Duke of Buckingham, who has only just come back from the Madras Presidency. We have men who held most important posts in India giving their testimony as to what Missions have been doing in that land, in answer to the question, "Are Foreign Missions doing any Good?" An eloquent preacher of the present day has declared that he who makes use of such language uses only the language of ignorance as a cloak for his neglect or indifference. Now how do we know that Mission work has done and is doing untold good? A little while ago I was looking out for my own congregation the statistics of what has been done in my own parish in the last fifty years, and comparing it with what has been done in Tinnevely during the same period; and although we have, thank God, very much to be grateful for in what has been done in the last fifty years in St. James's, Holloway, yet I must confess that I was put utterly to the blush by

seeing what were the results of the work of the missionaries in Tinnevely within the same half century. I believe that if you take any missionary work in distant lands and compare it with missionary work in England—if you put the two side by side, in the great majority of cases the balance of success, so far as it can be tested outwardly, will be found to be in favour of Mission work abroad. But we have, further, the great reflex blessing which missionary work brings to the Church at home. I might follow this out in many particulars, but there are only two of which I should like to lay stress. I look upon missionary work as one of the very best evidences of the truth of the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ. When we think of what has been done among the most degraded nations as well as among the most civilised nations, we must stand amazed at the fact that this little Bible, tracing its rise to a country not much larger than the principality of Wales, and being full of local allusions, is yet nevertheless capable of being translated into every tongue, and understood by the most uneducated and in almost every clime. In spite of the local allusions, Esquimaux and Hottentots, European and Australian, all derive comfort from reading about the Messiah of the despised Jewish nation. You have, on the other hand, a second great reflex blessing of missionary work in the glorious examples which that work brings before the Church of Christ. I speak not merely of such great men as Bishop Pattison and Bishop Hannington, whose names have inspired the Church at home with fresh courage, fresh devotion, and fresh energy. I believe that no congregation in the world could send out a man to a missionary field abroad without feeling an immense reflex blessing react upon itself. If they see a young fellow giving up his prospects at home, giving up his friends and relatives, and going out to some distant land, meeting with a half contemptuous smile from some of his countrymen there, and placing himself side by side with the natives, some of whom may look down upon him, with the high purpose of winning them by the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, I say I believe no congregation in the land could send forth a young man under such circumstances, and with such an object, without finding a reflex blessing reacting upon its own parochial and congregational life. I may say that we have within the last two years sent forth twenty young men to labour for God in the Mission field in India from my own church, and I look upon the day of their departure as the commencement of a new era in our church and parochial life. Now it is on these two grounds that I am very much pleased to have brought home to my mind the cause of the South American Missionary Society. I think the Church of Christ is under a great debt of gratitude to this Society, because of the evidence which the Society's work has brought to the treasury of the Church in the work which has been carried on in Tierra del Fuégo. You have heard the testimony of Mr. Charles Darwin; you have also the notice sent by the Board of Admiralty to the captains of Her Majesty's ships, telling them that they may land upon any part of the coast without any fear of the natives; and when you remember that this is to be traced entirely to the influence of Christianity, I think you must feel that the work of the South American Missionary Society is a great evidence of the truth and the power of the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ. And, then, we also owe to the South American Missionary Society some of the grandest examples of modern heroism. No one can rise from the perusal of the life of Captain Allen Gardiner and his companions without feeling more humbled at having done so little in Missions, and without feeling far more anxious to do more than he has done in the past. Now it seems a strange thing that there being these reasons for charging home upon the Church of Christ its duty in reference to this matter there should have been so little done in behalf of missionary work. I was very much pleased to read in the papers this morning that in the Upper House of Convocation yesterday the President presented a resolution of the Board of Missions requesting him to take such steps as might appear desirable to press upon all the parishes in their lordships' respective dioceses the responsibility of Churchmen with regard to Foreign Missions, and the duty both of aiding by their prayers and of supporting by their contributions one or more of the missionary agencies of the Church of England. And it is rather remarkable that immediately after that business was concluded, the President nominated a Committee of Bishops to consider the best means of reaching those classes of our population who

are, from a variety of causes, outside religious ministrations. Those two pieces of business transacted by the Upper House of Convocation yesterday link together the foreign missionary work of the Church and her home missionary work. At the last London Diocesan Conference a committee was appointed to examine what is being done in the London Diocese in furtherance of missionary work. I was appointed to serve on that committee. Their report has been issued, and we find—I am afraid I must say with shame and confusion of face—that in this great Diocese of London the total amount raised for foreign missionary work by the churches throughout the whole Diocese during the past year was £33,000, making an average of about $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per head for the population. The committee appointed at the Conference have issued a very interesting report, and in it are some very important suggestions for increasing the interest which is felt in the missionary work of the Church. One of these suggestions is that the Bishop should require a knowledge of modern Church history in those who present themselves as candidates for ordination. We know that candidates for ordination are obliged to learn something about ancient Church history; but we considered that it would be a very good thing if all candidates had also to pass an examination in modern Church history, and the work of the Church in the Mission field. Another suggestion of great importance was that the parochial magazine should be utilised in the printing of letters from missionaries who might wish to visit the parish from time to time, and in the weaving of missionary work throughout the whole parochial system, so that it might not be looked upon as fancy or by-work, but as a *raison d'être* for the existence of the Church at all. I am surprised that so little support has been given to the South American Missionary Society. I suppose there are two reasons for this. One is, that this is the day of big concerns. We have our big houses of business, and the more members there are on the bills the more likely they are to succeed, and to get more and more money. The remedy is to entrust more money to the committee of this Society, and then it will be a big concern and will grow. Another reason may be that in the present day people go in a great deal for novelties. We have a multitude of new societies constantly springing up here and there for some new Mission work. Well, this is not a novel Mission, but at the same time the committee have determined this year to launch into Paraguay, thus meeting the objection of want of novelty. That is a novel Mission, and I ask you most earnestly to help the committee in this new undertaking. I remember reading that during the battle of the Alma, while one of our English regiments was pressing up the hill, the whole regiment began to halt and gradually to give way. A young ensign, fresh from school, had charge of the regimental colours, and he was found in the very front rank of the regiment. As the regiment began to give way under a withering fire from the enemy's guns, the colonel saw the young ensign far in advance with the colours of the regiment, and shouted out to him amid the din of battle, "Bring the colours back;" and the young ensign shouted back to the colonel, "Bring the men back to the colours." Now your Society is pushing forward into Paraguay, and you are not going to shout to the committee, "Bring back the colours;" they have planted the colours there, and it is your duty to bring forces up to support them. I have great pleasure in moving the resolution.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN: Your Grace, ladies and gentlemen, I do not think any Missionary Society, or indeed any society of whatever character, could show a more interesting history than the South American Missionary Society. I suppose that no annual meeting of this Society has passed by without some reference being made, for instance, to the "Allen Gardiner" and its work; and one need not be afraid of referring once more to that great man, Captain Allen Gardiner. But the point which is uppermost in my mind is one more especially with regard to the past history of this Society. It has reference to the occasion of a meeting some years ago, when I, with many others, had the great privilege of listening to Lord Shaftesbury when he was pleading on behalf of the Society. The address was one of the most eloquent, and I think my friend Mr. Simpson will agree with me, it was one of the most forcible, that Lord Shaftesbury ever delivered. And I think the Society has done well in treating separately that speech of Lord Shaftesbury, and having it printed, for I know nothing which will more stimulate or

zeal for the work of the Society. And, then, there is another point, and this has been alluded to to-day; I refer to the testimony of Mr. Charles Darwin with regard to this Missionary Society. I think that so many of us have in times past associated the name of Darwin with something other than sympathy with the work of Christian Missions, that it is all the more important that his cordial and repeated testimony in favour of the work of this Society should be remembered. The point specially alluded to in the resolution which I have the pleasure to second is the Mission to Paraguay. I presume that you have all already heard that the fund which it was hoped would be raised, and which was to be regarded as a basis to start from, if it was God's will that this work should be proceeded with, has not only been raised, but more than raised. I trust that that encouraging fact will act upon you as a further encouragement in another direction, and that is in reducing the deficit of £465, which is the amount of the deficit for the past year. That deficit, however, is not to be regarded as a discouraging fact because it is owing chiefly to there having been no legacies during the past year. It is as well not to depend upon legacies. We are often told that charities should not depend upon legacies; but it is very natural to expect them, and charities do depend upon them to some extent. We should secure the actual income for this Society from annual subscriptions, and then the legacies received should be put by as a reserve fund for the future. There is a French saying, "It is no use pressing upon an open door," and as your hearts have been opened by the speeches which have been delivered, it would be useless for me to further press you in the strain of urgency. No doubt the words used will not be in vain, and probably those who are here have subscribed. But they have the opportunity of urging their friends to do the same. As I have indicated, there are special features and characteristics about this Society which at any rate furnish a good pretext and a good means of bringing its claims before the notice of those who are not already acquainted with it. As I have no further remarks now to offer, I beg to second the resolution.

Dr. STEWART (of Asuncion): I rise to support this second resolution, and I ask the indulgence of the meeting in what I have to say. Cordially sympathising with the idea of sending a Mission to the Paraguayan natives, I have very great pleasure in endeavouring to give this meeting some information about that part of the world which all of you may not possess. From my long residence of over thirty years in the country, I am probably justified in undertaking this rôle of speaking of the country and the people. From the reading of the last resolution it strikes me that perhaps an explanation might be satisfactory, for it states that the object of the meeting is to send out missionaries to the natives of Paraguay. Now it would be as well for those who do not already know it to bear in mind in the future that that is a large country; one of the oldest countries, if not the first country civilised in South America, lying in the district of the River Plate. It was the first of all civilised, or at all events occupied, by the Spaniards before Buenos Ayres and the other towns which were founded by them three hundred years ago. The division of the country which is generally called Paraguay proper is therefore a civilised country, and in the outskirts, towards the north, there are some more native tribes which have been estimated or computed to amount altogether to something like 100,000 souls. There are two or three tribes of Indians which are within the boundaries of Paraguay proper who are half civilised. These are frequented by, and are to some extent under, the priests of the Roman Catholic Church; but on the west of Paraguay proper, on the opposite side of the river at Paraguay, is a very large district, and it is very difficult to tell how large or what may be the population, but the area of that part which belongs to Paraguay must be somewhere about 50,000 square miles. The population has been variously estimated by travellers—although there have been very few travellers who have passed through that part of the world—but by those who have it has been variously estimated at from 70,000 to 200,000 natives, who are still in a state of complete uncivilisation, except only a few natives on the borders of the River Paraguay who have some knowledge of what civilisation is. They have very great pleasure in supporting the resolution which has been submitted at the meeting in favour of sending out missionaries to these natives, and from

personal knowledge I believe that the best position has been selected. There are a great many tribes of these Indians on the Chaco side of the River Paraguay—in fact, the number is scarcely known. I have had some experience with these Lenguas Indians, where it is proposed to establish the first Mission, and I have found them very peaceably inclined, although intellectually they are of an inferior—a far inferior—grade to the Paraguayans. I have on many occasions met in Paraguay Mr. Henriksen, who is going out there, and I have much pleasure in saying that I believe he is one of the most competent men I know of which the Society could send out for this purpose. I have observed that he has understood how to treat with the Paraguayans themselves and with the Paraguayan Government, and I have every reason to believe that he will be well received. I have no reason to anticipate any hostility on account of religion. I believe that his mission ought also to prove a success. It will be slow at first, of course, because he will have to train the natives to think a little for themselves. He will have to show them the way to improve their circumstances, to teach them to live under houses, and to plant and to grow food better than they have yet done, for all that they scarcely understand. I believe that if the Mission is well supported it will give a good result in the place where it is intended to commence operations. But it will probably require years before much result will be observed. I do not think I have much more to say except that I beg to support the resolution.

Mr. J. HENRIKSEN (who was introduced by the Chairman as the proposed Head of the Paraguayan Mission) said, my Lord Archbishop, ladies and gentlemen, it is with great thankfulness that I stand on this platform to-day, seeing and hearing the sympathy which has been expressed towards this proposed Mission to the Paraguayan natives. You will so much the more understand me when I say that for the last four years the matter itself has laid very near my own heart, and has been submitted in my prayers before the throne of grace. It is not only then the sympathy that I am very thankful for, but I ought to feel still more thankful for the readiness with which the appeal for funds and help has been responded to by English Churchmen, and thereby enabled us in so short a time really to decide upon sending out a Mission, because the conditions under which it was to have been sent out have been fulfilled. But, however thankful we may feel with respect to seeing the door open, which God in His great providence has shown us, it is still more upon the minds of all thoughtful Christian men that this Mission will need support for years to come. I am to go out very soon with two companions. The £1,000 asked for was readily subscribed; but really what is that? It is only enough to send us out and to start us well. It needs a good start, and I am thankful to God for it, and we ought all to feel thankful, that the conditions have been so far fulfilled, that a good start is in prospect. I was last year commissioned by our Bishop, the Right Rev. Bishop Stirling, Bishop of the Falkland Islands, to go to the Paraguayan Chaco, which is on the right bank of the river Paraguay, west of Paraguay proper. I was commissioned to go there, and to inspect and report as to the advisability of starting a Mission of the Church of England among the natives. Perhaps some of you may have read my report in the magazine of this Society, so that I shall not allude now to what I saw there; but I should like to say here, as this is an opportunity of informing you—that in all the instances where I saw and met with the natives, I found that they were not only very peaceable, but that they were ready to labour. They have an idea, because of what they see around them, that Christianity is a thing which will bring them clothes and food, and for which they must work. And I consider it is a great thing for them to think that they must work—it is a basis at any rate. And, therefore, I did not hesitate when I had gone through their country and seen them, tribe after tribe, along the coast of the river, to recommend the Society to send a Mission, not knowing that I myself was going to be at the head of the Mission for the good of these people. And now I am here to urge upon them to get funds, and to impress upon the minds of the members of our Church in England that here is a great work to be done, and so far we are ready now to start, because God has shown us an open door. I am very sorry for one thing that we shall not have the pleasure of meeting our good Bishop. I shall be going

from here when he is coming here; but I hope, nevertheless, that I shall meet the Bishop very soon out in the Chaco, as he has promised to come and visit me. And I am looking forward to receive help from the Bishop, especially to this work to which I have given myself; and I am ready, with those who are going with me, to give and be spent in the service of the Lord, and to do good as far as I may be able by His power and cross to those poor Indians. This Indian Mission by our operations on the shores of Paraguay may have influence in two directions quite different. I am not afraid of the Roman Catholic Church; I am not afraid of any opposition from the Paraguayans. But I see the influence the Mission will have. We find on the one side the Republican Government—especially the Argentines—have not been using Christian Missions to civilise the Indians on their territory. So that our operations, if God helps our Missions on these shores, not only bring the immediate benefit of the Gospel of peace to the Indians of Paraguay, but it will show others that they ought to have done better in the service of their Master whom they nominally serve. And, therefore, the influence of our example and endeavours to do good to these Indians—civilising them, teaching them the Gospel of Christ, and bringing them to see life from another point of view, will have, I expect, with God's help, the desired effect, and result in much blessing. I very gladly and heartily, therefore, support this resolution.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. HENRY MORRIS: My Lord Archbishop, ladies and gentlemen, at this late hour I do not wish to make a speech, but I should like, with your Lordship's permission, to say a few words. I believe the paramount and first thought in the hearts of everyone present is this new Mission to Paraguay. And I rejoice with everyone that we have been enabled to raise the sum which was intended by this particular day. But what I want, as chairman of the Committee, particularly to impress upon the minds of those present is that we desire to undertake this Mission to Paraguay in a devout, humble, and prayerful spirit. Mr. Stuart stated that the public nowadays desires something novel, and there is no doubt that this Mission to Paraguay is a novel one. Mr. Henriksen said how advisable it was that we should make a good start. Those are the two things I wish to leave upon the minds of those present at the meeting at its conclusion. We are, as it were, going to an unknown land. It is a novel enterprise. We are going in a way the Lord has not led us before; but we believe He is leading us there now, and therefore we want to enter upon it in the deepest and humblest spirit of faith and prayer. I want that you should look upon this Mission as laid upon your hearts, and that you will make it the subject of the most earnest fervent prayer that the Lord will lead us in the right way, and that He will go before us as He went before the people of Israel—"a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night;" so that wherever He goes we may follow, and that we may not be wanting in the spirit of true Christian faith. Thus it is that the Committee wish to enter into this Mission. And I do hope that we shall be started and backed up by the believing prayers of God's faithful people. The immediate object of my rising now is that we should propose a hearty vote of thanks to the Archbishop of York for having so kindly and ably presided on this occasion, and I am sure that this vote will be unanimous.

The Rev. CHARLES STIRLING: I have much pleasure in seconding this vote of thanks to the Archbishop of York for his kindness on the present occasion. Our hearts, I am sure, have been touched by what he has said, and I hope, too, we may add by the evidence of the progress of the Society. Looking to the spiritual aspect of the Society's work, we see that God is still with us, and has opened up before us a fine new sphere of work. We have had the pleasure of listening to a gentleman who has, in the plainest and simplest way, told us of his readiness to undertake the work towards which God has for four years been directing his mind. And we have every prospect, judging from the statements made to us, that the work which is now about to be commenced will be successful, as it is to be carried on in the fear of God, and dependence on the grace of God. It has been pointed out, and we should take it home to ourselves, that this is only a beginning. We must consider that this is only laying the foundation, and that as the work

progresses, larger funds will be needed. And I trust that the spirit of Christian liberality will be exhibited in the support of this Society, and that as God has called us to a new and larger field of work, new and enlarged funds will be forthcoming; and that the present financial deficit will be found no longer to exist when we are privileged to meet together again at the annual meeting of the Society next year. We are extremely grateful to His Grace the Archbishop for his kindness in presiding, and for his deeply interesting and forcible speech. It shows that the dignitaries of our Church are fully alive to the importance of this occasion. The Archbishop has spoken of it as a small society, with an income of only £12,000 a year to enable it to evangelise the Southern part of the Continent of South America. Well, "who is sufficient for these things?" with resources so small as those hitherto provided. But although the Society is so small, who will despise the doing of God's work? The answer is given in God's words, and it is this—that it is "not by power and might," but by the Spirit of the Lord. And though this Society has had a hard and grievous struggle, and has gone through many trials in the past, yet I believe that these trials have been a benefit to the Committee and the Society, and to all our supporters. In Ireland there has been warm sympathy called forth on behalf of the Society. We have all felt that God has led us on through these difficult and trying times, and has brought us out safely. And we are thankful to find that those who are placed in positions of authority within the Established Church have seen that the work carried on by the Society is a good and noble work, and that although our resources have been small, God has been with us in the past. We are glad and thankful to have the support accorded to us to-day by His Grace the Archbishop. I have, therefore, great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks.

Mr. MORRIS put the vote to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

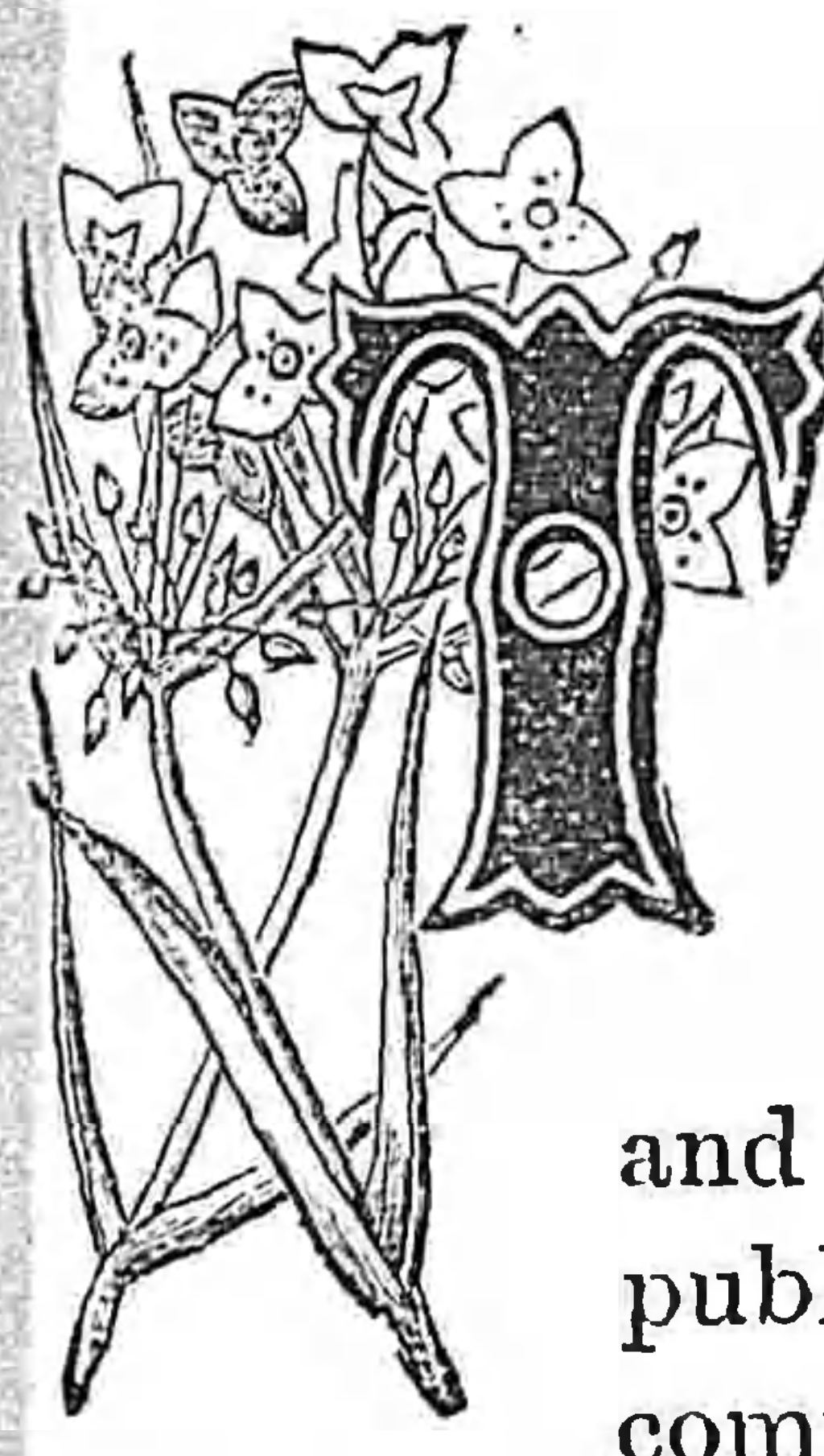
The CHAIRMAN: At this late hour I shall not trouble you with any further words, for I have already trespassed too long upon your time (cries of "No, no"). I should, however, like to congratulate you upon the very excellent tone and spirit of this meeting. And I cannot help thinking that the small financial discouragement—which will soon pass away—is as nothing compared to the cheerful determination with which the work of the coming year is faced by those who have the conduct of this Society. "The Lord bless and keep you; the Lord lift up the light of His countenance upon you, and give you peace now and for evermore."

The proceedings then closed.

Cordoba and Tucuman.

THE Rev. W. H. Shimield writes as follows:—

March 5, 1888.



"Since I last wrote on February 10, I have been enabled, by God's blessing, to inaugurate this newly formed chaplaincy on a well-organised basis, and on practicable lines for working. We have had a public meeting of the members of the English-speaking community, church officers have been elected, a committee formed, a moiety of the necessary cost of the chaplaincy promised, and subscription lists are being sent round to raise the necessary fund. There is every reason to expect that this will be secured without difficulty. When this is done, a church building fund is to be started; and this is a more formidable undertaking, as both the price of land and the cost of building has increased enormously during the last two

years. It is a matter for regret that one or two opportunities in past times of securing suitable church premises at a reasonable cost were not seized. Now it will be a work of time to secure such but I was glad to hear the opinion expressed at our meeting that the *spiritual* work should be first attended to, and, when this is in a flourishing condition, the rest will follow in due course. That is also my own opinion, and I feel sure that if you can send out here, as chaplain, an earnest, patient, self-denying man, with tact and power to adapt himself to circumstances, he will, by God's help, be able to establish here a church and congregation which will be a bright spot in the midst of darkness and error, and of untold benefit to the souls of many in this region. It has been a wise step on the part of the Committee to decide on creating this an independent Mission centre, embracing the cities of Cordoba and Tucuman, with their provinces and intermediate region; for not only was it impossible for your Chaplain at Rosario, with his enormous district, to minister to our people here, but the increasing importance of the place and the influx of English, both in the provinces of Cordoba and Tucuman, rendered such an arrangement necessary.

"Our countrymen here have expressed great satisfaction and gratitude that this has been done. At the present time, the English community is smaller than when Mr. Tyerman was here, but it is almost certain there will shortly be a considerable increase of English residents in the district. The Central Northern Railway has passed into English hands, and a new line is being made by an English company to connect Cordoba with Santa Fé, and this must of necessity bring an increase of English to the city and province. Cordoba has made great strides in importance already, but, as far as one can judge, it will ere long become still more important.

"I have visited the Tucuman end of my district, which is 340 miles from Cordoba. In the city of Tucuman itself, there are very few English people, but there is a good number on the North-Western Argentine Railway, which is a loop line from La Madrid, a station on the Central Northern line, passing through a cultivated region to Tucuman. I went up to La Madrid on the 23rd with the two principal engineers of this line, now in course of construction, and they kindly put me up in their quarters. Quite a settlement has sprung into existence at La Madrid, where a few months' ago there were only a few ranchos. About thirty members of the engineers' staff are settled there in tenements of various size and character, from the shanties and ranchos of the native labourers to the more substantial wood or brick quarters of the Europeans. La Madrid, and the surrounding country, is a bush-covered and woody plain, but at its extremity there rises the lofty snow-covered range of mountains called the Sierras of Aconquija. These mountains are very precipitous and broken in outline, and as the sun shines on their snow-covered heights the sight is inexpressibly grand. Their highest peaks are quite 18,000 to 20,000 feet high.

"I went along the line as far as the rails were laid, and made the acquaintance of all our countrymen, and on Sunday, the 26th, held Divine

service at La Madrid in a large room in the engineers' quarters. I purpose going up to that end of my district every month, and I shall be able to say how I get on in my next report.

"I forgot to mention that at present our services in Cordoba are held in a large room in a private house, in General Paz, one of the suburbs. The owner very kindly gives us the use of the room gratuitously, the only expense being that of lighting and cleaning. Unfortunately the room is not in a central position, yet there have been very fair congregations at the services, which have been of a hearty character."

Metropolitan Proceedings.

THE principal events to be chronicled this month are the sermons on Ascension Day, when the Rev. J. Gossett-Tanner, Incumbent of Emmanuel Church, Maida Hill, preached the Annual Sermon (with the kind permission of Canon Forrest) at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Rev. J. Stephen Barrass preached for the Society at Emmanuel Church, Maida Hill, and Rev. G. W. Grundy at Christ Church, Gipsy Hill. St. Barnabas, West Kensington, helped us for the first time by giving Mr. Tyerman a meeting, when the Church House, Warwick Gardens, was crowded with an attentive and sympathetic audience, from amongst whom many came to take up the work of collecting for the Society. A collection was taken, and we hope for sermons later on. Mr. Farmer paid numerous visits in April and May, and, speaking generally, met with very kind receptions everywhere, receiving promises, some of which have now been fulfilled, others being fixed for the autumn and winter. Engagements have been secured for Mr. Henriksen, to be taken between his return from Denmark (where he has been taking farewell of his wife and children), and the date of sailing for Paraguay—viz., at Holy Trinity, Sydenham, S. Saviour's, Herne Hill, Rev. G. P. T. Streeter's, Derwent House, Lee, and Mrs. Green's, Cherry Orchard, Blackheath; and arrangements have been made for a conversazione in the Society's Rooms on the last day of the month to bid farewell to Mr. Henriksen and his companions, Messrs. Robins and Bartlett. It is hoped that many metropolitan as well as other friends will avail themselves of this opportunity of cheering and encouraging the departing missionaries with the expression of their Christian sympathy, and their interest in the new venture of faith; and, by becoming personally acquainted with them, will be the better prepared to follow them with their prayers in their travels and labours. In reality, they are our substitutes, undertaking our share as well as their own of the great Evangelising work bequeathed to the Church by its Divine Head, a continual remembrance of which will keep our interest alive, our zeal warm, and enable us the more readily to do the part which devolves upon us of contributing towards their maintenance while toiling in the Great Harvest-field.

Provincial Proceedings.



RESSURE on our space this month only admits of a brief summary of our Association work in the provinces.

The Rev. H. Doig, Vicar of Saddleworth, has been more active since we last wrote, having taken meetings in the Isle of Man, at Great Marton, Higher Walton, and Farington, and sermons at St. Paul's Church, Princes Park, Liverpool. He has also just completed a short tour in the neighbourhood of Dublin, comprising five sermons and five meetings.

Mr. Martlew has lectured at West Bromwich and Holy Trinity and Christ Church, Leicester. He has also preached or taken drawing-room meetings—sometimes both—at the following places:—Meltham Mills, Huddersfield, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Cambridge. At Edinburgh a donation of £50 was handed in, for which we are deeply grateful. Mr. Welby has been to Windermere, where Mr. Heywood always gives our cause a hearty support, and to Grasmere and Kendal, the last two being new ground to our Society. Mr. Grundy has managed to fill all his Sundays, falling back on old friends in the metropolis where nothing could be obtained in his own district. Dover, Lyne, Leamington, Tunbridge, Southborough, Busbridge, Shackleford, Norbiton, and St. Jude's, Englefield Green, are among the places where he has preached or spoken. The last of these is an important opening, secured for us through the kind offices of Mr. Barnett, late of Rosario. The coming months, we are glad to be able to add, already show signs of being well filled; and we rejoice at this, as there is always a danger of *special appeals* interfering with our regular income, unless our work be kept well before our normal supporters.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for prayer on Monday, June 11:—

1. That Mr. Henriksen, Mr. Robins, and Mr. Bartlett, may have God-speed on their journey to the New Mission Field.

2. For the Holy Spirit to guide Mr. Henriksen, and those who go forth with him to Paraguay, that they may have much wisdom, much zeal, and much love and patient endurance.

3. Prayer that the Lord's people may give liberally, so that the proposed Mission to Paraguay be not hindered by the indifference or lukewarmness of the Church of Christ at home.

4. That Mr. Robertson and the community at Chañaral may be preserved from the attacks of cholera now prevalent all around them.



SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, JUNE 1, 1888.

Contributions thankfully received from April 24 to May 23, 1888.

* Abbreviations used in the following List :—S., Sermon ; M., Meeting ; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting ; L., Lecture ; M.L., Magic Lantern ; D.V., Dissolving Views ; Ex., Expense ; Addl., Additional.—Full particulars will be given in the next Annual Report.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Dean, J. M., Esq.	2	2	0
Fair, John, Esq.	10	10	0
Garrett, Robt. W., Esq.	2	2	0
Hunt, The Misses.....	2	0	0
Wilson, William, Esq. (for Paraguay)	2	0	0

DONATIONS.

For General Fund.

Dean, J. M., Esq.....	5	0	0
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Special Donations for Paraguay Mission.

Anon., Wimbledon	0	10	0
Beech, Henry A., Esq.	20	0	0
Fair, John, Esq.	52	10	0
"F. G. L." and "F. E. L."	25	0	0
Garrett, Robt. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Hartnell, H. W., Esq.	1	0	0
Hughes-Hughes, W., Esq., J.P.	50	0	0
Hunt, The Misses	5	0	0
Long, The Misses	0	5	0
Maidlow, J. M., Esq.	2	2	0
"....."	5	0	0
Shaw, Mrs. B.	5	0	0
Southouse, Rev. G. W. ("Towards Tent")	2	0	0
"Sparks from the Anvil"	0	5	0
Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. H. Crichton ..	10	0	0
"T."	2	10	0
Turner, Miss C. T.	5	0	0
Do., E. T., Esq.....	2	0	0
Do., H. T., Esq.....	1	0	0

AUXILIARIES.

METROPOLIS.

ANNUAL MEETING, EXETER HALL.

Coll. for General Fund ..	11	13	0
Donations for Paraguay Mission :—			
Mrs. and Miss Harton	1	1	0
Miss Pill	10	0	0
Miss E. S. Robertson..	0	10	0
Evening Meeting, Sale of Tickets....	1	13	0
Annual Sermon by Rev. J. Gosset Tanner, M.A., at St. Jude's, South Kensington (per Rev. Dr. Forrest)	29	9	1
Bermondsey, per Miss Stone (Anchor School Box for 1887)	0	7	3
Brixton, H. J. Rickwood, Esq. (for Paraguay)	0	10	6
Brompton, per John Fisher, Esq.....	9	8	4
Camden Town, per T. F. Myers, Esq., Sunday School, Junior Branch	1	0	0
Canonbury, per Miss B. Sansom	2	17	6
Finchley, Mrs. Ditmas (sub.)	0	10	0
Gipsy Hill, per H. P. Howard, Esq., S. Christ Church, by Rev. G. W. Grundy	12	14	1
Holloway, St. James', per Livesay Carrott, Esq., M. &c. by Mr. A. Henriksen (for Paraguay)	8	16	6
Hornsey Rise, per Rev. W. E. Bartlam (for 1887)	4	13	4
Kensington West, Coll. by Miss Brietyche	0	8	6
Do., per Rev. G. R. Thornton, D.V.L., St. Barnabas', by Mr. Tyerman.....	1	15	6
Kentish Town, Miss Bullock (for Paraguay)	0	5	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden, Mrs. Chapman	1	1	0
Do., do., Mrs. Nelson (don.)	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Nelson (for 1887)	1	7	6
Do., do., Mrs. Poulden, Rev. J. Arkell, Oxford	0	15	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Couty	9	8	2
Do., Dr. Clapton (for Surgical Instruments for Ooshooia)	1	1	0
Do., Thos. Garnett, Esq. (for Paraguay)	5	0	0
Maida Hill, Emmanuel Church, per Rev. J. Gosset Tanner, M.A., S. by Rev. J. Stephen Barrass	4	10	0
Mayfair, per W. Cunningham, Esq....	2	7	0
South Kensington, Edward Woods, Esq. (for Paraguay)	10	0	0

PROVINCES.

Bath, per Rev. H. Bothamley	19	3	6
Do., do., Thankoffering for Special Mercies, Prov. iii. 9, 10 (for Paraguay)	20	0	0
Beckenham, per Mrs. P. W. Stephens	18	0	0
Do., do. (for Paraguay)	3	13	0
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle, Mrs. Keysell (for Paraguay)	0	10	0
Do., do., Mrs. Walton (for Paraguay)	0	10	0
Cambridge Juvenile Association, per Master H. A. Bedwell.....	0	10	6
Canterbury Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Freemantle (for Paraguay)	0	11	0
Chapel-en-le-Frith, per Rev. W. E. Martlew, Mrs. Goodman (sub.) ..	1	0	0
Cheltenham, per R. H. G. Wilson, Esq. (for Paraguay)	19	9	6
Chobham, Rev. H. S. Acworth (don. for Paraguay)	5	5	0
Do., do., M. and J. Rickman (coll.)	0	4	0
Croydon, per Mrs. Watson (for Paraguay)	1	1	0
Durham, per Mrs. Bramwell	6	5	0
Durweston, per Hon. and Rev. P. G. Willoughby, Mrs. Jeans (coll.)....	1	19	3
Eastbourne, Rev. C. Hugh Hanning (sub.)	2	0	0
Fleet, per Miss Constance Light	5	7	0
Grasmere, per Rev. T. H. Fletcher..	1	6	0
Gretford and Wilsthorpe, per Miss K. Joy	3	15	0
Guildford, per Miss M. F. Cole (for Kendal, per Rev. G. Crewdson.....	2	11	10
Paraguay)	1	3	0
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell.....	9	8	9
Do., do. (for Paraguay)	6	11	3
Lyne, per Rev. H. H. Rogers, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	7	0	0
Maghull, per Miss Rollet (2s. for Paraguay)	0	7	3
Market Rasen, per Rev. Hugh Wood, SS. by Rev. A. A. Welby	3	12	9
Muckleston, per Rev. E. H. Hinchcliffe, S. by Rev. A. A. Welby	2	0	0
Newcastle, Rev. W. Barrett (for Paraguay)	0	5	0
New Malden Juvenile Assoc., per Mrs. H. H. Taylor	3	3	0
Norbiton ("from a Working Man")	4	6	6
Nottingham, per Rev. G. Edgcome, SS. at Holy Trinity, by Rev. Preb. Macdonald, Rev. W. R. Blackett, Incumbent	12	8	0
Oakham, per Rev. J. Mould, SS.	3	2	9
Do., Miss Coulam (card) ..	2	11	8
Do., Miss Hudson (card) ..	2	10	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Pennington, per Rev. Wm. Smith,				Wimborne, St. John's, per Rev. J.			
M. by Rev. Hugh Doig	1	7	1	B. Watson, SS. and M.	7	17	
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin	7	5	0	Winchester, per Mrs. Marsh	10	1	
Do., Juv. Assoc., per							
Miss Inskip	2	1	3				
Do., do. (for Paraguay) 3 1 1							
Rhyl, Miss Emma Williams and Rev.							
Canon Brown	0	10	0				
Roughtown, per Rev. F. J. Mac							
Donough, M. by Rev. Hugh Doig	2	0	9				
Do. (sub.) Rev. J. Maxwell	0	10	0				
Southsea, per Rev. J. S. Blake, SS.							
and M., St. Jude's, by Rev. G. W.							
Grundy	2	13	4				
Spondon, per Rev. G. Kingdon							
(school box)	0	1	5				
Tavistock, per Rev. H. T. G. King-							
don (box coll.)	1	3	9				
Torquay, per Mrs. L. Hockin (addl.							
to Sale of Work for Rio)	1	5	0				
Do., per L. Hockin	2	12	6				
Weaverham, per Mrs. Burgess	1	18	0				
Wellington, Thos. Fox, Esq. (don.							
for Paraguay)	1	0	0				

THE ANNUAL SALE
 FOR
FOREIGN MISSIONS
 WILL BE HELD (D.V.) AT
LINCOLN,
On JUNE 26 and 27,
 MRS. MOSS, The Poplars, Beaumont Hill, will be glad to receive any Articles
 for the South American Mission Stall.

HOLYWOOD, COUNTY DOWN, IRELAND
SALE OF WORK
 IN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS WILL BE HELD (D.V.) IN
the month of JULY next.
 Contributions in Plain and Fancy Work, &c., will be thankfully received
 Mrs. CROZIER, The Vicarage; or, by Miss MCGEE, Willesden.
 JOHN B. CROZIER, *Hon. Secretary.*

CLEVEDON.
A SALE OF WORK
 WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN
SEPTEMBER,
 AT THE
PUBLIC HALL, CLEVEDON,
 When Mrs. GODDARD and Miss KELLY will be thankful to receive Contributions
 of useful and fancy articles for their Stall, on behalf of the
South American Missionary Society
 Parcels to be sent to Mrs. GODDARD, Bycullah; or, Miss KELLY, Walsbury,
 Clevedon, Somerset. Please mark prices plainly.

JULY 2, 1888.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

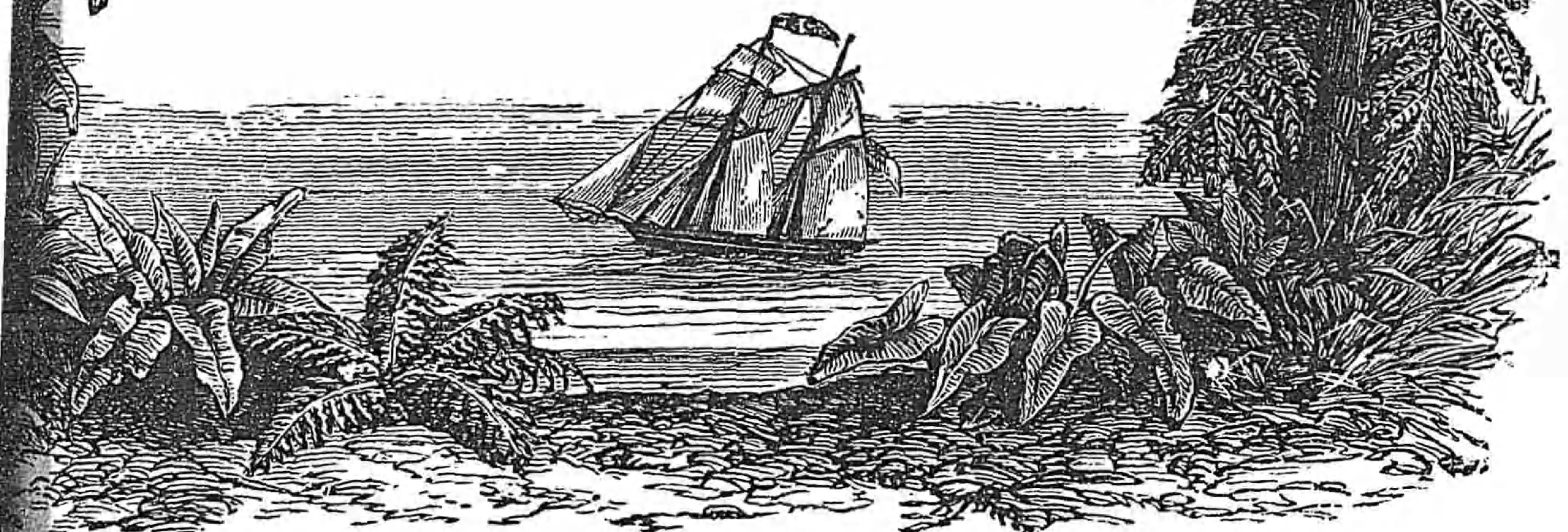
THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE



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at the SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street;
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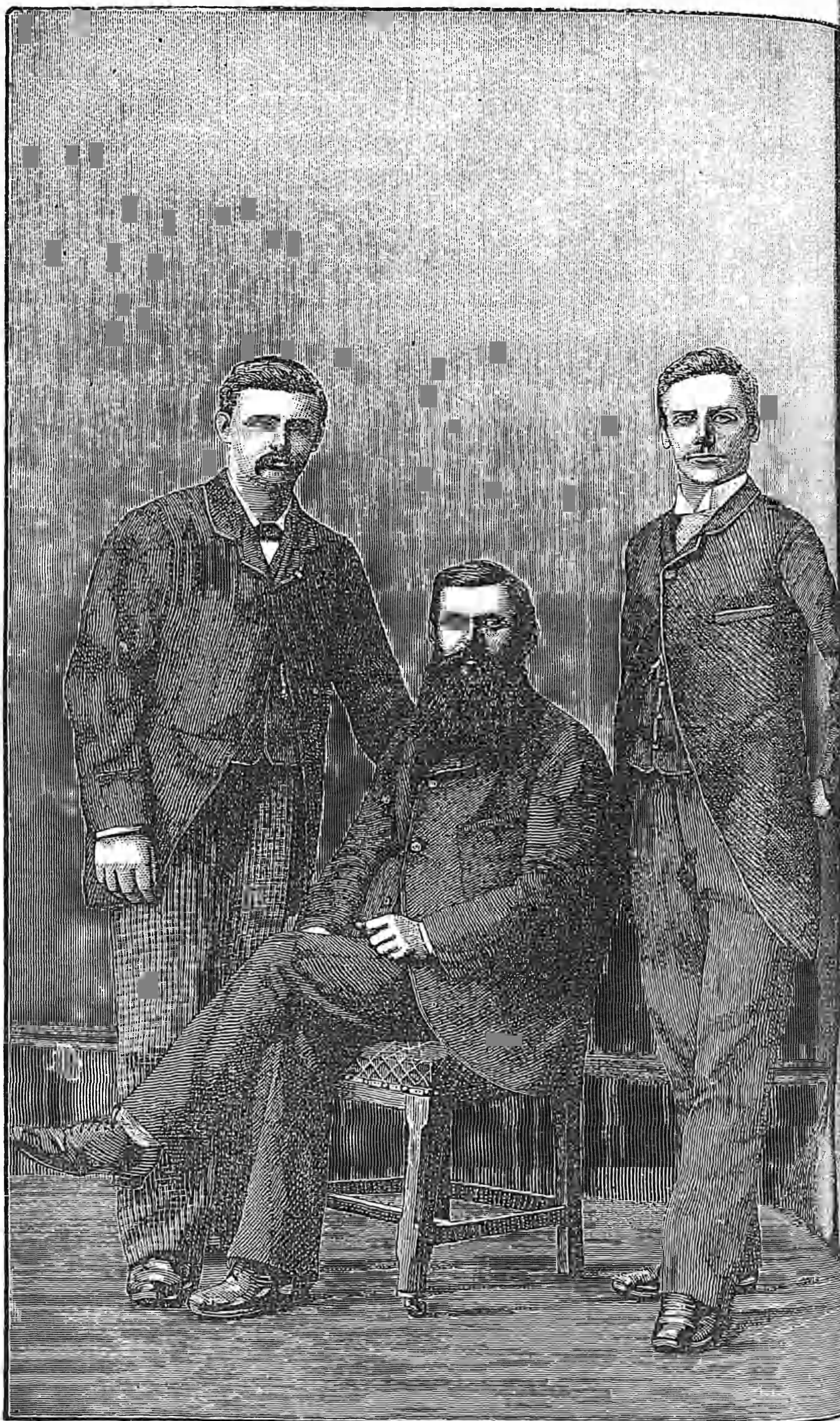
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Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.



MR. J. C. ROBINS.

MR. A. HENRIKSEN.

MR. B. O. BARTLETT.

THE PARAGUAY MISSION PARTY.

See page 145.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JULY ■, 1888.

SINCE the June number the following letters have been received from South America :—

ms, Rev. G. (*June 23*).
n, Rev. R. (*April 26*).
igh, Mrs. L. H. (*Mar. 22*).
rdia Church Committee.
& Sons (*April 2*).
s, Rev. J. A. (*April 25*).
son, Rev. J. (*May 10*).
b, Mr. W. B. (*Mar. 21*).
mings, Mrs. (*April 17*).
ksen, Mr. A. (*June 5 & 6*).
er, Mr. Thomas (*Apr. 11*).

Humble, Rev. Dr. (*May 2*).
Kempster, Mr. T. W. (*Apr. 30*).
Lawrence, Mr. J. (*Mar. 17*).
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*April 10, 24*).
Shimiield, Rev. W. H. (*Apr. 20, 28*).
Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*May 2, 12, 15, 21*).
Whaits, Mr. R. (*Mar. 21*).

The General Committee held their monthly meeting on 14th ult.

The next meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 12th inst.

The Finance Committee held meetings on the 7th and 11th ult.

The total amount received for the month of May was 7. 0s. 7d.

The next meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 5th and 12th inst.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



THE account of the farewell meeting, held to leave of our three missionaries for Paraguay, will, we are sure, deeply interest all our readers. This would not be complete without adding that on Saturday morning, June 2, a number of officers and friends met at Waterloo Station to give the outward-bound soldiers of Christ one more word of prayer, of good cheer, and of God-speed.

We met in one of the waiting-rooms, where the Clerical Secretary read the first six verses of the fourteenth chapter of St. John, and then offered up a prayer for the missionaries going out and their dear ones at home, and also for those now at work on the mission field in South America. The brief meeting was closed with the parting Benediction. Our dear brothers in Christ were cheered heartily as the train moved out of the station on its way to Southampton, where they embarked in the SS. "Hevelius" for Monte Video. We rejoice to say that Dr. Stewart, of Asuncion, joined us at the station, and has gone out to South America by the "Hevelius."

We are happy to be able to announce that the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen has accepted the office of President of the Society, and that our excellent and respected Treasurer, the Governor of the Bank of England, has been created Baronet, and will now be enrolled on our list of officers as Sir Mark Wilks Collet, Bart.

It is with great pleasure we inform the friends of the Society of the safe arrival in England of the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, to attend the Episcopal Conference about to be held at Lambeth, which we trust God may bless to the furtherance of His kingdom throughout the world.

We are glad to welcome, not only our good Bishop, but also Mrs. Stirling, who has accompanied him on this occasion.

The Rev. A. L. Sparkes, B.A., has been appointed Missionary Chaplain of Cordoba and Tucuman, and has sailed for South America.

Paraguay Mission.

FAREWELL MEETING

(May 31, 1 Clifford's Inn)

TO MESSRS. ADOLFO HENRIKSEN, SUPERINTENDENT MISSIONARY,
AND J. C. ROBINS AND B. O. BARTLETT,
ASSISTANT MISSIONARIES.



IN this interesting and memorable occasion there were present the Right Rev. Dr. Stanton, Bishop of North Queensland, the Revs. F. A. C. Lillingston, J. A. Harvey, J. Kirkman, E. W. Matthews, W. M. Paull (British and Foreign Bible Society), R. J. Simpson (Clerical Secretary), H. E. Beech; Messrs. D. Couty, W. Hughes Hughes, C. H. Bousfield, Henry Churchill, Thomas Garnett, H. J. Rickwood, J. W. Baber, J. C. Robertson, G. H. Mawer, Dr. McClinton, W. Tuckness, J. W. Challis; Captain Poulden (Lay Secretary); Messrs. Ponder, Tyerman, Weston, Rowland, Farmer, and about fifty ladies.

In the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of the General Committee, Mr. W. Hughes Hughes presided, and after the singing of the hymn, "Thou, Whose almighty Word," and the reading of a portion of Holy Scripture (part of 61st chapter of Isaiah), the venerable Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Couty, offered prayer.

The Chairman (Mr. W. Hughes Hughes) said he had always felt great interest in Paraguay, and referred to the time when, under President Lopez, the people had bravely fought in defence of their country against half the continent, and came exhausted out of the conflict. A mission to the Paraguayan Indians had long engaged the attention of the Committee, and he believed and trusted that God had directed them to the right man in Mr. Henriksen. Mr. Robins also, the first assistant missionary, was a tried man, and had shown earnest zeal while acting as engineer on board the "Allen

Gardiner''; and Mr. Bartlett had had experience in foreign lands. He was thankful to see the largest meeting that had ever taken place to his knowledge in the Society's rooms, and he regarded it as a proof of the deep interest taken in the special mission. He then called on the Clerical Secretary to read the Committee's farewell letter to the three missionaries as follows:—

“DEAR BRETHREN IN CHRIST,—

“As the result of long deliberation and many prayers, the Committee of this Society have decided on sending out three missionaries to the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco; and they have, after grave consideration, chosen you, Mr. Henriksen, and your two fellow-labourers, Mr. Robins and Mr. Bartlett, to undertake the weighty responsibility, the solemn duty, and the high dignity of being the first Christian missionaries to these heathen tribes, for whose spiritual welfare no Church or nation has hitherto had any care.

“You start, therefore, on the day after to-morrow, from your country and your families, as pioneers in this venture of faith, as representatives of that truly Catholic and Apostolic Church, established in England, and based upon the Holy Scriptures of infallible truth.

“The Committee heartily wish you God speed—God speed on your journey by sea and land, and God speed amongst the poor desolate wanderers in that vast territory untrodden by the foot of civilized man but destined to be, in God's providence, the future mission field in which you are commissioned to plant a Church for Christ.

“It is not, however, only as a venture of Faith, that the Committee regard this missionary enterprise. They look on it as a venture of bright Hope also. The interesting accounts of these tribes received from Admiral Sullivan, Mr. Barnett, and recently from yourself, Mr. Henriksen (who have been lately living among them), lead the Committee to expect that you will be kindly received, and eventually beloved by these lost shepherds and lambs whom you go out to seek and gather into the Good Shepherd's fold.

“And this hope is much strengthened by the high opinion which they have been led to entertain of your earnest faith, your burning zeal, your undaunted courage, and your readiness to endure hardship, as gallant soldiers of Jesus Christ.

“The Committee would also have you to view this expedition as a venture of Christian *Charity* of the highest order. To really succeed in any such effort for the winning of souls, the love of Christ must constrain us. The love of souls for His sake, for their sakes, for our sakes, must be the leading, guiding motive.

“It was even thus that God Himself, of His infinite pity for the

led the way, and thus 'loved the world,' by giving 'His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life.' Such are the 'glad tidings of great joy' that you are now privileged to carry to these poor Indians, for whom, as for us, Christ died; these the 'unsearchable riches' with which you are to endow these indigent dependents on the Divine bounty now ignorant of the inheritance purchased for them; these the mighty spiritual weapons with which to bring down the strongholds of heathendom, and release the 'prisoners of hope,' and knock off the galling chains wherewith these captives have been for ages bound, and to whom you shall proclaim the glorious liberty of the children of God.

"It is therefore a very high office to which you are called. May He from whom alone your strength can be derived give you grace to fulfil His duties with *power, discretion*, and the '*patience of the saints*.'

"In all your difficulties and dangers, whether of body or soul, look to Him, and He will not fail you, for the promises of God are sure.

"Finally, beloved brethren in Christ, remember you carry with you the heartfelt wishes and devout prayers of us all, that God the Father may watch over and protect you in all dangers, and carry you through all temptations, that God the Son may be with you to cheer, to strengthen, and to manifest Himself to you, and that God the Holy Spirit may give you 'a right judgment in all things,' as well as comfort you in every hour of trial.

"Thus may the Triune God have you in His holy keeping, may He endue you with power from on high to love Him and to love one another, to work together for the Faith of the Gospel, nothing terrified by any adversaries. And may He defend you with His heavenly grace, that you may continue His for ever, and daily increase in His Holy Spirit more and more, till you come to His everlasting kingdom. Farewell.

"Your affectionate brother in Christ,

"A. Henriksen.

"R. J. SIMPSON.

"J. C. Robins.

"B. O. Bartlett."

Captain Poulden stated that, in the kind providence of God, the last obstacle in the way of founding the mission had been removed so late as that morning. The Committee had been in some doubt and difficulty about the land required for the missionary settlement. It was a matter of great importance that when the land was occupied the missionary party should not be turned out of it. Mr. Knight, who was present, had kindly interested himself in the matter; and that morning the Society's Hon. Solicitor, Mr. Chaplin, had met Mr. Dawes,

who had munificently agreed to locate the mission, at a pepper-corn rent, on a portion of the land which he was empowering Mr. Henriksen to acquire for him, thus sweeping away the last difficulty. To this the Rev. R. J. Simpson added the statement that he had been in correspondence with some of the leading men among the Paraguayan bondholders, and he had reason to believe that, had not the question of land been required for a station on reaching the Chaco been so providentially settled, it would not have presented an insuperable obstacle, for that probably in a few weeks a grant of land would have been made for this purpose.

In response to an invitation from the Chairman, the Bishop of North Queensland then addressed the missionaries in earnest, practical, and often touching language, of which the following is a summary. Addressing them as his dear brothers, he said he felt it an honour to be present to take the part which had been allotted to him, and only regretted that their own Bishop had not been able to be present. He felt that his experience fitted him for the task. He was not surprised that the desire had entered into them to undertake the work. One cannot come into contact with these poor natives, he said, without feeling pity and compassion. Until their last hour had come, as come he feared it must, our hearts must be filled with pity and sorrow for them. Those who got their ideas of the natives from the wax figures in the Crystal Palace, which represented them as fierce and warlike, could not understand, as Mr. Henriksen and he did, that there was a wonderful attractiveness about them. They are simple children, he said, but often children six feet high and therefore to be dealt with cautiously. But they are extremely simple minded, and we can go amongst them as we go amongst children. As regards yourselves, he said, your first care must be about your own spiritual life—remember a fountain cannot go higher than its supply, and your efforts cannot go higher than your personal religion. Away from your fellow-men you will be thrown upon God our Father, in the deepest dependence. Away from fellow-Christians, in the midst of untrodden wilds, you will feel immediately in the presence of God.

Keep diaries, all of you, and by all means daily and constantly make a study of your spiritual life; do this day after day, and your Bible and prayers will be like flint and steel to keep the flame constantly burning. You will read; take with you some of the great biographies—that of Bishop Patterson for instance. Cultivate spiritual life and watch against decline. Away in the bush we are apt to decline. Don't indulge in feeling. This may seem a very hard thing to say, but I never allow myself to cultivate feeling—to feel much about home, sweet home; we daren't do it. With the sternest sense of duty I can summon up I make myself forget, and with a stern sense of duty we must do the work committed to us. I have not read your letters of instruction, but permit me to give you a little advice. First, in dealing with blacks, a white man's position depends very much upon the sense of superiority with which he can inspire their minds. Don't attempt too much at first. The natives are extremely conservative in their habits. Suggest gradual improvements, one improvement at a time. Don't invade their habits too much. Going amongst them, we must, where we can, conform to their habits, customs, and courtesies. Then, whatever you do, try to do it better than they do. Don't aim at a bird unless you can hit it. They can hit it with an arrow, and if you fail they won't so much respect you. And, Mr. Henriksen, you know something about vaccination. Well, with regard to medicine, don't start it on too big a scale. If some of your patients die, mischief may ensue. Do it gradually, wisely, carefully, and you will acquire that ground on which you can plant the Gospel of Christ. I am glad—the Bishop continued—that the Indians have no preconceived religious notions—the ground is clear. Don't introduce too much at once. Introduce simple truths, God is our Father—one line at a time; don't attempt to teach them the Thirty-nine Articles! We want to make them understand that Christianity does not necessarily change their innocent habits, customs, or recreations, but that rather it sanctifies them and prevents them degenerating into evil. Take particular care of your own health. In moments of enthusiasm we are apt to forget we

live in the body. There are three of you—a threefold cord not easily broken. I would say there must be subordination amongst you. What Mr. Henriksen says as the captain, you who are subordinate will do. You go forth supported, cheered and comforted with the sympathy of the brothers and sisters at home. No motive save that which God's spirit has breathed into you can have influenced you to undertake this. Before long these poor creatures will learn that there are white men who have sympathy for them, and they will learn also that there is a home for them in heaven. We commend you all to the blessing of God.

Of Mr. Henriksen's reply the following is a summary. You can for a moment realise, said he, what a solemn day and moment this is for me. I am not only bidding good-bye to kind friends, but have listened to the Bishop who I cannot think has just come from the country to which I am going. I am thankful there is another heart so able to understand the miserable condition of those who have awakened my pity these several years. Many years ago I was accustomed to travel on horseback with bags of Bibles on either side, and sleep at night alone by myself, a stone for my pillow, but God watched over me, and I went forward to do the work God had called me to. And now there is no worldly attraction to go out to the Paraguayan Indians, but duty has called me. Two months ago there was no hopeful prospect of starting a Mission, and now so many friends have gathered around that we are enabled to start the work. God grant that I may have strength to arrive out there and grace to strive for those "little improvements." God grant grace to myself and my two companions to stand and work together. I shall always remember you when in that distant land. Do pray for us and strengthen us by your prayerful sympathy. I am taking out Mr. Roberts who has been engaged in the work, and Mr. Bartlett, who appeared just in due time. He is accustomed to fell trees in the backwoods, and although the natives can fell trees, we may show them that we can do it better than they can. We shall not have laboured in vain if we are permitted to do some of those "little improvements." The Indians' curiosity and desire to imitate white people may do a great deal.

feel sure with God's blessing we shall go on "improving them" little by little. I thank your lordship for the advice you gave us. I felt while you were speaking as if you had come straight from the place I am going to. May God give us grace to do all that is required of us.

Mr. Robins said that this was the most solemn and the happiest day in his life. The Bishop had spoken of their being lonely, but when he was on board the "Allen Gardiner" his happiest experience had been when he had got right away to solitary places ashore, among the trees or on the mountain top, to pour out his heart to God. While in the Mission service, as engineer on board the "Allen Gardiner," he had been led to regard the work of the missionary as more important than any other, and longed to devote his life to it; but as his services in the "Allen Gardiner" were no longer required, with much regret he resumed his profession as marine engineer, making his daily prayer that God would open up to him some way of missionary work if He were pleased to call him to it, and accounted him worthy. It was therefore with great delight he responded to the call to serve in the Paraguay Mission, which had come, he doubted not, in answer to prayer. He would endeavour to be faithful, and whatever Mr. Henriksen bade him do, he would feel it his duty to obey. Concluding, he said, God grant that we may go forth in His name with His presence and blessing.

The Rev. R. J. Simpson said Mr. Bartlett shrank from making any speech on this occasion; but I can tell you he is the son of a rector in the South of England, has had rough experience for seven years in the backwoods of Mexico and Texas, and since coming home has been employed in helping his father in the work of his parish, in church and out of church. He goes out animated by a missionary spirit, and ready to do or die for Christ.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. F. A. C. Lillingston, Vicar of St. James's, Clapham. Hymn (No. 4), "Ye servants of God," was sung, and while the missionaries knelt in the midst as specially consecrated to God's service, the Bishop pronounced the Benediction.

Seamen's Mission.

PERNAMBUCO.

R. WALKER writes:—

“ *Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,*
“ *May 15, 1888.*



“Thinking you would like to know something of the events that have transpired here within the last few days, I send these few lines. Doubtless you are aware ere this of the resolution taken by the Brazilian Government to immediately abolish slavery, and that it is now an accomplished fact. Some seventeen or eighteen years ago the preliminary steps were taken to abolish this blot on civilization and humanity in the passing a law by which all children born of slave mothers should be free from that date, and in preventing the further purchase or sale of slaves. This would bring about the gradual extinction of slavery by a natural death through want of supplies. But the advanced Liberal party in this country were not satisfied with this, but have wrought, against much opposition, to try and obtain its immediate abolition. A society is in existence, or was, for the purchase by subscription of the freedom of individual slaves, and in this way many were made free. On the other hand, many proprietors of slaves gave them their freedom, unconditionally in some cases, others to be free at the end of this or the next year. But the system, as a whole, existed as a blot on the civilization and humanity of Brazil, and, without doubt, acted injuriously on the morals of the people themselves, and on the material progress and development of the country.

“But it is at an end now. Brazil is no longer a slave-holding country, and can hold up its head among the nations who were the pioneers in this movement, which recognises the right of every man to call his soul and body, under God, his own.

“The present Government (which came into office some four months ago) gave out as one of the questions it purposed dealing with at the earliest opportunity, this vital one of slavery. Last week all Brazil was on the tiptoe of expectancy when it was known the subject had been broached to the Houses of Parliament for immediate treatment, and on Thursday it was announced that the measure had passed in the Upper House. The excitement became greater when the decree was introduced into the Lower House, and on Saturday it passed through the Lower House, and was to be brought before the Princess Regent to be signed on Sunday. Great crowds assembled during these days to read the telegrams from Rio touching the progress of the measure.

Bands of music paraded the streets, and rockets were fired all over the place. On Sunday the Princess signed the decree, which at last sets at liberty thousands who were not their own masters, but bound hand and foot to another, who might be kind and humane, or a monster of cruelty.

"Yesterday (Monday) and to-day have been semi-holidays. At an early hour the public buildings were closed, and the populace gave themselves up to rejoicing. Bands were playing in the streets, and preparations were going on to make a grand day of it to-day. At an early hour all the principal houses closed, and the streets began to be decorated with flags and banners, and arches were erected for illuminating the streets at night. About four o'clock numbers of gentlemen on horseback began to assemble at a previously appointed rendezvous. They were mostly dressed in white, and some were wearing straw hats with ribbons of green and yellow, the Brazilian national colours. Later on there were about a hundred of these cavaliers assembled and formed into order of procession. They were followed by about three hundred students, with red rosettes on their left arms. Behind these came a miscellaneous crowd of lads and young men carrying sticks with Chinese lanterns suspended to them. Then came a fishing jangada, or raft, with two men on it, and its sail painted with the words, '25 de Março, 1884, Nascimento de Ceará Livre' (25th of March, 1884, Birth of Freedom in Ceará). Then came some men bearing a model of a barcaça, or coasting barge, such as I sent you some time ago. There were a number of banners bearing inscriptions, such as 'Ave Libertas,' 'Club Abolicionista Olindense,' and others of the Abolitionist clubs and societies. Behind all came a number of carriages containing ladies and children, families of some of the gentlemen prominent in the Abolitionist movement.

"The streets looked pretty at night, lit up on many of the balconies with Chinese lanterns, which had a pleasing and charming effect. In the Rua Imperador, one of the broadest, or rather the broadest street, the effect was very fine. The arches of gaslights made a pleasing vista to look down; and then the numerous coloured lanterns carried by those in the procession, with those on the balconies, and the magnesium and other coloured fires, made the scene very effective. The streets and the balconies were crowded with a people gone crazy for a few days. In front of the President's palace the procession stopped, and was addressed from the balcony of the palace in a few enthusiastic and stirring words, which were responded to with huzzas from the crowd in front. The procession then wended its way across the river to the other parts of the city. Everywhere there was rejoicing and good order. Thus far I accompanied the procession, and then returned home. I understand that to-morrow also there will be a sort of holiday, with a big meeting at night in the theatre.

"*Wednesday, 16th.*—To-day has been a half-holiday in Government buildings and offices, and the streets are still gay with flags and bunting

of all colours. To-night I took a stroll through some of the principal streets, which presented the same pleasing effect as last night. To-night in the Rua Imperador, the trees with which the street is planted were being hung with coloured paper lanterns. I heard a band playing some distance off, heading a procession, but did not see it. I paid a visit to the Fire-Brigade station, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. Outside the station were a number of masts decorated with branches of the cinnamon tree, and with flags and paper lanterns. Inside the station the engines and the rest of the apparatus were all dressed out. I visited the sleeping apartments of the firemen, and found everything very nice and clean. At the back there is a small gymnasium fitted up for the use of the men. The Fire Brigade has only been in existence about nine months, and consequently is a novelty to the people of Pernambuco. All the appliances are from the well-known firm of Merryweather & Sons, Greenwich and Long Acre. The streets were pretty full of people quietly walking about looking at the illuminations. It seems to be the intention of these people to make a holiday of the week. To-morrow I believe, there is to be another big procession, which I shall try and see, and describe to you.

“*Thursday, 17th.*—This afternoon has been rainy, yet, notwithstanding a pretty steady downpour, at three o’clock a number of students, with a band of music, and headed by a number of young men on horseback, paraded the streets. In the evening the streets were again brilliantly illuminated, but only in the Rua Imperador was there anything like a concourse of people. These could be counted in a few hundreds. The other streets were practically deserted, the evening being cool, and inclined to be rainy.

“*Friday, 18th.*—These people intend to make this a gala week, for the festivities are to be kept up until Sunday. By a Government order the banks closed to-day at midday. In the evening a large procession, made up of horsemen and about thirty carriages, containing some of the principal families of Pernambuco, passed through the main streets. In the Rua Imperador dense throngs were gathered looking at some transparencies in the windows of a large jeweller’s shop. One was a portrait of the Emperor Dom Pedro II.; another the Brazilian coat-of-arms, and on either side two allegorical sketches of Liberty taking off the chains from a negro woman and child. The present serious illness of the Emperor leads to much talk about the future prospects of these Northern provinces. Federation is freely talked of as being now the aim of the North. I send you a paper which I bought to-day, and in this it proposes that the two leading Liberal leaders in the Abolitionist movement, Joaquim Nabuco and José Marianno, should take the lead in the Federal movement, the former to see to the warfare part of the movement, the latter to the propagation of the idea among the masses. The latter is decidedly popular.

"*Saturday, 19th.*—To-day would seem to be the last of the holiday keeping in this city. The banks were closed at midday, but there seems to have been none of the processions of the other days. All the flags were hauled down this afternoon and the gas illuminations taken away. To-night the streets look dark and cheerless, after the brightness of the past nights.

"But though all the signs of the rejoicing are gone, the grand reality of the slave's freedom remains. The difficulties attendant upon setting free so many people who have hitherto been dependent and irresponsible, remains to be dealt with at leisure. Emigration will now in all probability be encouraged, and advantages offered to foreign labour to come here to develop the resources of a country large and but little known. Later on Brazil will feel the benefit of emigration in increased production, which means riches of revenue. Among the lower classes there is a good deal of idleness because a certain class of food, such as they eat, is cheap. They sell their labour at a high price, so as to purchase those things which they need of foreign manufacture. Many things which are now imported under heavy duties might be prepared and manufactured in the country, and so be sold cheaper. The country is rich in drugs and medicinal plants, yet they must be exported to Europe and the States, and re-imported in a manufactured, or, as in some cases, in the raw state again. Cocoa is grown here in abundance, but I suppose all that is used here is of European preparation. There is much to learn and much to advance in, and it is to be hoped that in the abolition of slavery Brazil has taken the first and a long step in this direction.

"*May 21.*—I thought I had told all that was to be told regarding the festivities in this city, but the tale is not yet told. To-day there was a big procession of school children, in number about 1,400. Many of them had bunches of flowers, and all had rosettes of yellow and green ribbon on their left shoulder. They passed in procession through the streets, and at last congregated in front of the President's palace, where they were addressed by various speakers. To-morrow there is to be the largest procession that has yet been during these days. According to the programme there are to be officers of the army and navy, national guard, and honorary members of the same, police, public functionaries, commercial bodies, consular and artistic corps, and all the societies and corporations of this city. With the students and the bands of music, I suppose there will be a grand display.

"*May 22.*—At four o'clock to-day those who were to take part in the procession began to assemble in the Arsenal Square. About five o'clock it was formed and started.

"P. J. WALKER,
"Missionary to Seamen."

Sao Paulo and Santos.



THE Rev. Keith Douglas writes:—

“ Sao Paulo, April 19, 1888.

“ Everything goes on here as quietly as usual, the ordinary current of events being only broken by sickness &c.

“ I had intended going to Rio Claro on January 17 last, but finding that Pastor Zink would not be at home, at least as I could hear nothing from him, I stopped short at Zundiahy, leaving here by the 10 o'clock train and arriving about midday. While there I visited the few English residents, viz. Mr. Allan Baggott, the managing partner of a cotton mill, and his family; Mr. Morris, his foreman or manager, who lives next door; a Mr. Collier, wife of an engine-driver; the wife and family of Mr. Richard Gray, one of our committeemen here; and also had some talk with the American minister, Mr. Dabney. While there I saw also a Mr. Bern, an English gentleman who resides there.

“ As my time was short, however, I could not do much more than visit each person's house, receiving from them, as usual, a hearty welcome. At about 5 o'clock I took the train once more to the next station Louveira, where, I think I have already told you, there is a new railway being built, one to connect a town called Itatiba with the main line to Santos. This line, of short extent, runs through a most beautiful stretch of country, cultivated on all sides by coffee farmers, or 'fazendeiros,' and, though not very long, is very difficult of construction, owing to the nature of the ground, which undulates considerably. To pass over many places almost inaccessible, the contractor has to fill in embankments to a great depth, to build many bridges, and do this at a time when the rain is pouring down heavily, perhaps washing away all the results of his work in a single hour. That it rains very heavily in this country you may judge from a return made early this month: *six inches in twelve hours*. However, finding that Mr. Higgins, the contractor, had kindly sent a horse down for me, I and my guide, a young gentleman learning engineering on the work, rode to the house, and glad enough we were to get dinner and go to bed early.

“ At 4 o'clock next morning Mr. Higgins, his engineer, and the two young aspirants to the position of engineers, went off to work. I was kindly given a horse, and was also told where the Englishmen working on the line were to be found; thereupon I rode about till 12 o'clock and found about eight of my countrymen on different parts of the work, with

whom I had the happiness of speaking on the subject which had brought me there, of inquiring of their lives and thoughts, and trying to let a little light into their hearts. Most of them are English sailors, who leave their ships in Santos and come up the country expecting to find work, and you may imagine how few of them really ever even think of their soul's welfare. I rode about after breakfast all day, and though intending to catch the train to Campinas that night, I unfortunately missed it, and remained where I was.

"I caught the early train from the station next morning, and arrived in Campinas in time for breakfast, being met there by Mr. Davids, the electric engineer of the two railway companies who have their headquarters in Campinas. With him I visited the two railway workshops, and, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Hall, the foreman of the Paulistan shops, arranged for a meeting that night. We were unable to do anything in the way of visiting, owing to the very heavy rain, which came down in torrents. The rain was so bad that it hindered the assembly of many men at the meeting, but about thirty were present; and, after Mr. Davids had been voted to the chair, I spoke earnestly to all on the subject which we had assembled to discuss, viz. the formation of a branch church to Sao Paulo in the town of Campinas. Roughly estimated, I suppose there are at least 150 English people employed there, most of them belonging to the old Church, and they all, or nearly all, wished me to go to them occasionally; but, of course, the formation of a church takes time, so nothing could be done that night but form a select committee to consider the subject. This question still remains to be threshed out by the general committee here, so I will say no more about it; however, I experienced a great pleasure in even having been able to put the question on a possible footing, and trust that ere long I may be able to report the matter as definitely settled.

"We pursue the even tenor of our way here, and our little circle is only broken up by the occasional departure to the 'old country' of various friends. Of those of whom your readers know, Mr. Heyland went home for a trip on March 6, accompanied by other Santos friends. Mr. Henry Holland and his family, and Mr. Jeffreys and his family, went home on April 6, and Mrs. Speers and her family go on the 22nd of this month. *Au contraire*, since I last wrote we have received an addition to our English family in the person of Mr. Herbert Inge, brother of one of the members of committee.

"We have also to be grateful that there has been but one death to chronicle, in the case of a daughter of one J. Miles, late engine-driver. Poor child—or, rather, happy child—she was called home very suddenly at the last; but we have had much sickness lately in Sao Paulo, though, I am happy to say, very little in Santos. In fact, there have been no English there in hospital.

"F. S. KEITH DOUGLAS."

Letters from the South.

TRIP OF H.M.S. "RUBY."

I.

FROM SAN BLAS TO BANNER COVE.



On board the "Olympo," Parana River.

It may interest you to hear how we fared after leaving San Blas. I will, therefore, give you a *précis* of our adventures after we left you. We got through the San Blas banks all right, although most of the buoys which we had put down were run under by the tide or washed away in the strong breeze from the S.E. a few days previously. A head wind and sea detained us a couple of days, after which we got a fine nor'-wester, which carried us to the Falklands in four days.

We spent a week with our friends at Stanley, when, having embarked Bishop Stirling, we proceeded to Keppel Island, where we stayed for four days, during which time our sportsmen added 300 rabbits, and as many geese, to our bag. From thence we went to Christmas Harbour, on the West Falkland, for one day before taking our final departure for the South.

From the West Falkland to Staten Island is but 200 miles, which the "Ruby" performed in something over twenty-four hours. The harbour of St. John's is not unlike its namesake in our own colony of Newfoundland; it is well sheltered from the southward, but with a northerly wind a considerable sea rolls in. The Argentine Government have, as you know, erected a lighthouse on the western point, commanding the entrance to the port, and established a small settlement near by. At this station there are twenty-five souls, all seamen, mostly Europeans—Swedes, Germans, and a few Scotchmen. These men stand the climate better than would Argentines; they are well fed, decently clothed, and are perfectly contented with their lot. The commandant showed us over the establishment, which is well kept; spare bunks are ready for the reception of shipwrecked crews, and a lifeboat is in readiness to assist them.

Nevertheless, the lighthouse is placed upon the wrong end of the island, and a better position could be found on Middle Cape, on the west end commanding the straits of Le Maire, with another light on San Diego Point in Tierra del Fuégo. Ships could then make the straits on the darkest night, whereas at present many ships are lost on the north side of Staten Island or Tierra del Fuégo, whilst endeavouring to do so. The last two cases of the "Colorado" and the "Dunsraig" will be fresh in

the memory of your readers. The crews of both these ships landed on the west end of Staten Island, but were unable to reach the lighthouse. Owing to the precipitous nature of the island and the strong tides which encircle its shores, and they would undoubtedly have perished of cold and starvation had they not been picked up by the "Mercurio."

Staten Island presents to the eye an aspect the reverse of forbidding; ragged and fantastic mountains rear their heads to a height of 3,000 feet, their lowest slopes being thickly covered with an impenetrable forest of antarctic beech, above which is the snow-line. All the low-lying parts of the island are covered with peat about a foot deep, in which soil many wild flowers find sustenance, also a delicious wild berry somewhat resembling a raspberry.

Many small birds of the wren and finch species are found in the woods, and the humming-bird also frequents them. Of rodents the rat ~~human~~ seems indigenous to the island; seals, penguins, shag and kelp geese inhabit the sea-coast, but the former are becoming scarce, having been almost exterminated by American sealers in years gone by.

Leaving Staten Island, we steamed along the coast to the northward, and, passing through Le Maire Straits, anchored the same night in Spaniard Harbour, Aguierre Bay, on the south shore of Tierra del Fuégo.

This place has a melancholy interest attached to it, from the fact that Captain Allen Gardiner, the first missionary to the Fuégians, died there. Landing with the Bishop I visited the spot, a cave, wherein the captain and his party starved to death; a tree close by marks the spot where three of them were buried, and a notice on the tree records the visit of H.M.S. "Dido" in 1851. We also placed a record of the "Ruby" visit in 1888. The cave is situated on the south side of the harbour, and is well sheltered from the prevailing gales. Abundance of wild celery grows in the neighbourhood, and close at hand is a glen of romantic beauty with lovely flowers and ferns, and a rivulet of pure water running down to the sea. Overhead the trees meet, forming a perfect bower, in which many small birds make their home. It is evident that with proper supplies a party of explorers could exist here for an unlimited period. At the head of the bay is a river abounding with fish.

Leaving Spaniard Harbour, the following morning we entered the Beagle Channel at Picton Island. The shores of this island are thickly wooded and are very beautiful, comparing with the coast of Devonshire; parts are clear and suitable for pasture land. There is abundance of fresh water, and an excellent harbour in Banner Cove. A strong S.W. gale delayed us somewhat, and it was sundown when we anchored off "Down East" Harbour, where Mr. Bridges, late of the Fuégian Mission, has established himself. Mr. Bridges proposes to call his harbour Harberton Harbour; it is one of the best on the coast, perfectly sheltered, and with plenty of water inside.

The next morning we landed to inspect the settlement, which is situated on the west side of the harbour facing N.E., and sheltered from the prevailing winds. It was difficult to realize that we were in latitude 55° South, and in a region supposed to be the most inclement and inhospitable in the world. In the vegetable garden were potatoes, turnips, cabbages, lettuces, &c., and many kinds of English flowers and fruit were flourishing. Cows, sheep, and hogs were feeding in the neighbouring pastures, and the whole scene bore an aspect of repose. Several Fuégian families have settled themselves in this neighbourhood, making a living by fishing, and such animals, birds or beasts as fall in their way. Shortly before our visit, eighteen of a neighbouring tribe had died from eating a putrid whale, the dainty morsel proving too much for the stomach even of a Fuégian ; some dogs who had partaken of the feast had also succumbed.

No sooner had the "Ruby" anchored than she was surrounded by canoes, frail leaky craft built of bark ; in each canoe were two or three women and a child or two. In the bottom of these canoes a piece of turf is placed on which a small fire is constantly burning. The native huts are built partly of wood, partly of turf, with a hole in the roof for the smoke to escape. The whole family squat round the fire, blinking their bleary eyes in the smoke, presenting a miserable appearance. The native Fuégian is not a lovely object—black hair and eyes, a dirty muddy complexion, and of stunted form, the result doubtless of exposure and bad living. Their principal food is muscles, a long course of which diet produces scrofula and liver complaints, added to which measles and consumption make great havoc amongst them.

(To be continued.)



Paraguay Land Warrants.

GENERAL meeting of the holders of warrants, issued in the course of the conversion of the external debt of Paraguay, was held at the offices of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, Moorgate Street, last month, to consider the report of the Committee.

The Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, who presided, reminded the meeting that part of the arrangement made with the Government of Paraguay for converting their debt consisted in their agreeing to concede a large quantity of land to the old bondholders in respect of the unpaid coupons. Mr. Valpy, a gentleman of considerable experience and knowledge of the country, went last year to Paraguay to inspect the lands which were to be granted,

and finally he concluded arrangements by which he obtained different blocks of land in the State. According to Mr. Valpy, the bulk of the lands conceded—amounting to over 2,000,000 acres—was productive and capable of being turned to good account by proper treatment, and a large portion of them were accessible. The Committee suggested that the land warrant-holders should form a company for the management of the lands; and the sooner they took steps to assert their rights to the lands the better it would be for them. It was proposed that the requisite funds should be obtained by a general contribution on the part of the land warrant-holders. The amount suggested in the report was £4 per land warrant of 145 acres, but the Committee on reflection thought that that amount would be a *maximum* sum, not in any case to be exceeded, but probably much reduced if the land warrant-holders came forward readily. With the amount contributed there would be sufficient both to organise the company, to carry on its administration, to establish proper agencies in Paraguay, to realise the products of the soil, and to pay interest in the meantime on the money advanced. He concluded by moving a resolution, which afterwards underwent some alteration, but finally stood as follows:—“That the Committee of Paraguay land warrant-holders be requested to proceed with the formation of a company to utilize the lands, by exchanging land warrants for shares in the company, on the holder subscribing in respect of each £100 warrant for not exceeding £4 in 5 per cent. debenture stock of the company, on such terms as the directors of the company may determine.”

Mr. Francis Bennoch seconded the motion, which was carried, as was also the following resolution:—“That the company so formed invite holders to tender their warrants for exchange against shares, but that no allotment be made unless land warrants representing 500,000 acres or thereabouts, as a *minimum*, are tendered.”

PACKAGES RECEIVED.

THE SECRETARY desires to acknowledge with warmest thanks the receipt of the following Packages for transmission to Mission Stations in South America:—

Miss Addy, Southport; Miss B. Sansom, Canonbury; Miss Warman, Canonbury; Miss Murray, Cardross; Miss Dowdeswell, Stroud; Mrs. Burton, Dawlish; Mrs. Allen Gardiner, St. Leonards; Mrs. Mandell, Leamington; Miss Gruggen, Chichester; Mrs. Teape, Edinburgh; Mr. J. Waters Coldicott, Southend; Miss Forder; Miss Banks, Sydenham (two packages).



Our Financial Position.

THE Mission to the Indians of the Paraguarí Chaco having, in the good providence of God, been happily launched by means of the loving and generous gifts of God's people, and sped, as it were, upon its way by their faithful prayers, the minds of those who are responsible for the ordinary as well as the special work and management of the Society, revert with anxiety to the general financial position, which has for the past three years been in a depressed state. During 1887 "A Subscriber" urgently called attention to the then unsatisfactory condition of the Reserve Fund, which had sunk a little below £2,000, and generously offered £50, payable within three months, for the purpose of strengthening the Reserve by £1,000, provided nineteen other donors did the same. (See Magazine for July 1887, p. 149.) The three months have long passed, and only ten of the nineteen other donors have as yet responded; and while the Committee are thankful indeed for that number, they would earnestly remind their friends that "A Subscriber's" offer was conditional, and though the time has been kindly extended, it is most important the Society should not be left in the position of possibly having to refund the already paid-up amounts, if the remaining £450 is not subscribed. They think it therefore not too much to ask that an effort may be made to complete the sum by or before the end of the year. A kindred matter also demands earnest attention: 1887 closed with a deficit of £465, which the Committee would fain see cleared off, while 1888 has opened with new and urgent claims, which call for increased efforts on the part of every member of the Society, if it is to fulfil its sacred mission in the great field of South America.

The Committee therefore confidently appeal to the Church of God at large, and particularly to all the members of the Society both at home and abroad, even to the youngest

collector, to redouble their efforts through the remaining half of the year, not only to maintain, but to considerably increase, the income for *general existing work*, and to provide adequate sustenance for the *extensions* now entered upon in faith and hope.

It is very necessary that contributions to the new work should not be permitted to lessen the support necessary for the old and existing work.

The Committee will be much obliged to their kind friends the Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers of Associations, if they will send to Headquarters early remittances of collections, so as to avoid as far as practicable the necessity for obtaining loans for current needs.

Also that final payments for the year may be made on or before December 31, with the view of facilitating an early closing of the annual accounts.

Provincial Proceedings.

THESE have been conducted with much activity since our last summary was written. But, as we have so often mentioned, the meetings begin to decline in number as the summer advances, and those who give or attend them are away from home. Still there are not a few of our friends who think "there is no place like home," and to them we would appeal to give us drawing-room or lawn meetings during the next few weeks. Few who have not tried these have any idea how readily they are attended, and what interest is aroused by them. We could name several persons whose first zeal on behalf of Missions was awakened by such gatherings. Mr. Grundy will be delighted to attend as deputation any day in July; and possibly, though we can make no promise for his Lordship, the Bishop of the Falklands may be willing to speak of the work in his vast diocese. Our Association Secretary in the Southern District has pleaded our cause during the past few weeks at Thurloxtton, near Taunton, where the father of one of our Paraguay Missionaries and our Hon. Secretary at Weston-super-Mare is the Vicar; also at Clevedon, Freshford, Dorchester, and Great Tey. One Sunday he devoted to St. Columba's, Crieff, where our Society has been cordially welcomed under a succession of incumbents for well-nigh twenty years. We are inclined to think that in the report for the current year our income from Scotland will be found to be in excess of that for 1887. Holy Trinity, Tewkesbury, is

another church where Mr. Grundy has preached for the Society. Here too, South America has long been an interesting field of Missions to many a few of the congregation. In the Midland and Northern Districts Mr. Welby reports that our cause is "looking up." We are glad of this because with a new Mission started we need an increase of funds; and it is in the rich and hitherto all but untouched Lancashire and Yorkshire towns that we must look for increased support. The funds raised for the creation of the Liverpool, Newcastle, and Wakefield Bishoprics show that there is no lack of money if an interest can be excited. The May Register received from Mr. Welby shows that more than £70 was received after services and meetings in May, and records no fewer than six new openings. This speaks well for the energy of our Association Secretary and his assistant, Mr. Martlew. A considerable number of important English Associations are on the point of being visited, and then will begin our great Irish plan of campaign, which always taxes our resources, as at least three vigorous deputations are required at the same time. We can assure our warm Irish friends that we value their support, and at all times will do our utmost to meet their wishes. Writing at a distance from our office, with the sound of falling avalanches every moment striking on the ear, must be our excuse for a briefer summary than our Society's provincial work deserves.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for prayer on Monday, July 9 :—

1. That Mr. Henriksen, Mr. Robins, and Mr. Bartlett, may have God-speed on their journey to the New Mission Field.
2. For the Holy Spirit to guide Mr. Henriksen, and those who go forth with him to Paraguay, that they may have much wisdom, much zeal, and much love and patient endurance.
3. Prayer that the Lord's people may give liberally, so that the proposed Mission to Paraguay be not hindered by the indifference or lukewarmness of the Church of Christ at home.
4. That God may bless and prosper the deliberations of the Conference at Lambeth.
5. We thank God for the safe arrival of our Bishop and Mrs. Stirling.

Erratum.

The Rev. D. W. Thomas requests us to say that at the Annual Meeting he stated he ministered to a parish of 1,800, not "800 people," as reported in last month's Magazine.



Contributions thankfully received from May 24 to June 23, 1888.

* Abbreviations used in the following List :—S., Sermon ; M., Meeting ; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting ; L., Lecture ; M.L., Magic Lantern ; D.V., Dissolving Views ; Ex., Expense ; Addl., Additional.—Full particulars will be given in the next Annual Report.

Special Donations for Paraguay Mission.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.											
Handcock, Rev. W. F.				50	0	0	Colchester, Mr. F.				0	3	3	£ s. d.									
Knight, Chas., Esq.				1	1	0	Cooke, Miss				0	14	0	£ s. d.									
Lavin, Miss.....				5	0	0	Deacon, Miss				0	5	0	£ s. d.									
SUBSCRIPTIONS.								£ s. d.								£ s. d.							
Galler, Mrs.				1	1	0	Edwardes, Mrs.				0	4	6	£ s. d.									
Evans, Miss				0	10	0	Foxen, Miss				0	1	6	£ s. d.									
Lambe, Chas., Esq.....				1	1	0	Hammond, Miss				0	3	0	£ s. d.									
Longmire, Rev. J. L.				0	10	6	Hobson, Miss Ivey				0	1	1	£ s. d.									
Parker, Miss C. ..				1	0	0	Jones, Miss H.				0	10	0	£ s. d.									
Soames, M. A., Esq.				2	2	0	Lamplough, Miss				1	0	0	£ s. d.									
ASSOCIATIONS.								£ s. d.								£ s. d.							
METROPOLIS.								£ s. d.								£ s. d.							
Battersea, St. Saviour's, per Miss Pitt				0	16	0	Laurence, Miss Ada....				0	2	4	£ s. d.									
Bermondsey, St. Augustine's Bible Class (Coll. per Mr. Tyerman) ..				0	8	6	Loftus, Miss				0	8	1	£ s. d.									
Camberwell, St. Bartholomew's, per Rev. H. Wells, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy				1	1	0	Masham, Miss G. E....				0	7	4	£ s. d.									
Clifford's Inn (coll. Farewell Meeting, Paraguay Mission).....				1	0	6	Merritt, Miss Kitty				0	8	0	£ s. d.									
Do., do., Anon. (card coll.)				0	2	0	Moore, Mrs.				0	1	8	£ s. d.									
Do., do., Anon. (card coll.)				0	2	0	Munyard, Mrs.				0	2	3	£ s. d.									
Deptford, St. Luke's, per Rev. J. Malcolmson, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy				2	6	0	Munyard, Miss				0	2	0	£ s. d.									
Fulham, Mr. Kitchingman (Paraguay).....				0	5	0	Nettlefold, Miss A.				0	3	0	£ s. d.									
Gipsy Hill, per H. P. Howard, Esq., S. Christ Church, by Rev. G. W. Grundy				12	14	1	Nettlefold, Miss L.				0	5	0	£ s. d.									
Herne Hill, per Rev. L. T. Chavasse (Coll. at Meeting for Paraguay)..				0	11	1	O'Neile, Miss				0	6	0	£ s. d.									
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden, D.R.M. at Mrs. Green's (for Paraguay) ..				2	2	0	Pierson, Mr., per Mr. Tuckniss				0	6	0	£ s. d.									
Do., do., Mrs. Jacobs.....				0	10	0	Ramage, Miss Rosie....				0	3	7	£ s. d.									
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association, per D. Couty, Esq. :—							Ransom, Miss Idelette..				0	8	0	£ s. d.									
Collection for Mission to Paraguay.								£ s. d.								£ s. d.							
Collected by the Misses Couty :—								£ s. d.								£ s. d.							
A Friend				0	10	0	Rawne, Miss C.				0	3	2	£ s. d.									
Barlow, Miss				0	10	0	Rees, Miss Helen M....				0	10	6	£ s. d.									
Battersby, Mrs.....				0	10	0	Richardson, Master S...				0	1	6	£ s. d.									
Barton, Miss				1	0	0	Taylor, The Misses				0	13	0	£ s. d.									
Boniface, Miss ..				1	1	0	Tuckniss, Mr.				1	0	0	£ s. d.									
Clark, Mr. W. A.				0	2	6	Vinson, Miss Corisande				0	8	0	£ s. d.									
Couty, Mr.				2	2	0	Wallace, Miss.....				0	13	10	£ s. d.									
Couty, Mr. D.....				1	1	0	Wilkinson, Miss				1	0	6	£ s. d.									
Couty, Miss & Miss E...				0	15	6								£ s. d.									
Hales, Miss.....				0	5	0								£ s. d.									
Helicar, Mrs.....				0	10	0								£ s. d.									
Hurlstone, Mrs.....				1	1	0								£ s. d.									
Le Feuvre, Mrs. (Drawing Room Meeting) ..				1	5	0								£ s. d.									
Smith, Miss Atwell				1	0	0								£ s. d.									
South, Mrs.....				2	2	0								£ s. d.									
Weldon, Mrs.....				1	1	0								£ s. d.									
Whyte, Mrs.				1	1	0								£ s. d.									
				15	17	0								£ s. d.									
Collecting Cards :—								£ s. d.								£ s. d.							
Aspinall, Mrs.				0	13	6	Do., Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Couty				11	9	8	£ s. d.									
Banyard, Miss				0	4	9	Do., per Rev. G. P. T. Streeter, D.R.M. by Mr. Henriksen, &c. (for Paraguay).....				1	17	3	£ s. d.									
Barff, Miss Dora				0	2	7	Poplar, St. Saviour's, per Rev. C. Skrine. S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy				1	3	0	£ s. d.									
Barnett, Miss Mary				0	3	0	Putney, Miss Bradley (don. Paraguay)				0	10	0	£ s. d.									
Bick, Miss E.....				0	3	0	Do., Mrs. Vickers do.				1	1	0	£ s. d.									
Blackaller, Miss				0	7	2								£ s. d.									
Bloxham, Miss				0	8	1								£ s. d.									
Bonney, Miss F.				0	3	0								£ s. d.									
Bourne, Mr. G. H.				0	5	0								£ s. d.									
Bourne, Miss A. W.....				0	5	0								£ s. d.									
Browne, Miss W.				0	10	0								£ s. d.									
Carter, Miss				0	1	6								£ s. d.									

	£	s.	d.
Leicester, per Rev. M. Reed, S. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	5	4	1
Manchester, Beswick, St. Mary's, S. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	0	11	0
Mansfield, per Rev. Canon Pavey, M.L.L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew ..	0	15	2½
Meltham Mills, per Mrs. C. J. Brooks, D.R.M. by Rev. W. E. Martlew ..	8	2	6
Plymouth, Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Inskip	2	3	6
Southborough, per Miss Foy:—			
Subs.	2	7	6
SS., St. Peter's..	4	4	0
SS., St. Thomas	6	3	0
Meeting	2	2	4
	16	16	10
Expenses	0	11	0
	16	5	4
Southport, per Miss Buchanan, S. Christ Church	2	13	5
Tranmere, St. Catherine's, per Rev. F. Millard, S. by Rev. W. E. Mart- lew	0	16	4½
Tunbridge Wells, per Mrs. Towns- end, Mrs. Muggeridge	0	5	0
Wakefield, Amy Thorpe (coll.)	0	2	6
West Bromwich, per Rev. A. B. Irvine, M.L.L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	2	5	7
Westerham, Rev. T. W. Knipe	1	1	0
Wolverhampton, per Rev. S. C. Adam, M.L.L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	2	18	10

SCOTLAND.		£	s.	d.
Aberdeen, per J. Sowter, Esq., L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew		1	7	
Edinburgh, per Mrs. Grindlay, D.R.M. by Rev. W. E. Martlew		0	12	
Do., per Rev. R. Ellis, L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew		1	6	
Do., Mrs. Aikman (coll.)		0	10	
Do., Andrew Tosh, Esq., and Mrs. Tosh		1	0	
Glasgow, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq., SS., St. Silas, by Rev. W. E. Martlew		7	7	
Stockbridge, Edinburgh, per Rev. W. Winterbotham, M.L.L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew		0	18	

IRELAND.		£	s.	d.
Carlingford, per Lieut. Sullivan, M.L.L.		1	0	
Cavan, Derry, Donegal &c., per Mrs. Gahan (for Paraguay)		5	0	
Dublin, per Miss Hyndman, S., Christ Church, Lesson Park, by Rev. H. Doig		4	9	
Do., M. Litton, School House, by Rev. H. Doig		0	15	
Dungannon, per Miss Irwin, Sale of piece of Work		0	12	
Killiney, D.R.M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy		1	1	

FOREIGN.		£	s.	d.
Sao Paulo, per Rev. F. S. Keith				
Douglas (offertory) ...		20	0	0

LEE, LEWISHAM, AND BLACKHEATH ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Sale of Plain and Fancy Needlework, &c. &c., will be held (D.V.) in the Hall of the Institute, Old Road, Lee, the first week in October. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, 3 Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E. (If per rail, *via* Lewisham.) There is an increasing demand for plain, strong, cheap clothing for the poor, knitted socks and stockings, knitted woollen shawls, comforters, mittens, vests, flannels, &c.; good plain work and millinery sell well; also toys of every description, and simply but *well-dressed* dolls. Articles intended for summer use do not find purchasers at this Sale. Donors are asked to *price each article very legibly, and not above the fair value*, as at this Sale there are no raffles nor any reduction of prices. Will contributors kindly forward not later than last week in September?

HOLYWOOD, COUNTY DOWN, IRELAND

SALE OF WORK

IN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS WILL BE HELD (D.V.)
THIS MONTH.

Contributions in Plain and Fancy Work, &c., will be thankfully received by
Mrs. CROZIER, The Vicarage; or, by Miss MCGEE, Willesden.
Rev. JOHN B. CROZIER, *Hon. Secretary.*

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A SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD ON

SEPTEMBER 13,

AT THE

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Parcels to be sent to Mrs. GODDARD, Bycullah; or, Miss KELLY, Woodbury, Clevedon, Somerset. Please mark prices plainly.

AUGUST 1, 1888.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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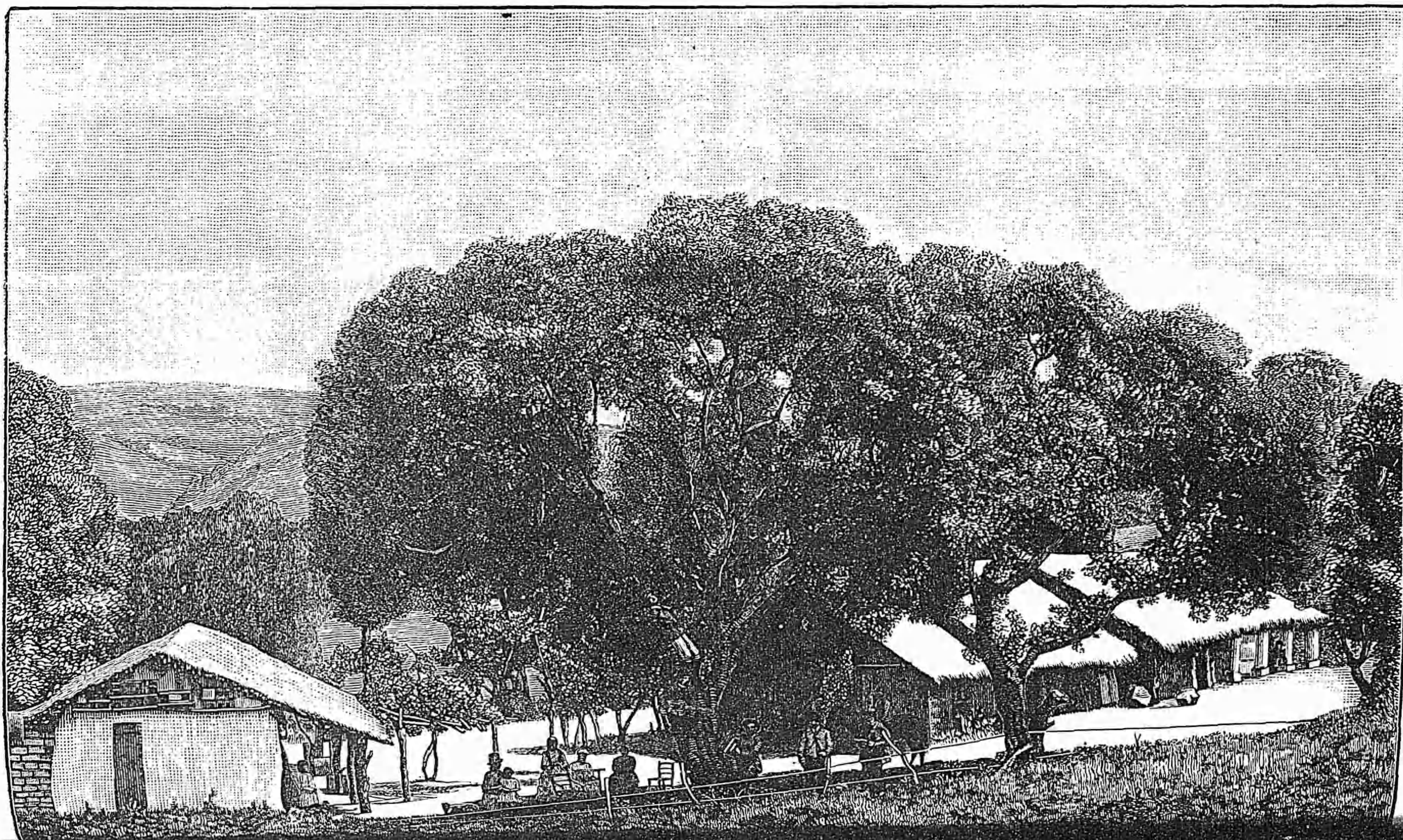
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SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.



THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

AUGUST 1, 1888.

SINCE our July number the following letters have been received from South America :—

Stamps, Rev. G. A. S. (*June 9*).

Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*May 8, June 5*).

Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*June 8, 27*).

Thaits, Mr. R. (*May 28*).

Willis, Capt. (*June 8*).

Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*May 23*).

Dominguiz, Mrs. (*June 18*).

Aspinall, Mr. E. C. (*May 31*).

Wehrhahn, Messrs. & Co. (*June 16*).

The General Committee held their monthly meeting on the 12th ult.

There will be no meeting of the General Committee during August.

The next meeting will (D.V.) take place on September 13.

The Finance Committee held meetings on the 5th and 9th ult.

The total amount received during the month of June was £56. 12s.

The next meeting of the Finance Committee will take place on the 16th inst.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR good Bishop, though needing rest after his labours and "journeyings often" in South America, has been most active since his return to England in advocating the claims of the Society, as well as attending the meetings of the important Conference which is being held at Lambeth during the present month. His speech at the Drawing-room Meeting at Mrs. Pennell's, over which the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr-Glyn presided so ably, was replete with the most important and interesting information as to the present condition and future prospects of the Society's work. The Bishop pointed out, in eloquent terms, the sad position of the aboriginal races, and the way in which the white man's indifference, greed, and cruelty—in fact, the "white man's sin"—needed a clearly pronounced protest, such as that supplied by our Society's intervention and work among the Indians of Tierra del Fuégo, Patagonia, and Paraguay.

The Bishop was warmly welcomed by the General Committee on July 12th, when he gave a deeply interesting and instructive account of the work going on at our various Mission stations, and of the workers, clergy, and laymen who are so zealously carrying it on. The Bishop also favoured the Committee with several valuable suggestions as to the work, especially in connection with the Southern Mission, where, as at many other stations, the Bishop's recent visit gave so much encouragement and pleasure.

The letter of Capt. Kennedy, of the M.S. "Ruby," given in this and the previous Magazine, will, we are sure, be read with much interest by all friends of the Society, while his courtesy and kindness to our Bishop and all the members of our Southern Mission stations will be long remembered, as they have been much valued.

The Bishop of the Falkland Islands will not be able to take any engagements for the Society from August 19th to October 1st.

KEPPEL ISLAND.

R. WHAITS writes :—

“ March 21, 1888.

“ Many thanks for your kind letter of January 13 last.

“ You will be glad to know that our lambing season has been very good. We have marked 876 lambs, and everything on the island is, I think, in a prosperous condition, except the potatoes, which are very poor through want of rain. But the Bishop will tell you of our condition here.

“ I will enclose the receipt of the wool and hides. Eighteen hides are from here, and $33\frac{1}{2}$ from Ooshooia, which have been charged to us. The wool, I think, you will find better than last year. We shall now have to be very careful of all young sheep. The island is now at rest, and I think will bear increasing the flocks to 4,000. For this purpose I am putting 100 ewes on Passage Island. Mr. Holmsted thinks that would be the best for our sheep. Last week we returned his wool-press, and I am glad to say we were able to do him a service at the same time. We took all our boys to Christmas Island, and helped them shear the sheep there, and the ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ took the lambs across to the mainland, for which he will pay the Mission five pounds.

“ The ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ left us on Friday last after a long stay here. She has taken to Ooshooia 15 ewes, 1 ram, and 19 wethers, and 2 horses. I hope she may soon return with natives, and wood for fencing, all of which we want very much.

“ At present I am taking the native service every Sunday morning, and also on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel to be able to make known to the Indians the love of God in Christ. I hope we may soon be able to have a weekly prayer meeting with the lads as at Ooshooia ; this I feel sure will be a great blessing, not to them only, but to us all. I need not tell you that if we had more hearty prayer and hearty work, as to the Lord and not to men, we should have very much less disappointment ; if we could only all see and feel how short the time is, and how soon our opportunities for work will be gone by, it would be very much better for us all, and for the people for whose benefit we are here.

“ I have sent home, through Mr. Grubb, a photograph of a group of the orphan children with Mrs. Whaits and myself, if you will kindly accept it ; it is framed of a piece of the tree on which Captain Gardiner and his party wrote their names when in Banner Cove.

“ R. WHAITS.”

The following letter from Mr. Grubb has been delayed through want of space:—

“ *Keppel Island.*

“ The health of the natives has improved with the summer, but is still far from satisfactory. One little boy is dying while I write this.

“ The day-school goes on as usual, but for a short time past I have held a night-school three nights a week, for two hours; and two of the advanced boys come to me for an hour, four days a week, in addition to the night school.

“ I have also commenced having a little prayer with the boys, 5.45 A.M., before work in the morning, during summer.

“ The house-work is the same as usual, but I am working on a greatly reduced staff; only two boys, and neither of them much use for house-work. This is by no means sufficient to keep such a large house in order. The conduct of the boys has greatly improved, and some of them show remarkable advancement. One native, George Lywia, about 20 or 21, attended to, has an unmistakable future before him. He reads well, and is by far the best educated Indian at present on Keppel Island.

“ W. BARBROOKE GRUBB.”

OOSHOOIA.



R. LAWRENCE writes:—

“ *Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo,*

“ *March 17, 1886.*

“ Herewith I acknowledge the receipt of goods sent out per P.S.N.C., *viâ* Sandy Point, including parcels of clothing &c. from various friends and supporters of our work among the Fuégians. Every thing has arrived as per invoices, and in good condition.

“ Everyone at Ooshooia enjoyed Bishop Stirling's visit. We have been looking forward with pleasure to see his Lordship, specially when we heard he was coming in H.M.S. ‘Ruby.’ It was something most extraordinary to see an English man-of-war, this being the first English vessel that has visited this station. I think we may hope it will not be the only one; we have pleasure in anticipation of seeing the ‘Ruby’ again. We were very sorry their stay was so short, the Bishop having the opportunity of spending only one Sunday with us. There was a very good attendance at the Sunday services. During the first, at 10 A.M.,

natives, 27 were baptized by his Lordship, chiefly adults. Confirmation took place at the next service, at 11.30, conducted by the Bishop, at which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to English and native communicants. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, couples (natives) were married, most of whom had been waiting for the opportunity of enjoying the privilege of baptism by Bishop Harding.

"The natives continue to visit us from various places. Almost every day some canoes arrive and others leave; many of them stay several days, and even a few weeks. I am always glad of the opportunity of visiting them in their dwellings; at the same time I wish to encourage them as much as possible to attend our daily meetings in the schoolroom, reminding them of the privileges they are still permitted to enjoy—the unspeakable blessing of having made known to them the truth as it is in Jesus in the day of God's mercy and favour towards them. I feel there is much cause for hopefulness and gratitude, though there are some annoyances among themselves sometimes, which give me a little anxiety; on the whole peace and concord dwell in our midst."

From Mrs. Hemmings we have the following:—

"Ooshooia, January 18, 1888.

"I am pleased to be again able to send you a good health report. We have no sickness in the Orphanage now. We lost but one girl last year, and she was much diseased when admitted, a year and a half previous to her death. She improved for a time, and became very useful, but succumbed to the disease she suffered from at last (enlargement of the liver). A little cripple Mr. Aspinall brought in when he came is now able to run about. She could not walk a step when admitted. Our little Alaculoof, Annie, is almost quite blind now. Mr. A. will have an operation on her eyes when the chloroform comes from England. We number fifteen, and when our house is lined we shall have more space available; but it is not prudent to have more than sixteen in our present space, and one girl, being delicate, has a whole bed, and on her account we cannot admit another. Our eldest girl was married lately to a man in Argentine employ. He bears a good character. We gave them a wedding feast, at which Mr. Bridges presided.

"Mrs. Ince is obliging in looking after the girls if I have to be absent for a few hours; but she has too much to do in her own house to give any effectual help at other times. She and Mr. Ince were very kind when I was ill last October, and while I was away at Sandy Point Mr. Ince made much-needed improvements in our sanitary arrangements, which I trust we shall feel the benefit of in the future. You will, I am sure, hear from Mr. Lawrence about the young bullocks he is having trained for bringing us wood; the consumption is so great at

North Shore, the 'Py' being steamed with wood, and quite a village having sprung up there, it has become necessary for us to bring out or part of it, by land. Some months since you wrote saying your pleasure in sending boots for the orphans, but they have not come, we are in much need of them. They look so much better with coverings on their feet at church. And Mrs. Ince having made and given them hats, they look as well as any English girls of the working-class; but unless we get boots or shoes soon they must go without them on Sundays. We do aim at having their feet covered during the week, except in bad weather, when out of doors."

"Ooshooia, April 17, 1888.

"I am happy to be able to send a good healthy report. We number 12 and all are well but one, who is, I fear, consumptive. If you could hear the noise they are making this moment (it being their play hour before going to bed), you would think they are healthy. I was pleased to receive the serge &c. for orphans. Mr. Lawrence also has given some pairs of clogs lately come. The Governor called to see me a short time since, and some of our socks were on the table. He came down the room where the women were at work, and ordered a dozen pairs, but we are nearly idle, having no wool in hand.

"J. HEMMING."

The Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.



THE Rev. G. A. S. Adams writes:—

"Rosario de Santa Fé, May 23, 1888.

"Your letter arrived too late for anything to be done for the Chaco Mission before the general meeting of the Society, otherwise I might have got you a few pounds. I see no chance of getting anything here. Our small community is doing its utmost and feels its burden a heavy weight, almost too heavy to bear. Something might, however, have been obtained from other places. Now I await news as to whether the Mission is to go forward or not, before sending out the circulars.

"I also await with anxiety the news of the appointment of a chaplain to Córdoba. For some time it will, I fear, be again on my hands, and with the overwhelming work at this place, Córdoba must be once more neglected.

"It is almost impossible now to send you full reports of the work

The number of English is increasing so rapidly that it is almost impossible to keep touch of them with the large percentage of sick. It is reckoned that there can hardly be less than 2,000 English-speaking natives here, and if so, there are about 500 with whom I am not personally acquainted. At present we have not much sickness, but about a month ago I had no fewer than 14 sick cases to visit. During such periods all general visiting has to be left, and these periods of sickness I regret to say, by no means infrequent.

"On the 4th instant there was a concert in our schoolroom, the proceeds of which were in aid of the school. About 200 were present, and the evening was thoroughly enjoyed.

"On the 10th instant our Sunday-school treat took place. As on various occasions, we took the children to Roldan, where Mr. Perkins's 'punta' was once again kindly placed at our disposal. After a substantial games were carried on until the time for our return. The train reached Rosario shortly after 5 P.M., and the prizes which you kindly chose for us were then distributed, to the great satisfaction of the children, who dispersed after several rounds of hearty cheers for Mr. Cook, Mr. Fisher, and others.

"G. A. S. ADAMS."

Alexandra Colony.

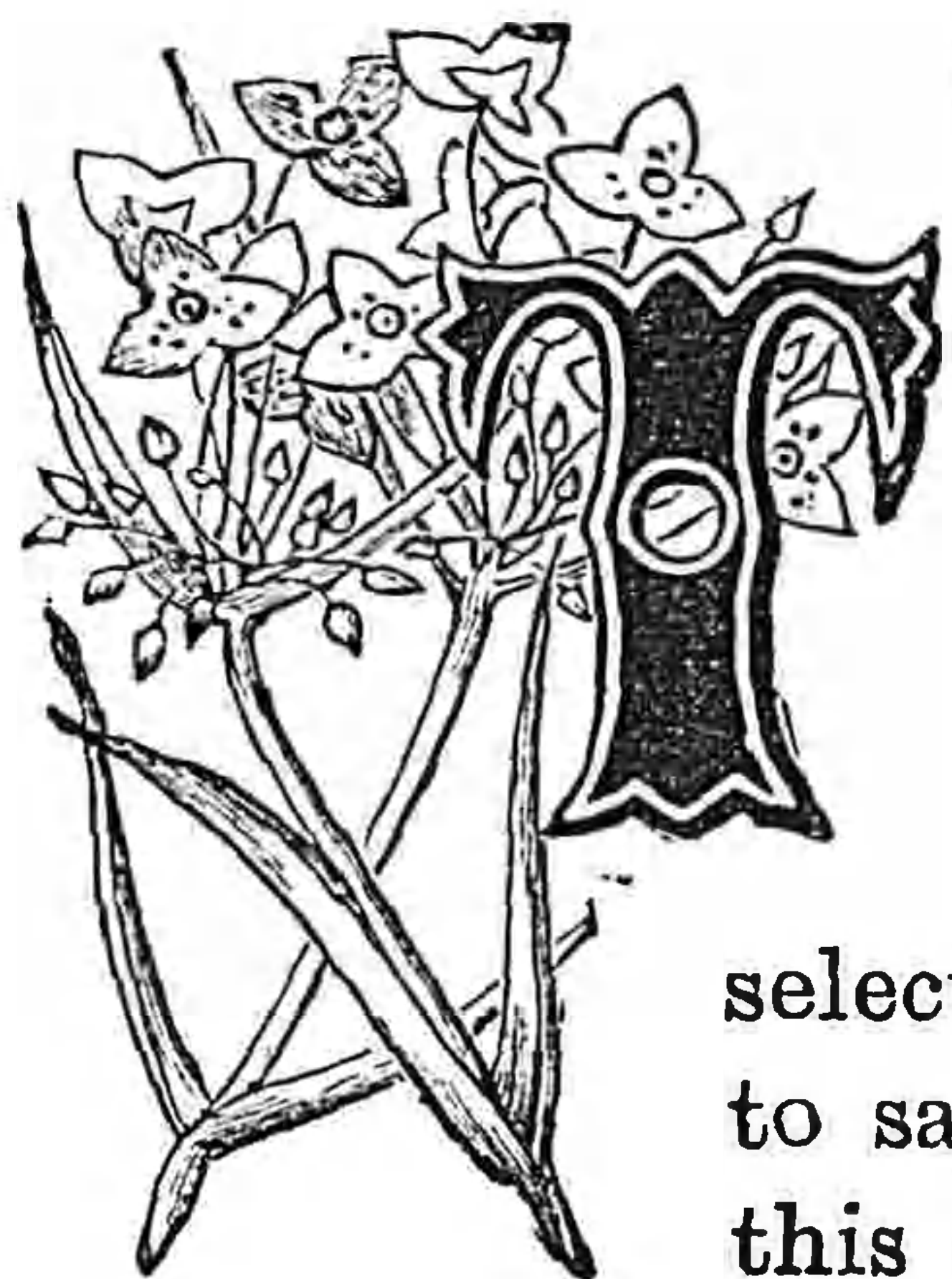
THE Rev. James Ferguson gives information of his ordination:—

*"Colonia Alejandra de Santa Fé,
May 10, 1888.*

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I have been ordained in St. John's Church, Buenos Ayres, by the Bishop of the Falklands. The ordination took place on St. Philip and St. James' Day. I have returned again to the Chaco, and trust, through the Divine blessing, to be able to continue faithful in my work, and do all in my power for the extension of the Gospel. I trust you will excuse my short note. I have no pen, and have a great deal to do every day. My wife and two little ones are, thank God, in good health.

"JAMES FERGUSON.

Cordoba and Tucuman.



THE Rev. W. H. Shimield writes:—

“Cordoba, April 20, 1888.”

“I last wrote on March 5 to tell you that the chaplaincy was now prepared for occupation by permanent chaplain, and I urged the Committee to select and send one as soon as possible. I am thankful to say I can again report favourably on the prospects of this station. There is an evident and growing interest among the people here in the establishment of permanent religious ministrations; and though there are difficulties in the way, I feel sure that, by patient and faithful efforts, they will, by God's blessing, be surmounted. Our services in Cordoba are still held in the room of General Paz, and this arrangement will be continued until the permanent chaplain arrives, which I trust will be before I am obliged to leave. I consider there is a great work to be done here, and if a suitable man is sent his success, humanly speaking, is certain. Apart from the pastoral care of the English community, which is rapidly increasing, there is open an important sphere of usefulness among the German Protestants in the city. Much remains also to be done among many native Roman Catholics, who, having ceased to believe in the doctrines of their Church, and to attend its ministrations, have also discarded Christianity, and are professed Materialists. It is true that the Christianity they were taught by their Church was defective and distorted, and it can easily be seen how the blight of unbelief has covered them. Yet I believe that if a clergyman of our Church, able to speak Spanish resided here, he would have many blessed opportunities of guiding souls out of the dreary Materialism which it is the fashion among the men here to profess, into the paths of true Christianity. I need not say that the Materialism is generally as shallow as it is deadly. As an example, I may mention that in a conversation with an intelligent and educated Argentine of the upper class, he expressed his belief that the soul was created for another life, and had nothing to do with this, but that the body, being created for this world alone, it is right to indulge it with every pleasure, untrammelled by any restraint or thought of a hereafter.

“I am sorry to say that the Misses Armstrong and Miss Howard, who were the principals of the Government Normal School here, have been transferred to San Nicolas, in Santa Fé. Everyone regrets their departure, especially those of our people who had children at the school. This has impressed upon us the want of an English girls' school here, and it is hoped that the future chaplain will see his way to establish one. This is a very pressing need, and in the highest degree important for the future.

well-being of the community. No religious teaching is given at the Normal School, and no English influence now exists; therefore the parents are very anxious to see a school started as soon as practicable. The religious influence of one would not end with the English children, but would extend to the children of German and other Protestants.

"At the Bishop's request I attended his council meeting on the 10th instant at Buenos Aires, and rejoice that good progress was made in its formation. There is no doubt that a Bishop's council, composed of the clergy and lay representatives from each congregation, will not only remove many hindrances to the Bishop's work, but will also do much to strengthen the bonds of union and further the work of the churches in the River Plate. I left Buenos Aires on the night of the 10th, and travelled through night and day to my Tucuman district, reaching La Madrid on the 13th, a distance of more than a thousand miles. During the last fortnight I have travelled on duty by rail alone more than three thousand miles.

"The services I have held at La Madrid, in the province of Tucuman, have been well attended by the employés of the North-Western Argentine Railway, and my visits to them at various parts of the works have been very pleasant to me. The journey from Cordoba to Tucuman is an exceedingly trying one, but the welcome at the end of the journey, and the pleasant intercourse with my congregation at La Madrid, makes one forget the suffering on the way. During my absence from Cordoba the services there have been conducted by the churchwardens.

"Mr. Fisher, the manager of the Central Argentine Railway, has kindly given me a pass on that line; and Mr. Hume, the present manager of the Central Northern line to Tucuman, has been good enough to grant me one for his line. These privileges will reduce the working expenses of this chaplaincy, and I am grateful for such substantial assistance.

"I shall be glad if you will wire Mr. Adams the name of the clergyman you send here, and the date of his steamer's departure. I have no telegraph code, therefore it will be best to send the message to Mr. Adams, who will acquaint me with its import.

"W. H. SHIMIELD."

The Rev. A. L. Sparkes, who sailed for South America on June 2, will take up the work so well begun by Mr. Shimield at Cordoba and Tucuman, and, we have every reason to hope, with good success.—ED.

Sao Paulo and Santos.

BRAZIL.



EV. F. S. Keith-Douglas reports as follows:—

“Sao Paulo, Brazil,

“April, 19, 1888.

“I have much pleasure in forwarding you the account of our yearly general meetings.

“OFFICERS.

“The churchwardens, Mr. Wm. Speers and Mr. John Barker, were re-elected for the ensuing year, and these gentlemen chose as their sidesmen Mr. W. H. Moxey and Mr. Morris respectively, these gentlemen having served during the previous year. The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Moxey, was requested to retain that office, and, having accepted the onerous duty, was re-elected. The Committee who had served during the past year were also re-elected, with four additional names.

“These gentlemen were: *Ex officio*, Messrs. Speers, Barker, Moxey, and Morris. *Ordinary*, Messrs. C. H. Fox, W. Cockell, Richard Gray, A. S. Davison, W. Sheldon, sen., J. Wharton, J. Wrigg, sen., P. Lupton, and A. Skerry, representing Sao Paulo, while Messrs. H. K. Heyland and F. Inge were re-elected as representing Santos, to whom were added for the same city, Messrs. E. O. Morris and J. Mitchell, while Messrs. J. Gray and R. Hilton were added on behalf of Sao Paulo.

“A vote of thanks to the lady and the gentleman who had kindly undertaken the musical duties of the Church Service during the past year was passed, and the Secretary was desired to convey such thanks in writing to Miss Bousch and Mr. C. Cockell, the said kindly helpers.

“A similar vote of thanks to Mrs. F. S. Keith-Douglas and Miss Barker, for their kindly and able management of the Sunday-school, was also passed, and the Secretary was requested to communicate with them. Your Chaplain then proceeded to present to Mr. W. H. Cockell a handsome testimonial, in the shape of a large clock, on behalf of the members of the church, as a slight token of recognition for his valuable services, both as Sunday-school master and director of the choir. Your Chaplain wished him all the happiness he desired in this life, and bade him proceed in the same earnest work of his Master, and presented the testimonial.

“Mr. Cockell, in reply, having made some suitable remarks in response to your Chaplain's address, thanked the members of the church for the very handsome present.

“Mr. J. Gray proposed, and Mr. Hilton seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman for his attendance, and that gentleman having replied,

and addressed a few words to the meeting on the work of the preceding year, the meeting came to an end.

"Among the ordinary subjects discussed in this meeting was one touching on the announcement by Mr. C. H. Fox, that owing to the kindness of a few gentlemen, here and elsewhere, he had been enabled to purchase a new church harmonium for the use of the church in Sao Paulo, and that within a few days he hoped to see it in this city.

"Since Mr. Gunton left Santos two months ago, Mr. J. L. Kempster has kindly undertaken the organ-playing, and a great amount of gratitude is due to him. Even having been able to attend services during the whole summer has been an encouragement to me.

" SUNDAY SCHOOL, SAO PAULO.

"At present this is under the management of Mrs. Keith-Douglas and Miss Barker, and you will see that though the number on the books is small, yet the attendance is good. On the first Sunday of the month, when I do not go to Santos, I instruct the children myself. I have referred to Mrs. Speers' kindness elsewhere in distributing prizes; and on Easter Sunday I gave the children severally one of the large illuminated texts supplied by Mrs. D. M. Fox, whose name and whose work is never forgotten.

" DAY SCHOOL, SAO PAULO.

" *Teachers*—The Chaplain and Miss L. Butler.

"In this school, which, as I have remarked, does not answer our expectations, and which has been opened now since January 23, there is little to chronicle. The children are very good, and some of them very bright and earnest in their work.

" SANTOS, 1887-88.

				Average.			Total attendance of Communicants.
April to June ...	...	...	22	...	...	17	
July ,, Sept. ...	...	...	20	...	...	30	
Oct. ,, Dec. ...	...	...	21	...	...	12	
Jan. ,, March ...	...	...	17	...	...	28	

Offertory, \$50.

"Comparing these periods, there seems to be a manifest improvement, both in the number of regular attendants at church and also in the increased number of communicants.

"In Santos during the past year I have visited up to December 31 eighty-seven ships, and called at the hospital whenever it was necessary, or when there were any English-speaking patients there.

"During the first three months this year I have refrained from going to Santos by the early morning train every Saturday, therefore my visits

have been fewer. I took this step owing to the great heat, but fortunately there has been no sickness. I have, however, gone down on various occasions. Though many more ships have visited the bay than I have seen, still the wharf accommodation is too small to permit but only few alongside, and therefore it has been impossible to visit more. On all occasions I have distributed tracts and papers, both to my own countrymen and to those employed about the ships, and am happy to say that our little congregation has been at times almost entirely composed of sailors.

“Had we a good school-house and playground, I think we could double our numbers easily. I enclose a printed copy of tables of fees and study.

“The organ has been played since October last entirely by Miss Bousch, a German lady, who is very good to give so much time and trouble to this duty ; but it is unfortunate that we seem unable to form a *regular* choir.

“F. S. KEITH-DOUGLAS.”

Seamen's Mission.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

R. THOMAS HOOPER writes :—

“*Rio Seamen's Mission Branch,*
“*April 11, 1888.*

“The following is the report of work done by the Mission during the month of March 1888 :—

“The hospital was visited on the regular visiting days ; it was noticed that but few of the patients therein were either American or English seamen.

It was your Missionary's privilege to carry words of consolation to these sufferers, and it is a pleasing duty to record that in some cases the counsel given was adopted, and the men admit the beneficial results of choosing and walking along the narrow way. The fact must not, however, be lost sight of that the very circumstances of a sailor's calling tend to drag him down. Scores are ever on the alert to profit by Jack's follies, and, alas ! far too often we see the allurements and snares too much for him ; his lately formed good resolutions fly away, he loses heart, and finally permits himself to drift with the stream, hopeless and indifferent as to his future, exemplifying the truth of the Scriptures as set forth in the parable of the man who built his house upon the sands, which, when the storms arose and the floods came, fell, and great was the fall thereof. Thus it is that many hear the call, but few build upon the one foundation ; yet it is to be hoped that the experience gained by profitless building may be the means of directing



attention to the claims of the Church's one foundation, even the Lord Jesus Christ, the great captain of our salvation.

"The Mission and reading-rooms were fairly well attended during the month.

"The following vessels were visited, reading matter being distributed at each visit, divine service being held when opportunity offered: 'Albion,' 'Adelaide' (3), 'Rozella Smith' (2), 'Saga' (3), 'Gaspee' (2), 'M. G. Elkin' (2), 'British Queen,' 'John Duthie' (2), 'Gloamin' (2), 'Piskataqua' (2), 'Eliza Everett' (2), 'Hawkeye' (2), 'Kjartan' (2), 'Arabia,' 'O. Blanchard,' 'Huntress,' 'Dom Pedro II.' (2), 'Baltimore' (2), 'May Hulse,' (2), 'Gladiateur,' (2), 'Cato' (2), 'Havelock' (2), 'Vega,' 'Brigitte' (2), 'Therese' and 'Carte Blanche'—making a total of 47 visits for the month.

"Some few cases of need were assisted with good results, and it is hoped that the recipients, having thus got a start, may be enabled to fight the battle of life with success, instead of drifting slowly but surely into that state which is far too common here, when they appear to sink all vestiges of manhood, and give themselves wholly up to depravity.

"THOMAS HOOPER, *Seamen's Missionary.*"

PERNAMBUCO.

Mr. P. J. Walker writes:—

"*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,*
"May 2, 1888.

"My report for April has been delayed through my not having been very well during the past month. I have been suffering somewhat from bronchitis, which has troubled me a little during the past month. I paid my usual visits to the ships, but there are only a few in harbour. The number visited was 12, viz. : 4 English, 2 American, 5 Norwegian, and 1 Italian. Services were held on the 'Star of China,' 'Martha Percival,' and the 'Bridesmaid.' The average attendance at the services was 14. My hospital visits have been welcome to the poor fellows there. One is an English lad who met with an accident on board ship, and was severely burned with paraffin. He has been there now three months or more, and is always glad to see me. Another was a Roman Catholic whom we had in the Home for a week, and then had to send him back to the hospital on account of hemorrhage of the lungs. In a few weeks he died. I saw him the day before he died, and had some conversation with him. I had written to his mother about him in March, and have since written to her to tell of his death. I have received a letter from his mother, enclosing one for him, but he, poor fellow, has gone, and the letter I shall return. One poor sailor met with a quick and

sudden death through drink. He went on board his vessel drunk, and through a false step fell down the hold. He was picked up insensible, and next morning taken to hospital, but died an hour after entering. I had visited the vessel that week, and left some tracts and reading, and it seems to me that in this way God called him for the last time. There is not much hope in such a death.

“In the Sailors’ Home this month we had a party of Hindoos who had come from the Cape of Good Hope to look for employment here. As they pleaded poverty they were housed for a nominal sum, sufficient to pay for charcoal and water, which they used, as they had and cooked their own food themselves. Not finding work here they went on to Rio.

“Our present Vice-Consul is also acting for Norway and Sweden. Should he continue to hold the office, there is a prospect that the Home would do better, as there are generally Norwegian sailors left behind in as great numbers as the English; and if we could get them the Home would become self-supporting, which it is not at present.”

“June 8, 1888.

“I now present my report for the month of May. Being now the slack season, my report has not much to state. The number of vessels in port during the month was very small. As the list will show, the number of English vessels was three only. The total of vessels visited was 14, divided as follows: 3 English, 1 American, 1 German, 1 Portuguese, and 8 Norwegians. On two Sundays I could have no ship-services, as there was no vessel available. One service was held on the ‘Inheritance,’ at which there were present 3 captains and 17 men. This is the vessel on which I spent six nights, three years ago, nursing the captain, who was ill with fever. I then had him six days at my house until he was convalescent. He went from here quite well, but eighteen months later died in Rio, of apoplexy. The present captain was well acquainted with these facts, and gave me a hearty welcome on board. Services were held in the Sailors’ Home, at which there were 13 and 15 respectively.

“I have visited the hospital regularly twice, and sometimes three times a week. During the month I carried in some milk to two patients who needed strengthening food. The hospital dieting is not under the control of the doctors, it would seem, so that all the patients get the same food. No objections being raised by the doctor or sisters, I carried in the milk to the most needy cases of weakness. This I did from money advanced by the Consular Chaplain from the offertory fund.

“During the month the Sailors’ Home was fairly well kept going, there being two shipwrecked crews in the house, one German and one Norwegian. This would have been a great advantage to the Home, if it had not been for four cases of destitution which I had in. Three of

these were lads who had deserted a whaling-vessel down South, and who came here as stowaways. Being decent-looking lads, I took them in, and kept them for periods ranging from 9 to 14 days. The other was the case of a decent-looking lad whose vessel was gone. These cases are difficult to deal with, as one does not in any way wish to countenance desertion ; yet there are cases where I think a point might be stretched a little, where the vessel has gone away. Anyhow it is the quickest way to get them out of the port, but it does not pay. These cases cost the Home some 50 milreis for keep, and this comes out of the profits of the Home.

"I sent you by last mail an account of the festivities here on the occasion of the liberation of the slaves in Brazil. I forgot to mention that at the time the Custom House authorities sent word that if I visited any more vessels without paying the 4*d.* for a licence I should be fined. I do not know if the money was wanted to pay for the illuminations in honour of the setting free the slaves, or was simply a revival of intolerance, or regulations. I had been visiting the vessels freely on the verbal permission of the Ajudante-Guarda-Mor, as I previously announced. I am therefore, for the present, on the old footing.

"P. J. WALKER,

"*Missionary to Seamen.*"

Chilí.

CHANARAL.



R. ROBERTSON writes :—

"*Chañaral, Chile, April 10, 1888.*

"A sad and fatal accident happened on Wednesday last at Carrizalillo, by which Mr. Joseph Tonkin, a nephew of the manager, lost his life. In coming up from the mine in the skip he jumped off, but missed his footing and fell a considerable distance below. When help was obtained he was found to be quite dead. The poor young fellow was twenty-two years old, and had only been in our district about two months. We buried him on Friday afternoon.

"Our congregations have been up to the average. Up to now we have had no cases of cholera in Chañaral, but it is all round us. Copaiipo and Taltal are suffering, the latter place not so much as the former. The authorities this year have been very lax in their precautions. Fruit has been sold, even from cholera-stricken districts.

"Miners were looking forward to reaping a rich harvest during the high price of copper, but coal and water have risen in proportion. There

is quite a panic on the coast about the scarcity of coal. It is \$3 per sack here now, and water 30c. the arroba. Coal rose in price in Valparaiso from \$7.50 to \$19 in a week.

“I rejoice greatly in the Bishop’s and your resolution as to opening an English school at Sao Paulo. In my opinion, every station of your Society should possess a school under the direction of your representative.

“I venture to say that a large number of children abroad *learn nothing whatever of the elements of religion except at school*, providing, of course, that religious knowledge is made a special feature in the general routine of schoolwork. You have no idea of the utter ignorance of the Bible amongst some children. Until they have come in contact with it at school, it is unknown to them. I do not include all, but I may safely say the generality of children up to ten years of age.

“It is through the medium of scholastic agencies alone that the Americans have obtained such a hold on this coast.”

“May 8, 1888.

“We are in the midst of much sickness at present, but, thank God, cholera has not broken out in the port. The scarcity of coal has paralysed all the new ventures in copper mining, and several small mines have again been abandoned. My wife, I am sorry to say, is still sick in Valparaiso.

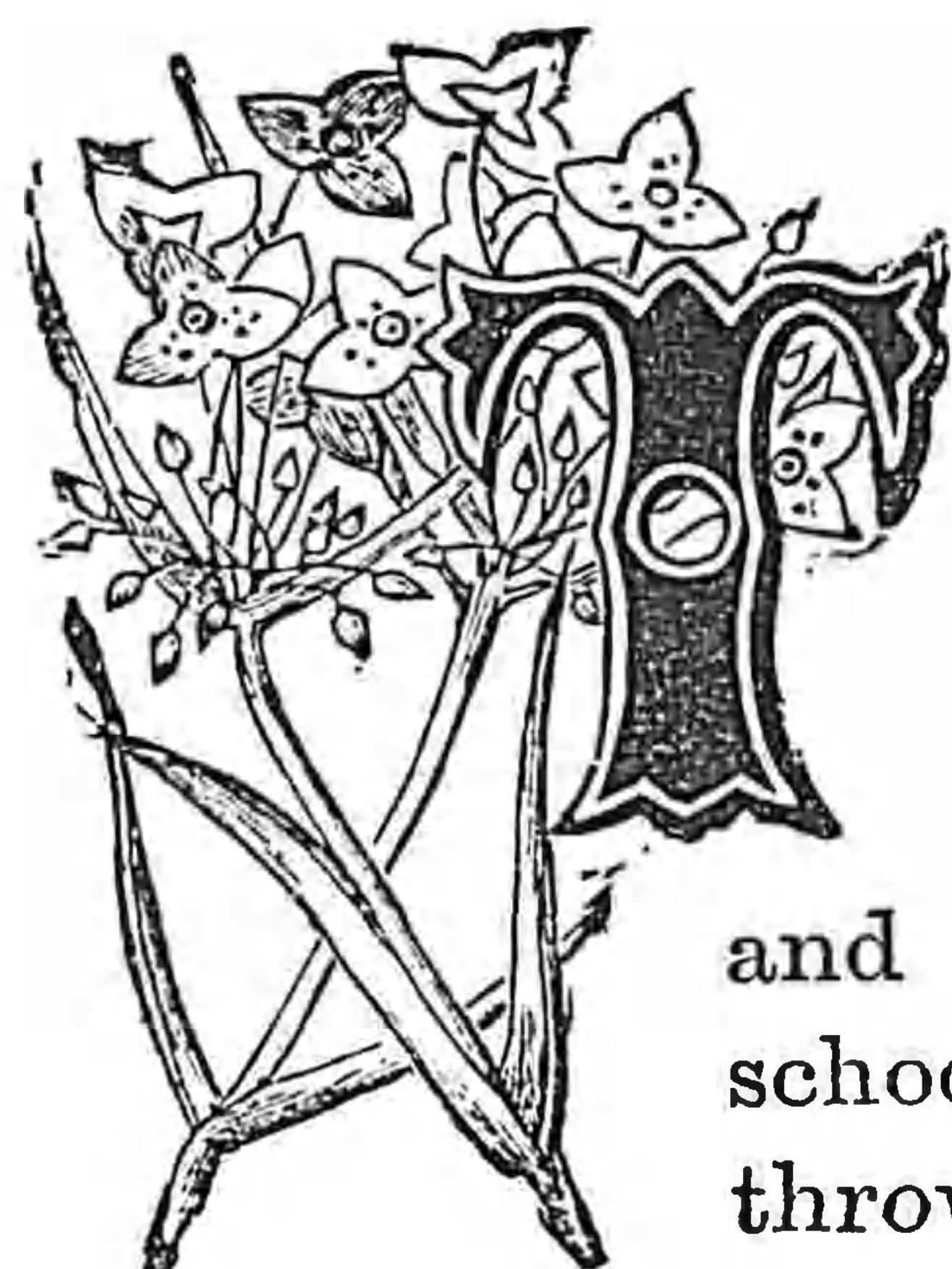
“I have disposed of all the Spanish Testaments you sent me, and I think I could distribute a few, now and then.

“P.S. I have distributed a few Scriptures I received from Valparaiso.

“J. S. ROBERTSON.”

St. Andrew’s Church, Lota.

(See Frontispiece of April Magazine.)



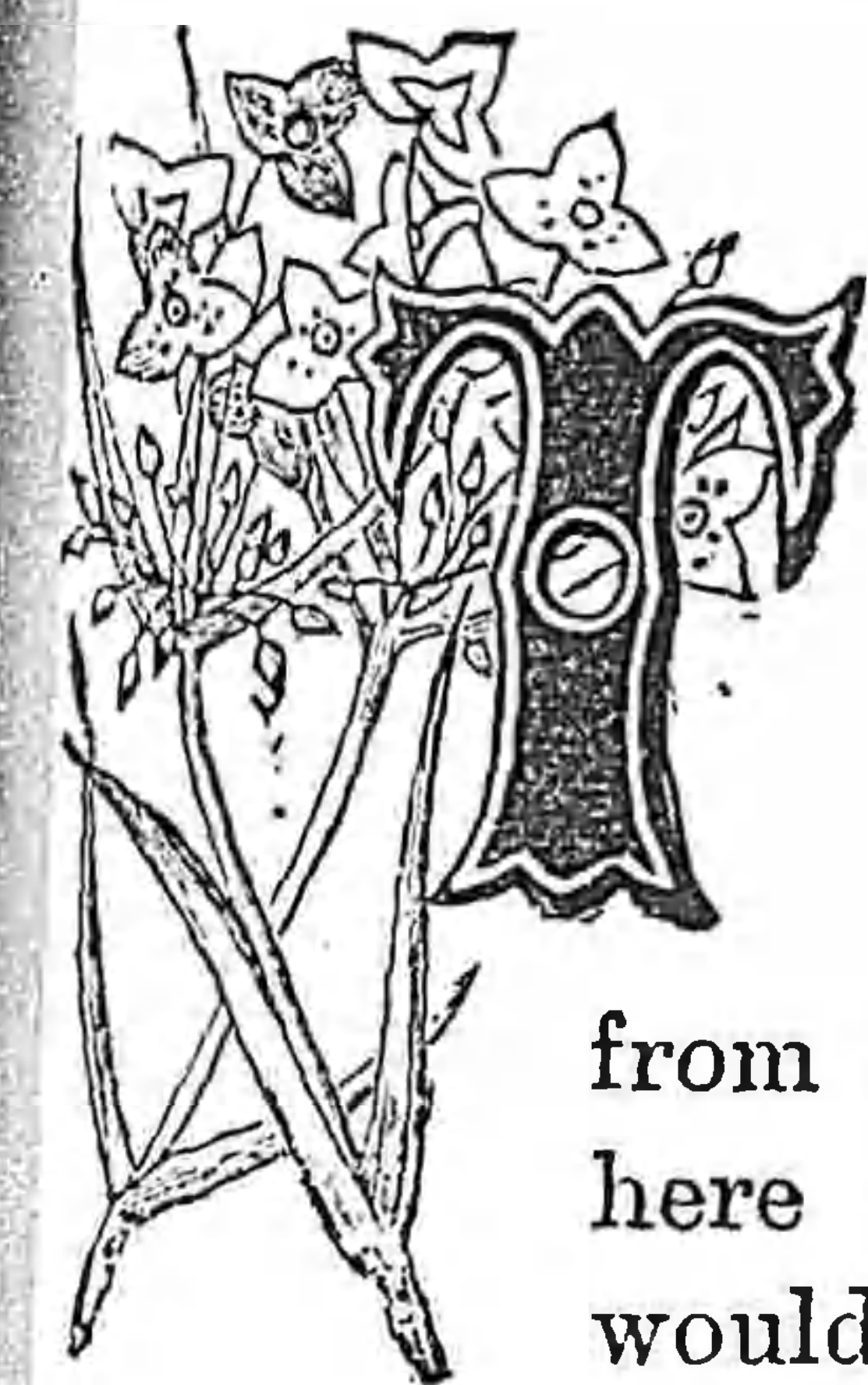
THE English Church in Lota was originally erected for a schoolroom and teacher’s house, by the Rev. Allen William Gardiner, son of the founder of our Society, about the end of the year 1860 or the beginning of the year following. As time went on and attendance at the Sunday services increased, the schoolroom and the house, being under one roof, were thrown into one. To this day there remains a great beam across the ceiling of the church, marking where the old partition or dividing wall existed. This church remains the same in the main to the present day. It has been greatly altered in its internal arrangements and its external appearance within the last few

years, and has in fact been for the most part renewed, yet the body of the building is the same in form. The latter end of the year 1882 the entire building underwent a thorough repair. The chief alterations then made were the making of the aisle up the centre instead of at the side, the erection of a porch, the addition of buttresses to the walls, and the admission of light by four windows on each side of the porch, instead of by seven on one side as formerly, and windows on each side of the porch, so that though the roof remains the same, and thus when looked at from the hill on either side has altered little in general appearance, yet when viewed at its own level, and from the front gate, as in the picture, it has greatly changed and has a very pleasing look. (For a fuller account of this church renovation see the Magazines for September and November 1883.) Such a brief account as we now give, together with a few measurements of the building, will be a suitable adjunct to the picture, and have interest to many of the readers of the Magazine as well as to our honoured Committee at home :—

									Ft.	In.
Extreme length of church (porch and vestry included)									75	6
„ width „ (buttresses included)...									22	10
Pitch of roof ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6
Depth of porch ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Width „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6

Scene at the Estancia “San Jorge,” Sierra de Achilín, near Cordoba.

(See Frontispiece).



THIS estancia, beautifully situated in the mountains some fifty miles to the north-west of the city, has of late years come into prominence as a favourite health resort, both for English and Americans, as well as Argentines. Those who possibly can escape from the towns below during the intense heat of summer here find that rest and refreshment, without which life would be almost unendurable in such a climate. Nature has here lavished her gifts most bountifully—rushing mountain torrents dashing from rock to rock, and in many places affording excellent bathing, shady valleys and groves, in which fern-life may be seen in abundance and variety, orchards and gardens teeming with delicious fruit, peaceful flocks and herds wending their way in search of pasture amongst the intricacies of the highest rocks, the mighty condor gracefully wheeling high overhead, while numbers of parrots and other smaller birds of varied hue all lend enchantment to the scene.

The calm repose of such a life away up in the mountains, and under

an ever blue sky, cannot fail to restore health to the body, and fill the thoughtful Christian with praise and gratitude to the Father of all mercies for the bountiful provision He has made for the children of men. Alas! that the poor natives of these regions should be left in almost heathen darkness. It has been the writer's privilege to read and expound the word of God to many of these Córdobeses and Campécinos in their own language; their minds are receptive, and it is not difficult to lead their thoughts from nature up to nature's God. Let us pray that the good seed already sown may be productive of fruit that shall endure unto eternal life, and that Córdoba, to which the Rev. A. L. Sparkes has just been sent, may continue to be a centre from which the truth as it is in our Lord Jesus Christ may radiate to the provinces around.

“JOHN R. TYERMAN.”

Letters from the South.

TRIP OF H.M.S. “RUBY.”

(Continued from p. 160.)

II.

FROM BANNER COVE TO USHUWAIA.

Leaving this interesting spot, to which we returned in a few days, we continued our course up the Beagle Channel and anchored the same evening in Ushuwaia Harbour, the head-quarters of the Fuégian Mission. Ushuwaia is a beautiful bay, protected from all winds, with a background of snowclad mountains, conspicuous amongst which Mount Darwin stands pre-eminent.

The Mission stands on a promontory on the south side of the bay. Opposite to it is the Government station of the Argentine Republic, consisting of forty soldiers under Governor Paz. The Argentine flag floats over this portion of Tierra del Fuégo. The boundary line drawn from Espiritu Santo, on the north side of the island, meets the Beagle Channel some leagues west of Ushuwaia Bay. All the islands south of the Channel belong to Chile. At the present time about 100 natives congregate round the Mission, and some forty orphans are educated there. In former times many more natives assembled there, but measles has reduced the number, and what few remain are afraid to show themselves in the neighbourhood, because the Argentine authorities claim jurisdiction over them, although they may, and generally do, belong to the islands, and are therefore Chilean subjects.

It is said that the Argentines intend to shift their quarters to Good Success Bay; if so, well and good, but if they do not, then the Mission

and better leave Ushuwaia and go to Picton Island, where they will be clear from molestation by the Argentine authorities.

That the Mission has done immense good, not only to the Fuégians, but to mankind in general, there can be no manner of doubt, for whereas in former years, shipwrecked crews used to be massacred by the natives, and probably eaten, now they are taken care of and guided to places of safety.

It would, indeed, be a disgrace to Englishmen in general if the work begun by Captain Allen Gardiner, and so nobly carried on since by Bishop Stirling, who may be said to have devoted his life to the cause, should be allowed to die from need of support. There are many philanthropists, I feel sure, who would willingly assist if they knew the necessity of the Mission. Already many noble persons have contributed with unsparing hand, but there are others who do not believe in the labours of the missionary, and to those I say that this particular Mission deserves support, not only from a humanitarian point of view, but from policy, for the reasons I have stated above—the assistance which these people can and do afford to the shipwrecked crews of all nations.

I consider that it would be a wise and generous policy to feed, educate, and clothe these poor folk, to teach them that the blessings of civilization consist in having a warm house, good food, and warm clothing, and that the earth on which they live will produce abundantly, if given a chance. For Tierra del Fuégo and the islands adjacent are capable of supporting a large population, and the day will come when these countries will be thickly populated, with possibly a lighthouse on Cape Horn, and life-boat stations around the coast.

Then these poor despised folk will be needed to man the lifeboats, for which duty they are well qualified, accustomed as they are to a rigorous climate and familiar with the shores.

It is customary to speak of these people as savages, and so they may be; but to my thinking the real savages are those who, for the sake of gain or pastime, set to work to systematically destroy them off the face of the earth which by right belongs to them. That this is being done at the present time is well known; already the “Yatgan” or coast Indians may be numbered only by hundreds, and it is computed that there are not above 2,000 natives remaining in the whole territory of Fuégo, including the islands appertaining thereto.

The “Ona” tribe, inhabiting the mountainous parts of the interior, are said to be a far finer set of men than the coast or Canoe Indians, and have probably emigrated from Patagonia in days gone by; they are reported to be a brave and warlike race, living mostly by the chase.

The only animal indigenous to Fuégo is the guanaco; ostriches there are none, nor cavies (the Patagonian hare), so common on the mainland. Ducks are numerous on the lagoons of the interior.

We remained four days at Ushuwaia to enable the Bishop to inspect

the schools, marry some couples, and baptize children and confirm others. During this time we exchanged courtesies with the Governor, and for the first time the guns of a British man-of-war thundered out a salute in these regions. The Governor kindly supplied us with vegetables from his garden, sufficient for the whole ship's company, and other acceptable presents for ourselves. From Ushuwaia we returned by the way we came, remaining one night at Harberton Harbour, which we surveyed, and from thence down the Beagle Channel to the open sea.

On passing Banner Cove, Picton Island, I landed with Bishop Stirling and on the left-hand side going in the following inscription is painted on a rock, "Gone to Spaniard Harbour; dig below." This was the last record of Allen Gardiner, and was painted in 1851.

Placing a board over the place with a notice of the "Ruby's" visit, we returned on board, and, with a fine breeze from the southward, soon lost sight of the land.

Although the "Ruby" is the first English man-of-war that has ever visited these waters, she may not be the last, and it is to be hoped the work begun by Allen Gardiner, a naval officer, will not be thrown away.

W. R. K.

Metropolitan Proceedings.



JULY is not a month for meetings in the Metropolis; we have, however, to report Sermons preached by the Rev. Dr. Forrest at St. Peter's, Eltham, of which the Rev. R. J. Simpson, our Clerical Secretary, is Vicar, and by the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands at St. George's-in-the-East, also two very interesting and promising Meetings. The first was in the parish of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, where Mrs. Pennell, our kind and valued friend, for many years at Langarth, Carlisle, not only opened her drawing-room to the Bishop of the Falklands and the Rev. R. J. Simpson, but also most kindly consented to act as hon. secretary to the new Association which was formed for St. Mary Abbots at the kind suggestion of the Vicar, Rev. E. Carr-Glynn, who presided. The Bishop was very cordially welcomed, and gave a deeply interesting account of the work, and several present became subscribers and collectors.

The other Meeting referred to was in St. George's Church-Room, Tufnell Park, where, in 1878, the Rev. W. McAll helped the Society with both sermons and a meeting. The present occasion was an address by Mr. Farmer at the monthly missionary meeting, given at the invitation of the Vicar, the Rev. M. Washington, who cordially welcomed the Society, and promised a meeting and collection later on in the year. A goodly number of the Society's publications were afterwards purchased

and a new association formed with ten collectors, Mr. J. F. Bird kindly undertaking the post of hon. secretary.

While these pages are in the press, among other Metropolitan engagements are sermons at St. James's, Paddington, by the Bishop of the Falklands; at St. James's, Clapham, by the Vicar, Rev. F. A. C. Millington; and at Immanuel Church, Streatham Common, by the Rev. W. Grundy.

During the next two months Mr. Farmer will (D.V.) be engaged in reputation work in Ireland, and it will be a great assistance if Metropolitan friends will kindly arrange for meetings in London to be taken in October and succeeding winter months, when every effort must be made to increase the amount of Metropolitan support. Letters on the subject, addressed to Mr. Farmer at the Society's office, will receive every attention.

Provincial Proceedings.

WE failed to mention in our last month's article the very successful anniversary at Derby. The Revs. H. Doig, W. E. Martlew, J. E. R. Polak, J. H. Askwith, and F. Young took part in it, either as preachers in the six churches opened to us, or at the annual meeting, at which our old friend Canon Chancellor presided.

St. Paul's is, to the best of our memory, a new opening for our Society. We are glad to note that Mr. Kingdon's successor at Spondon kindly gave Mr. Martlew his pulpit. The collection at the meeting is not, we notice, what it used to be in old times, when we remember £10 or £12 being contributed. Mr. Martlew, on the three Sundays following, preached at Winster, Burton Latimer, St. James's and St. Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne, the offertories being fully up to the average of recent years. The Bishop of the Falklands has kindly preached for the cause which lies so near to his heart at Kersal and in Lichfield Cathedral. The collections at the former show a serious decline since his lordship last preached there. In the Southern district, Mr. Grundy has preached at Burstow, St. Stephen's Walcot, and Odiham, and at all has had good success, in spite of the very unfavourable weather. On the first Sunday in July, the sermons at Wellington Heath being suddenly postponed, he gave a helping hand to our Metropolitan staff, and preached at Poplar Parish Church and Immanuel Church, Stepney. Such congregations, though not wealthy, are composed, probably, of very stalwart Christians, for in the East End there is no stereotyped rule as to church attendance, and people go, if at all, from genuine love of God's house. It is needless to reiterate that the summer is not the season for *meetings*, unless they take the form of garden parties. Even our political leaders are discovering

this, and most of their addresses have recently been delivered on lawns or in drawing-rooms.

Mr. Grundy's meeting at Walcot was held in Mrs. Bothamley's drawing-room, and appears to have been much appreciated. A similar gathering took place at Tunbridge Wells, in the house of the Rev. G. W. Chamberlain. Both he and his wife were for years staunch supporters of the Society at Cheltenham. We are truly glad that they saw their way to assist our cause at Tunbridge Wells, when, from lack of public advocacy and the removal of old friends, South America has been sinking into the background for some time past. We trust the meeting we have mentioned, as also Bishop Stirling's sermons on the 19th of the current month will greatly advance the interest felt in our Society. Tunbridge Wells could well afford to provide £100 a year, and would hardly miss it. We are indeed thankful that Miss Muggeridge has undertaken the all important office of receiving subscriptions, and we hope many old friends will rally round her, and try to raise the 1888 contribution to the sum we have named. One more meeting and we have exhausted our list. It was a meeting at Fleet, Hants, and considering the time of the year, and the steady downpour of rain, was very encouraging to Mr. Grundy, and spoke well for the missionary feeling of the place. In conclusion it may be well to mention that most of Bishop Stirling's available time is already occupied, and that, however much he might desire it, he will have to forego visits to many localities where he would, we know, meet with a very cordial welcome.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for prayer on Monday, August 13 :—

1. That God may speed safely on his way the Rev. A. L. Sparkes, and grant a blessing on his labours in Cordoba and Tucuman.

2. For the Holy Spirit to guide Mr. Henriksen, and those who go forth with him to Paraguay, that they may have much wisdom, much zeal, and much love and patient endurance.

3. Prayer that the Lord's people may give liberally, so that the proposed Mission to Paraguay be not hindered by the indifference or lukewarmness of the Church of Christ at home.

4. That God may bless and prosper the deliberations of the Conference at Lambeth, to the furtherance of Christ's Church, and the increase of true religion throughout the world.

5. That the efforts of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, during his stay in England, to promote the interests of the Society, may be attended with much success.



SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, AUGUST 1, 1888.

Contributions thankfully received from June 23 to July 23, 1888.

Abbreviations used in the following List :—S., Sermon ; M., Meeting ; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting ; L., Lecture ; M.L., Magic Lantern ; D.V., Dissolving Views ; Ex., Expense ; Addl., Additional.—Full particulars will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
LEGACY.				Leicester, Miss Needham (sub.)....	1	1	0
The late Daniel Williams, of Aughton Ormskirk, per Messrs. Parr, Sadler, and Dickinson, including interest	202	12	7	Liverpool, per Herbert W. Rowe, Esq. (for Paraguay)	20	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.				Coll. St. Michael's.....	2	0	0
Anderson, Miss	1	1	0	Subs. and dons.	11	0	6
Knight, Miss G.	1	1	0		33	0	6
Lawrence, W. F., Esq., M.P.	1	1	0	Do., do., S., at St. Andrew's, Rev. W. E. Martlew.....	14	6	5
ASSOCIATIONS.				Manchester, St. Paul's, Kersal, per George Robinson, Esq., S. by Right Rev. Bishop of Falkland Islands	18	7	6
METROPOLIS.				Mosley Common, per Rev. M. F. Morris, SS. and M. by Rev. W. E. Martlew.....	4	1	3
Brixton, per Mr. Herring, Miss Garrett (box)	0	6	7	New Malden, per Rev. C. Stirling, S. by Right Rev. Bishop of the Falkland Islands.....	5	12	8
Chelsea, per B. Riches, Esq. (Offer-tory, St. Jude's)	2	13	0	Norbiton, per Rev. J. Lemon, D.R.M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	17	0
Clapham Park, per Mr. Saffell—				Do., from a Working Man	3	1	0
Coll. at St. Stephen's	3	5	1	Northam, per Rev. M. Dimond Churchward.....	6	3	6
Coll. by Mrs. Dillon,	1	10	6	Odiham, per Rev. T. G. Clarke, S. and L. by Rev. G. W. Grundy....	7	5	0
	4	15	7	Plymouth Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Inskip.....	2	0	4
Kensington, at D.R.M., Mrs. Gunning	1	0	0	Shackleford, per Rev. A. Buttemer, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	10	7
Do., Mrs. Alworth.....	0	5	0	Southport, per Miss Addy (for Para-guay)	0	10	0
Do., Mrs. Low	0	5	0	Do., Miss Dandy (10s. for Para-guay)	1	0	0
Hampstead, Rev. F. E. Wigram (for Paraguay Mission)	10	10	0	Spondon, per Rev. R. Fawkes, S. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	3	18	3½
Langham Place, per Rev. W. Hay-Chapman, Miss Sibley (coll)	0	11	4	Cards and Boxes	0	16	8½
Maida Hill, per Miss Allcard	2	2	0		4	15	0
Paddington, St. James's, Rev. A. J. Harvey (sub.)	10	0	0	Tewkesbury, per Miss H. Goodricke, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	5	4	0
Putney, Miss Bradley (don.)	0	10	0	Tonbridge, per Rev. Noel Storrs, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	2	0	0
Tuffnell Park (don.), Rev. M. Wash- ington, per Mr. T. Farmer	1	0	0	Tunbridge Wells, per Rev. G. W. Chamberlaine, D.R.M. by Rev. H. S. Acworth.....	5	10	0
Westminster, John Newman, Esq....	0	10	0	Wells, Rev. J. Beresford (sub.)	0	10	0
PROVINCES.				Winster, per Rev. H. Milne, S. and L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew.....	3	11	11½
Ashton-under-Lyne, per Rev. Dr. Kirk, S. by Rev. W. E. Martlew..	2	19	10	Do., Mrs. Prinsep (subs. 2 yrs.) ..	0	10	0
Bath, per Rev. H. Bothamley.....	27	12	0	FOREIGN.			
Blandford, per Rev. C. H. Fynes Clinton	10	11	2	New Zealand, Auckland, per H. Williams, Esq.....	5	0	0
Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan....	8	19	10	Per the Right Rev. Bishop Stirling :			
Bridlington Quay, per Mrs. Roe....	2	11	0	Rio de Janeiro, Offertory, Rev. H. Mosley	10	4	0
Burton Latimer, per Rev. M. Newman, S. by Rev. W. E. Martlew.....	2	9	7	Do., Coll. by Mrs. Welby	15	0	0
Busbridge, per Rev. W. Tringham, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	3	11	8	SCOTLAND.			
Canterbury Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Williams	77	4	5	Crieff, per Rev. A. G. Maitland, SS. at St. Columbas, by Rev. G. W. Grundy	13	6	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth..	8	10	0	IRELAND.			
Cheltenham, per R. H. G. Wilson, Esq.....	46	4	3	Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs. Gahan (Bal. 1887).....	0	7	6
Croydon, per Mrs. Watson (Sale of Work)	30	0	0				
Eastbourne, per Mrs. Gregg	10	8	6				
Egham, per Rev. T. Nicholson, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	4	6	2				
Flushing, per Mrs. Punnett (for Paraguay).....	1	15	0				
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner	10	0	0				
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	11	10	8				

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, AUGUST 1, 1888.

LEE, LEWISHAM, AND BLACKHEATH ASSOCIATION

THE ANNUAL SALE OF PLAIN & FANCY NEEDLEWORK &c. &c.

WILL BE HELD (D.V.) IN THE
HALL OF THE INSTITUTE, OLD ROAD, LEE,
THE FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary,
3 Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E. (If per rail, *viâ* Lewisham.)

There is an increasing demand for plain, strong, cheap clothing for the poor, knitted socks and stockings, knitted woollen shawls, comforters, mittens, vests, flannels, &c. ; *good* plain work and millinery sell well, also toys of every description, and simply but *well-dressed* dolls. Articles intended for summer use do not find purchasers at this Sale.

Donors are asked to *price each article very legibly, and not above the fair value*, as at this Sale there are no raffles nor any reduction of prices.

Will Contributors kindly forward not later than last week
in September?

CLEVEDON.

A SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD ON
SEPTEMBER 13,
AT THE

PUBLIC HALL, CLEVEDON,

When Mrs. GODDARD and Miss KELLY will be thankful to receive Contributions of useful and fancy articles for their Stall, on behalf of the

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Parcels to be sent to Mrs. GODDARD, Bycullah ; or, Miss KELLY,
Woodbury, Clevedon, Somerset.

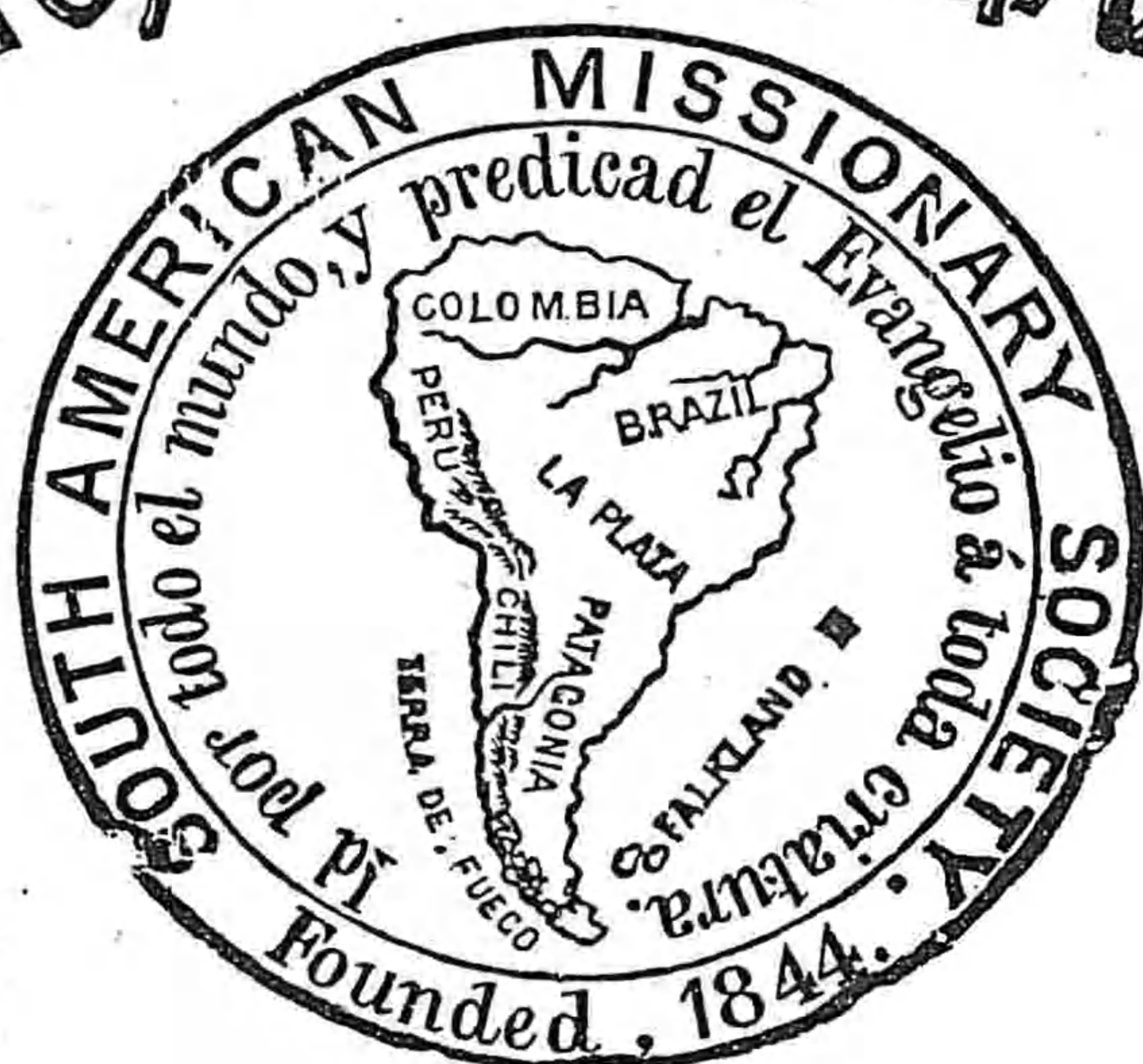
PLEASE MARK PRICES PLAINLY.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

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THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

SINCE our August issue the following letters have been received from South America :—

Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*June 27, 29, July 3, 13*).

Aspinall, Mr. E. C. (*July 11*).

Bridges, Rev. T. (*May 13*).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*June 22, July 6*).

Hemmings, Mrs. (*July 7*).

Henriksen, Mr. A. (*June 21, 26, July 14, 22*).

Hooper, Mr. Thos. (*May 12, June 18*).

Ince, Mr. W. (*June 17*).

Keith-Douglas, Rev. F. S. (*July 9*).

Lawrence, Mr. J. (*May 18, June 18*).

Mosley, Rev. H. (*July 16*).

Robins, Mr. J. C. (*July 3*).

Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*June 7, August 3, 4*).

Wehrhahn & Co. (*July 15*).

The next meeting of the General Committee will (D.V.) take place on the 13th inst.

The Finance Committee held a meeting on the 19th ult.

The next meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 6th and 20th inst.

The total amount received for the month of July was £652. 7s. 1d.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



THE Bishop of the Falkland Islands, having kindly preached for the Society at several important churches while attending the deliberations of the Conference at Lambeth, has now gone for a brief holiday to Switzerland, returning to England about October 1 to renew his advocacy of the Society's claims in various centres of influence.

We are sure all our friends, as well as the Committee, hope that the Bishop and Mrs. Stirling may enjoy his well-won time of rest.

It is a subject of great thankfulness that Mr. Henriksen, Mr. Robins, and Mr. Bartlett, our three brave Missionaries to the Paraguayan Chaco, have arrived at their destination and begun work.

Mr. Henriksen's notes on the way, and up to a recent date, are deeply interesting. We give extracts from them in the present issue. We trust our friends at home will have our Missionaries in their hearts and prayers, and will do all they can to awaken sympathy and attract help for their blessed work and labour of love.

The news from the Southern Mission continues most encouraging, and we have reason to believe that before long the missionary efforts in that quarter will be considerably developed.

In our frontispiece we give an engraving of the orphans of Ooshooia, with their kind and indefatigable matron, Mrs. Hemmings. The original was kindly photographed by Dr. Canton, of H.M.S. "Ruby." The Lord be praised for enabling us thus to shelter and educate these little waifs.

Mr. Aspinall and Mr. Burleigh have made a very interesting and important expedition, and, amongst other things, have secured several additional natives to be trained at Keppel Island.

The reports from Mr. Walker and Mr. Hooper as to the work at Pernambuco and Rio are, as usual, very satisfactory.

Southern Mission.



THE following extracts are taken from Mr. Aspinall's despatch of date May 31, 1888 :—

“ After everything was arranged for our departure from Ooshooia for Keppel Island, Mrs. Lawrence was seized with pneumonia of the right lung, and was for some time in a very critical condition. I was, therefore, obliged to delay the ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ to attend to her.

When she was sufficiently recovered for me to consider it safe to leave her, we started for Keppel Island. The first day out, having only light, variable breezes, we were only able, by the help of towing, to reach Lywia by nightfall, where we anchored. We found George Occocco, who resides there, very well, and we bought some of his potatoes (which, by the way, were the finest I have seen this season). We then proceeded down the Murray Narrows with a light, fair, but increasing wind. We determined not to put in to Woolya, but to proceed, unless we saw traces of Indians. However, just as we cleared the south end of Button Island, we saw smoke rising from one of the islets, and, therefore, put about and stood in for Woolya. A canoe immediately put off and followed us, and in it we found a man, named Larshīengiz, with his wife and family. He informed us that that very morning four canoes had left there, bound for ‘ Wausencargoo ’ (Shag Bay), the first large bay round the south-west corner of Navarin Island. We lay there all night. In the morning it was blowing strongly, but, as the wind was fair, Captain Willis determined to start, and we skirted along the coast, keeping a sharp look-out for the Indian canoes. We made such good progress that about mid-day we passed round the southern end of Navarin Island, and immediately lighted our quarry fishing off the rocks. We stood in to them and ‘ hove to ’ while they came alongside ; there were four canoes, with a family in each—in all, twelve people. There were two nice boys—brothers. Mr. Urleigh and Mr. Lewis, who were passengers with us, immediately proposed to make arrangements with their father for them to come to Keppel, and he, after some little delay, agreed that we should have them. We gave each canoe a present of biscuits, string for fishing-lines, an old hat or two, &c., &c., and then stood away, hoping to reach Packsaddle Bay before nightfall, the wind still being fair ; but we were hardly half way across, before it suddenly chopped round ahead, and we were obliged to run back to the shelter of Navarin Island, where we anchored in Douglas Bay for the night. The next morning we had a fair wind across to the Wollaston Islands, which we reached about dusk, and were surprised and delighted, as we drew near the anchorage, to see

smoke, which presently proved to be from an encampment of Indians. Directly the poor things saw us we could see, through our glasses, many of them hurrying off into the woods ; these afterwards turned out to be the women. We called out as we came nearer, 'Mission' and 'Allen Gardiner,' and, in Yahgan, that we were friends ; and after some time four of the oldest people came off to reconnoitre. We gave them some biscuit and swede, and talked to them in their own language—at least, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Burleigh did. They then went on shore. The next morning we paid them a visit, and found them most friendly and kind-hearted. They seemed delighted to have us with them ; one gave me his arm and led me about, showing me all that he thought would be strange, and therefore interesting, to me. In return I shot them some kelp geese, and astonished them much by knocking over two with my first shot. After that we coasted along the shore. We found among the natives one who had been at Keppel, and he had evidently told the others, for four immediately asked us to take them there. The next day being Sunday, we stopped at anchor, and in the afternoon we again went on shore and held service for the natives. We sang some of Moody and Sankey's hymns to them, and Mr. Burleigh read the Word of God to them in their own language, and then Mr. Lewis spoke to them. I counted them, and found that the men, women, and children numbered 45. On inquiry, we found that *seven* had been to Ooshooia. When we arrived they were all painted, and, on asking the cause, we found that on the morning of our arrival a canoe had upset and *two children* were drowned. The nearest relatives had their faces quite black, the chief friends had streaks of red radiating from the eyes over the cheeks, while one woman, to tell the cause of death, had two lines of white drawn from ear to ear across the bridge of the nose, with white spots between of graduated sizes from the nose to the ears. I was very glad to see them, as, save those who had been to the Mission, they were entirely untouched by civilisation, and, therefore, I saw them in quite their native simplicity. Some of them recognised Captain Willis, who was down there with Mr. Bridges on the occasion when they thought they would have been killed. These natives said they did not belong to the same party, but they had heard that if Mr. Bridges and Captain Willis had entered the wigwam, they would have killed them. On the Monday we sailed away, having on board seven of these people, who asked us to take them to Keppel. Having come across them quite unexpectedly, we had to give nearly all the biscuit we had on board to them, and, therefore, we were short, and I deemed it necessary to put into Downeast for a fresh supply. We arrived there safely on Tuesday, and heard that Mrs. Lawrence was progressing satisfactorily, and on Wednesday we started away for the Falklands. We called again at Picton Harbour, having heard from Mr. Bridges that a sick native was there, whom I saw and prescribed for. We then left, and were four days crossing, owing to calms ; but after a fairly comfort-

able passage, arrived at Keppel Island, where we found all well. I stayed with Mr. Whaits.

"After two or three days we went to Stanley, where I was well received. Mr. Lewis kindly lodged me, and I found a good friend in Mr. Brandon, and had the honour of dining with His Excellency the Governor.

"E. C. ASPINALL."



"Allen Gardiner."

FROM Captain Willis we give the following extracts under date June 8, 1888 :—

"Stanley, June 8, 1888.

"I write to inform you of our whereabouts. We left here in March for Ooshooia, and, in passing through the North-west Passage, we carried away our main gaff, so that we had to bear up to repair damages. It could not have happened in a better place. We fished it, and were enabled to get through the Pass before the turn of the tide, arriving safely at Keppel before bed-time. Mr. Lewis was on board on a visit to Mr. Lawrence, so he was able to make us another gaff out of our old main boom, which was condemned at Monte Video. We then loaded 35 sheep for Ooshooia, also two horses, and arrived safely on Good Friday, daylight. As you will hear from Mr. Aspinall and Mr. Burleigh, I need not describe our visits to Picton and Wollaston, or give an account of our detention at Ooshooia on account of our much-loved dear friend, Mrs. Lawrence. We had a tedious passage from Wollaston to Keppel, owing to light head-winds ; however, we arrived safely, calling at Westpoint, where we were hospitably housed. Mrs. Felton went with us to visit her mother at Keppel, also her husband. On our arrival here, we found our mail had not arrived from Sandy Point, so that I have no letters from South American Missionary Society this year, the last in Buenos Ayres. On our return to Keppel, we had bad weather, head-winds, so that in North-west Passage we missed stays three times, although the tide was in our favour. We, of course, let go the anchor to cant her the right way. The first was a hair-breadth escape ; the anchor on heaving up the last time was so full of kelp that we were obliged to wear and run in again, and wait for the next tide.

"On arriving at Keppel, we found the shipwrecked crew of the 'Genesta,' Falkland Islands Company ; they were eight days at our station. We left as soon as we could water, &c., landing the captain at Pebble, as the wreck had gone there, and broken up. We left Tamar the next morning, and arrived here on the 4th. We hope to leave on the 11th, returning immediately with the potatoes, and to take supplies from the 'Dennis Brundrit' to Keppel previously to going to Ooshooia again.

"J. C. T. WILLIS."

Paraguay Mission.



ESSRS. HENRIKSEN and ROBINS send the following :—

“ S.S. ‘ *Hevelius*,’

June 21, 1888.

“ We expect in a few days more to arrive at Montevideo, and I am therefore preparing letters to be posted on our arrival. We are thankful for a very good passage so far, and are still hoping and trusting that we shall reach Rosario in all safety.

“ We have—I believe all—during the voyage daily felt that we have been sent forth by friends whose prayers are daily following us. This is a great comfort, I can assure you ; the very assurance of meeting together daily at the mercy seat with friends and our loved ones must strengthen and fill the soul with gladness, and makes the hour of prayer and Scripture reading a special and dear meeting.

“ Both of my companions—Robins and Bartlett—are in good health and spirits, and we are all looking forward to the day when we can enter upon our work with all our might, mind, and heart in His service, Whose wonderful love we hope to proclaim to poor human beings still living in darkness. Oh ! our constant prayer is, that God will grant us all that we are in need of for this. We are but weak, but the Saviour’s promises stand as a rock, and His grace will be sufficient for us.”

“ June 26.

“ Thanks be to our God, we have had a few days of very rough weather, the cause of our delay, but we have all been graciously spared, and are now within 20 miles of Montevideo, and hope to arrive there in two hours.

“ We shall not be in Buenos Ayres before Friday morning (29th).

“ ADOLFO HENRIKSEN.”

The following are a few extracts from Mr. Henriksen’s diary :—

“ June 2, 1888.—This is to be the day of our departure ; a solemn day, but one commenced in the name of God, and imploring His gracious help, and, with His blessing, we shall go forth to work for Him.

“ Early morning gathering ; the last, and preparing for getting away. Met the secretaries in street ; van at office ; and we were all three

finally photographed; to station, train left 11.15. Just before, Rev. R. J. Simpson offered the farewell prayer in the waiting-room at Waterloo Station. Last glimpse of friends; off we start. We were glad to meet Dr. Stewart, who goes out with us. About 2 P.M. we arrived at Southampton, and at 3 P.M. we were on board the tender, and about 7 P.M. we were on our way in the steamer 'Hevelius,' bound for Buenos Ayres. 10 P.M., evening prayer.

"June 3.—This is Sunday. We had our morning prayer; there is no hope of having a service. Spoke to two young men about joining us in our family prayer; one turned up. We have now decided to have our devotional meetings at 8.30 A.M. and 9.30 P.M., all taking an active part. We are now getting into shape. The ship very good and comfortable.

"June 5.—Had a long talk with Dr. Stewart, who seems to feel very much interested in the Mission, and we were especially talking about the Government of Paraguay; there can be no doubt that Dr. Stewart will be a very influential man. Had a most happy reading and prayer this morning (John iv.). Wrote letters home to office and several friends. The day after to-morrow we hope to reach Madeira.

"I see we have quite forgotten a Union Jack. We are having beautiful weather, and now feel quite at home; we are also getting better into the ship-shape life.

"June 6.—Wrote letters, and copied into Spanish our invoice. Also began Spanish reading with Bartlett and Robins. We began 1 Cor., and feel very thankful for the Spanish and English Testaments. I hope that we shall keep it up—doing a little every day.

"June 8.—To-day is the week after our farewell meeting in London. May we never forget the many good wishes expressed, and the prayers ascended to the Throne of Grace, on our behalf on that day. The Bishop of North Queensland left a vivid impression on my mind: we are not to attempt too much at once; and 'never attempt to do anything unless you can do it better than those you are to teach.' I fully realise the meaning of this. Sixteen days more, God willing, we shall be near to Montevideo. What beautiful words we read this morning—last half of John viii.: 'Which of you convinceth me of sin.' We are having a most beautiful time, and weather remains fair. We are now about 1,600 miles from old England; it is, therefore, quite natural that our thoughts should often wander back to dear home, and dwell with the dear ones; but here, again, they have been and are daily recommended to the care of our Heavenly Father. He is both able and willing to care for them.

"June 9.—Saturday. We are, I think, all feeling much better now, and are fully up to the confinement of a sea voyage. Robins said to-day that he was wishing to commence work again; how long it will be, God only knows. Many things will have to be done before we can settle down and really commence the work which has now become our chief object—the work for Christ.

“*June 10.*—It is Sunday to-day—2nd Trinity. We had our own service in the room, and specially remembered all our dear ones and friends. People, I am glad to see, are really keeping Sunday on board.

“*June 11.*—We had our Prayer Union meeting this morning ; it was with sweet thoughts that I knelt down ; and, feeling that all our friends of the Union were before the Throne of Grace with the earnest petition for our welfare and security, we all joined with our very hearts in the outpouring of each other’s heart. We are all in good spirit, and are gliding along across the mighty Atlantic with a speed of 11 knots, with a calm, no swell of any importance, and it is quite enjoyable. During the afternoon I translated the invoice into Spanish, and Mr. Bartlett will copy it out to-morrow.

“*June 12.*—We have again enjoyed a splendid day, for which I hope we all feel most thankful to our Heavenly Father. Almost calm, not very hot, about 80°.

“*June 13.*—We have made a good run again to-day, and are now sailing past the 10° Lat. ; it is getting a little warmer every day. I have not seen any play of any kind on to-day. Everybody seems to feel the hot air and get sleepy. They have all been in their easy-chairs for the best part of the day, and, as the evenings are getting a little longer, every now and then we pass the greater part of the evening on deck, stretched out on our chairs, and the conversation turns in all directions, varied now and then with a song.

“We have had a nice day together, and I felt that we all joined in the prayers to-night that whatever God should see fit to take away from us, He would not take away the Holy Spirit. Oh ! that one thought, to leave it all to God and trust in Him, is the secret power of the Christian.

“*June 15.*—We have passed the equator to-day, about 6 P.M. One feels that although no landmark is to be seen, but the endless sky and water all around us, that a certain place fixed in our minds has been reached and passed. The captain expects that, all being well, we will get into Montevideo in eight days from to-morrow. Let us see ; we have certainly been so far favoured with good weather, and, sails set, she has made an average run of 260 miles in 24 hours. We are also out of the very hot quarters ; it will now be gradually colder, and the white clothes will go into the boxes again.

“*June 17.*—It is again Sunday, and people seem to feel something like, showing it to be an English Sunday ; there has been no attempt at any gay engagements, and we had the pleasure to enter into a serious conversation with several of our fellow-passengers about mission work. We have had a rather rough day, and the ship is still rolling a good deal, but we could all join in our evening devotion. We have made 290 miles, and are sailing now before a good breeze beyond the 7° S. Lat. How thankful everyone ought to be for safety—for such a good daily progress on our voyage. I feel sure that we three, joining in the family

prayer morning and evening, all feel the Fatherly hand resting upon us with great blessings. Next Sunday we shall (D. V.) be outside of Montevideo, and I shall then soon again see my dear friends at Rosario. At Buenos Ayres I hope to hear some news about the land-warrants holders, and shall know then more about what to begin.

"June 18.—We had a specially happy reading and prayers this morning.

"June 19.—We are having delightful weather to-day. I gave to one of our fellow-passengers Pastor Chiniguy's book, and he was apparently enjoying it very much. We had again a long talk with several passengers, after dinner, on mission work, and especially the work done and in hands of the South American Missionary Society. We will be, so the captain said this morning, opposite Rio de Janeiro to-day; and then, from to-morrow, we shall have another five days to Montevideo, so I am now beginning to write letters home.

"June 20.—A fine day to-day, and we enjoyed a long read on deck. I was specially delighted in the reading of Dr. Vaughan's 'Liturgy and Worship in the Church of England.' I had a long conversation with one of the passengers on religious topics. How different people of the world do look upon the simplest thing of the Kingdom of Heaven; and, again, how little often will turn them deaf to the voice of the Gospel of Christ!

"June 21.—We are now past the lat. of Rio de Janeiro, and steaming towards the River Plate, $12\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour. We are still enjoying very fine weather, and have only since leaving Madeira had one stoppage of fifteen minutes.

"June 23.—This has been a very rough day; in fact, the worst of the whole passage. We are steaming against a stiff south-west gale, and have been shipping heavy seas all the day. It was a sight of splendour, seeing and following the waves high as mountains, threatening us every moment with destruction, and the boat, just at the moment, gallantly riding over them.

"June 24.—To-day Sunday, and a very rough day. We are to go slowly, so as to ease the vessel, and to prevent her taking over too much water at once. One of the horseboxes was swept away, but happily rescued. The seas have gone 11 feet over the forecastle of the vessel. We had our morning service together; and Robins went forward to see some of the people; he had a short service with them below.

"June 25.—Last night the water came into my cabin and made wet some of my clothes, besides waking me up.

"June 26.—Morning, early, we passed the lighthouse. At 1.30 P.M. we anchored outside of Montevideo, and thus we have accomplished the first part of our voyage. It was with a joyful heart that we knelt down to-night and thanked our Heavenly Father for so many and great mercies bestowed upon us during the voyage across the ocean.

"June 28.—At 6 P.M. we weighed anchor, and started on our way across the river to Buenos Ayres. May God grant us His grace, and

help us on our further journey, as He has hitherto so graciously and mercifully done.

“*June 30.*—Arrived at Rosario 7.38 P.M., where I was handed a note from Mr. Adams, bidding us welcome, as he was himself occupied in the church. Had an invitation to go to his house ; but I had previously received invitation to stay with Dr. MacInnes, so I put up there, while my companions were invited to occupy a room at Barnet & Co.’s, where they both lodged.

“*July 1.*—It is Sunday, and the first in the month, which calls into pleasant remembrance the old Communion Sunday. I went early and saw the Sunday-school and teachers, who all welcomed me heartily once more back to the dear little church. We all partook of the Lord’s Supper ; and after church my companions were introduced to Mr. Adams. We spent part of the afternoon together, and united again for evening service ; then we retired.

“*July 2.*—Set about to work with the Bible Society Depositary, taking his accounts ; and also settled accounts with Mr. Adams.

“*July 4.*—7.38 A.M. left Rosario for Santa Fé with all my parcels ; arrived at Santa Fé 2 P.M. ; took steamer to Paraná, where I arrived 5 P.M. ; went with the luggage to station.

“*July 5.*—7 A.M. left Paraná ; had breakfast at Nozoyán Station 11 A.M. ; arrived at Talu 2 P.M.

“*July 8.*—Sunday. We had a very nice walk in the camp.

“*July 9.*—Holiday ; so in any case I could do nothing at Rosario. Left the house for Talu 9.10 A.M. with everybody’s best wish, and started my long journey 12.10 P.M. ; arrived in Paraná 8 P.M. (120 miles) ; taken down to the port to catch the first steamer.

“*July 10.*—At 12.30 P.M. we embarked in the ‘Dram,’ and I arrived at Rosario 8.30 P.M., thankful to have completed my errand.

“*July 11.*—Escilanto, the native colporteur, arrived ; had a long conversation with him ; took him with the depositary to the depôt, and we spent a happy time together in reading the Scriptures and prayer.

“*July 13.*—Was called early to Robins and Bartlett, and found them both in bed and ill. Called at once the doctor, who fears that they have eaten something which has disturbed their digestion. No doubt the change of climate and diet has had something also to do with the indisposition, but I feel that they will soon get over it, the weather at present being very changeable.

“With thankfulness I can say that both my companions are quite well again ; although a little weak, they are both up and again walking about.”

Mr. J. C. Robins also writes :—

“*Rosario, July 3, 1888.*

“It is with feelings of thankfulness to our Heavenly Father that I

write to all our dear friends at home from this place. We have been greatly blessed through the whole of our journey. To look back to the day we left London, it refreshes one, for truly that was a day never to be forgotten—to look back now and examine all the thoughts that passed through my mind at that time, knowing that I was, as well as my companions, leaving all whom we loved behind, and the sweet promises that came to cheer us. ‘My Presence *shall* go with you;’ and such promises are able to cheer the heart of the Christian, and, above all, of those who have given themselves to labour for precious souls. We have had plenty of time to consider over our determination, and I can say now, as I said to my dear wife before leaving Torquay, I know of no man on earth that I would change places with, for I consider that to be called by God to labour in the Mission field is the highest honour that could be conferred on me. Our voyage was, as most voyages are on the water, sometimes rough, but more fine weather than rough. To me it was a time of quietude and a time of recruiting. Everyone on board was very kind to us; the captain and officers were most kind and considerate in all things. From the first night on board we had readings and prayer in our room. I held a service in the steerage, and the people were attentive, and thanked me. We arrived in Buenos Ayres on the night of the 29th, being 27 days on our voyage, but we would have been only 25 days but for a gale we encountered, which reduced the speed down to 4 knots per hour for nearly three days. We arrived at Rosario on the 30th, at 7.30 P.M. At Buenos Ayres we saw the ‘Spencer,’ with our materials on board, but I doubt that she will be here for another week; at present she is on the Bar, and a small vessel will go down and discharge some of her cargo. The water in the river is low at present. By the time you get this we hope (God willing) to be on the ground of our future labours, and to be among the people that there have been so many prayers offered to our Heavenly Father for. I am sure we are all very sanguine, and believe that this is the right time for this Mission to have been started to these dear people. God grant that it may be so. I believe the Mission has a great friend in Dr. Stewart. He came out in the same ship with us, and he says his influence will be used for the Mission.

“I am glad to be able to tell you we are in good health, and have been since leaving home. I trust that our Heavenly Father will guide and bless all that are labouring in and for South America.

“ J. C. ROBINS.”

Our Mission to Seamen.

RIO DE JANEIRO.



R. THOMAS HOOPER writes:—

*“ Rio Seamen’s Mission Branch,
“ May 12, 1888.*

“ The following is the report of work done by the Mission during the month of April, 1888:—

“ The hospital was visited during the month on the regular visiting days, and on some occasions I had the pleasure of a few of the captains’ company, who thus desired to show their interest in their men’s welfare. Fortunately, there were less than the usual number of patients, that is of those for whom the Mission works, but I trust my visits were of benefit to those.

“ The Mission rendered service to some few needy cases, I trust with a fair measure of success. I am sorry, however, to record that, in one or two instances, my efforts and assistance were apparently misapplied; but it cannot be expected that all seed will be good, neither can it be expected that all good seed will fall upon good ground; and, again, we may not always see the results of sowing.

“ The rooms upon the whole were well attended, the services held were apparently appreciated, and, I hope, may result in good.

“ During the month the following vessels were visited, services being held as opportunity offered, and tracts, Bibles, periodicals, and useful literature being distributed:—‘ Dom Pedro II. ’ (2), ‘ Baltimore ’ (2), ‘ May Hulse ’ (2), ‘ Piskataqua ’ (2), ‘ Eliza Everett ’ (2), ‘ Gladiateur ’ (3), ‘ Adda J. Bonnar,’ ‘ Victoria,’ ‘ Charles,’ ‘ Algoma,’ ‘ Nora,’ ‘ Mary J. Baker ’ (2), ‘ Osmond O’Brien ’ (3), ‘ Innisfallen,’ ‘ Therese ’ (3), ‘ Eviva ’ (2), ‘ Campbell,’ ‘ Magnolia,’ ‘ Cato,’ ‘ C. A. Littlefield ’ (3), ‘ Carte Blanche ’ (2), ‘ Havelock,’ ‘ Manitoba ’ (3), ‘ Margaret and James A. Mark.’

“ THOMAS HOOPER, *Seamen’s Missionary.*”

*“ Rio Seamen’s Mission Branch,
“ June 18, 1888.*

“ The following is the report of work done by the Mission during the month of May, 1888:—

“ The hospital was visited on two occasions during the month. On the other visiting days I did not go in consequence of my health not being good, and as sickness was prevalent, I thought it advisable to refrain from visiting on two or three consecutive occasions.

“ During the month I found many occasions when the helping hand was evidently needed. I trust such help as was given will prove beneficial, and especially that the young and able-bodied men among them

I take to heart the few plain-spoken remarks I thought necessary to make whilst rendering such assistance. Certainly I must say that it seems almost beyond comprehension that young and sturdy fellows will leave their ships, where they are sure of a livelihood, and come ashore at a port, strangers in a strange land, where they are looked upon with scorn, treated with contempt, where they rapidly lose whatever good habits they may have possessed, and where they quickly sink into a most deplorable condition, and thus unfit themselves for any honest and useful employment either ashore or afloat. And even when a shipmaster may be interested in any of these cases, prudence prevents him from shipping the man or men, considering that there is great probability of the man coming up, or, in other words, proving unfit for duty, and so throwing extra work upon the remainder of the hands. Of course, you will understand that the above remarks have reference to those who run away from vessels, and those who upon discharge from hospital throw themselves upon the beach. I am glad to say that there are many men who come ashore who both know how to, and do, behave themselves as sailors should ; and I feel it a duty to record that such men invariably receive the respect which is their due.

"On looking over my previous reports, I notice that I have omitted the usual brief *résumé* of the past year's work. I now hasten to supply the deficiency by calling attention to the fact that through the kind assistance of the 'Benevolent Fund,' 'The British Church Fund,' and the generosity of many kind friends interested in the Mission, this Mission has been enabled to assist 325 men by supplying clothing, food, and lodging ; practical advice has been given to more than ten times that number ; the claims of the Crucified have been pressed at available opportunities ; the Scriptures, tracts, religious and interesting literature have been freely distributed ; your Missionary has been favourably received on most occasions, so that upon the whole great encouragement to the work has been given, and I am sure that such encouragement more than counterbalances all the discouragements incidental to the calling.

"In concluding this report, I may add that I hope for continued and increasing intercession at the Throne of Grace, on behalf of the Mission and self, by the 'Prayer Union.'

"THOMAS HOOPER, *Missionary*."

REPORT, SAILORS' MISSION.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1887.

In presenting their Eighth Annual Report of the Rio Seamen's Mission, the Committee are able to record with thankfulness its continuance and success.

During the year Mr. Hooper has regularly visited vessels of several

nationalities, holding services, distributing books, papers, &c., and giving a word of encouragement and advice to sailors. He has also visited the hospital and the house of detention.

Through the kindness of friends interested in the Mission he was enabled to assist 325 men by supplying clothing, food, and lodging, and a fair supply of reading matter has been provided for the use of those attending the room.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that on most occasions Mr. Hooper has been well received by the captains and officers of the vessels he has had the privilege of visiting. This, in the opinion of your Committee, is a sufficient proof of the value of the work that is being carried on, and constitutes the strongest possible claim upon your continued generosity.

The Mission Room has been kept open daily, services being held there on Sundays and from time to time on week days.

The accounts now show a total of 9,273\$300 at the credit of the "Seamen's Mission Fund," of which 7,701\$660 belong to the "Mission Ship Fund," leaving 1,571\$640 towards working expenses for the current year.

Under these circumstances the Committee regret they cannot recommend any transfer from the Seamen's Mission Fund to the Mission Ship Fund, which, though gradually growing, is still considerably below the requisite amount.

The Committee desire again to record their thanks to the American Missionary Society in London, to Edward Gotto, Esq., and to all other subscribers to the Mission, also to those who have so kindly contributed clothing, books, and newspapers during the past year.

PERNAMBUCO.

Mr. P. J. Walker writes:—

*"Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,
August 3, 1888.*

"I herewith present my report for the months of June and July.

"In June, 13 vessels had reading given to them, of which two only were English, the rest being Norwegian and Danish. There were only two English vessels in port, one of them being a fish-vessel. The heavy rains have prevented my visiting much, and my boat has had to be repaired. My thanks are due to Mr. Jones, of the gas works, who kindly had the repairs done for me, giving also paint enough to paint the boat with.

"I held eight services during the month, six in the Sailors' Home, and two on board ship. The ship services were on Norwegian vessels.

the 'Strauss' and 'Imacos,' and were fairly well attended. The hospital was regularly visited, and I also visited a sick Norwegian captain in the Portuguese hospital. I took him in some Norwegian tracts, and a book for the sick in Norwegian. My visits were very acceptable to him, and he was always glad to see me.

"With regard to the Sailors' Home, I have given full information in the twelve months' summary. The report was lithographed and copies sent to local subscribers, so that they might see and know something of the work being done in connection with that branch of the Mission.

"In July, 15 vessels were visited and had reading given. Of these, 8 were English and 6 Norwegians. Rainy weather prevented the usual ship services, but services were held in the Home, and had a fair attendance. I held one service on the 'Juanpore,' and the vessels represented at the services were—'Thomas B. Ives,' 'Star,' May, and 'Norseman,' English; and 'Eniar,' 'Alfina,' 'Agantyr,' Norwegians. Those for June were—'Strauss,' 'Grundver,' 'Imacos,' 'Carte Blanche,' 'J. B. D.,' 'Zeritza,' 'Egir,' Norwegians; and 'Anna Caspar,' Danish.

"I have visited both the General Hospital and the Portuguese. In the latter there is a Norwegian captain ill with consumption. I have taken him reading in Norwegian, but as he knows but little English it has been difficult to carry on conversation. I am pressing on with my study of Norwegian, so as to be able to meet such cases and be of use.

"In view of the accidents that so often happen on board ship, I have been engaged in making an ambulance stretcher, so as to carry men with broken limbs, or unable to walk, in an easier way than they can be at present. I have made it portable, so that when not in use one man can easily carry it. It is to be covered with an awning, to keep out both sun and rain. During the month I had a man brought to me who had fallen from a vessel on to a lighter. His right cheek was black and swollen, and the eyelid split perpendicularly and horizontally; there was also a deep cut in the face. I put two stitches in the eyelid to bring the edges of the wound together, and three stitches in the wound in the cheek. The eyeball I found to be uninjured.

" P. J. WALKER, *Missionary to Seamen.*"



Sao Paulo and Santos.

THE Rev. F. S. Keith-Douglas writes to the Society :—

“*Sao Paulo, July 9, 1888.*”

“I see my last letter to the Society was dated April 27, and I ought to let you have some further advices as to how things are getting on here. The affair of most importance of which I have to write is, of course, the welcome visit of the Bishop, Mrs. Stirling, and family to Sao Paulo. They arrived in the R.M.S. ‘Tagus’ on the morning of Whitsunday, and were met by our English Consul and myself at about 9 A.M. The clearing of their luggage in the Customs being rather an awkward business on a Sunday morning, I was forced to leave them in the hospitable charge of the Consul, Mr. Cowper, and, after taking my usual Sunday service here, proceeded to Sao Paulo, where not a few persons were disappointed that his lordship could not come up that day. However, next day, every detail of business having been satisfactorily concluded, Mr. Speers and I had the pleasure of convoying the party to Sao Paulo, where, on arrival, they were met by various persons, and a young English lady—a Miss Mee—presented to Mrs. Stirling a most beautiful bouquet of flowers. Mr. Jones, the owner of the Sanatorium, of which I have ere this written to you, having made all arrangements for the convenience of the travellers, they departed to his abode in Santa Cecilia, which they must have been glad to reach, as, despite the kindness of Mr. Speers in placing at their disposal a comfortable saloon carriage, the journey from Santa is somewhat fatiguing. The two next days—Tuesday and Wednesday—were passed by his lordship in visiting some friends and receiving calls, as well as attending to the various business matters relative to the conduct of Church affairs.

“On the Thursday evening, at our usual weekly service, the Bishop preached to a large and attentive congregation, made up of English and Americans.

“On Friday he baptized the infant children of Mr. C. H. Fox and Mr. T. Southall; and in the evening we had the pleasure of welcoming about 45 English residents to our house, where he renewed his personal acquaintance with most of them.

“On the Saturday afternoon I accompanied the Bishop to Santos, where the Consul again hospitably received him; and on the Sunday morning I presented one lady to him for confirmation. This service was followed by his address and the administration of the Holy Sacrament, and some of the congregation after service had the pleasure of a few words with the Bishop. We proceeded thence to Sao Paulo, and, in

a crowded church at the evening service, I had the happiness of presenting three more candidates for confirmation.

"On the Monday following the Bishop once more paid a few visits, and after a final interview with him I returned home. His lordship and family left the North Line Station on the next day at 6 A.M., and we who were there, and others whom he left behind, could only regret his inability to stay longer among us.

"His visit left us all, I trust, in a better frame of mind, proving personally to me a great comfort, and to others also, I trust. While he was here the cities, both of Sao Paulo and Santos, were *en fête* to celebrate the passing of the Act for the Abolition of Slavery in Brazil; and I am glad he was here at such a time, that he might see something of the way in which the populace make rejoicing on such occasion. Gorgeous public processions and crowds in holiday attire were the order of the day for a week or more, and one of the processions in particular was worthy of notice, for in it there appeared some twenty-five young ladies dressed to represent the provinces of the Empire, who, in company with mounted soldiers and gentlemen, wended their way, accompanied by shouting crowds, to lay wreaths on the tombs of the devoted abolitionists long since passed away.

"This abolition law has been so publicly and widely approved, that I can add nothing to the universal approval; yet I can say that, despite the dismal croakings of some in the opposing ranks, it must in the end tend to the opening up of the country to European capital, of European immigration, and consequently, if rightly attended to, of the spread of Protestantism; and God grant this may be the case, for on every side among the educated classes there exists one of two feelings, either contempt for idolatry or pure and atheistic indifference. Why do we Englishmen leave all to be done by Americans in this country? There is much more European than American capital; and still, what little the Society can do towards the reformation of the Catholic Church is but a speck in the ocean compared with what might be done by some devoted and enterprising spirits among the English clergy.

"I am afraid my packet will be so big this mail that I must not run on at any length on this point. You will be able to judge from the Society's reports how we stand in the matter of Church membership. People come and go, and we lose old faces to recognise new ones among our worshippers. The school, which the Bishop visited when here, is just going quietly along, no rapid advances have been made in respect of numbers; but notwithstanding the children are evidently progressing socially and morally, and I believe they are learning something of the education of unselfishness and the reasons for it.

"I shall hope to write next week again to give you some news of Pastor Zink and his work—*i.e.*, if his duties permit my visit there this week—and so I will not trouble you any more just now. Thank God,

there has been little or no sickness here, but we have to deplore the loss of Mr. W. H. Moxey's infant son some days ago. God grant that in His mercy they may find the consolation they need under their heavy trial.

"In Santos Mr. Kempster is still indefatigable at the organ; and though we are all sorry that Mr. Porter, who was so good a friend to the Church, has returned home, we hope to find in his successor, Mr. Anderson, an equally good friend.

"My hands are very full to-day, as I must get my mail away before going to Rio Claro, and it has been an exceptionally heavy one; so I will trust to write you another few lines shortly.

"F. S. KEITH-DOUGLAS."

Cordoba.



THE Rev. A. Lee Sparkes writes:—

"St. Vincent, Cape Verd Islands,

"July 12, 1888.

"You will be pleased to learn that we have arrived safely at St. Vincent. The weather was not good in crossing the Bay of Biscay, but I have suffered nothing in the way of sea-sickness. I am the only passenger who has escaped. To me the voyage has been a most charming and enjoyable one.

"I have spent a good deal of time in the steerage with the passengers, and have greatly enjoyed talking to them of the never-failing Saviour. Last Sunday I took service on the ship, and preached to all the passengers and crew on the spiritual lessons of the sea voyage, pointing out that one important aspect of faith was illustrated by the implicit confidence we all placed in the officers of the ship, who had our lives in their charge; and then I pointed them to confidence in the Lord, who governed not only the ship, on which we were located for a few weeks, but the world in which we spent the whole of our lives, and also should spend the never-ending eternity—through which we must live—do what we may.

"One steerage passenger was deeply impressed, and he has sent for me several times to ask me questions respecting his salvation, and I have had a very happy time with him, on two occasions after all but the watches were asleep. I feel sure he will be a happier man than he has ever been before, because he and the Lord have found each other.

"A. L. SPARKES."

Tierra del Fuego.

BY THE REV. J. BRIDGES.

REVISED BY VENERABLE ARCHDEACON WHATELEY.

TIERRA DEL FUÉGO, though inhabited by a very different race of men from Patagonia, nevertheless, in many of its features, bears a strong resemblance to that country, insomuch that it may be considered as a continuation of the southern part of it.

Its western and southern parts, like Western Patagonia, are eminently Andean, and the northern half of Onisin, or Onaland (its principal island), bears an equally strong

resemblance to the better camps of South-eastern Patagonia in the following respects : In the presence of saline districts, with their peculiar vegetation ; in the absence of forests, and in a similarity of animal and vegetable life. Tierra del Fuégo, or Fire Land as it is sometimes called, is supposed to have derived its name from fires having been seen in it by its first discoverers, and yet (strange to say) the Fuégiens have not even a tradition of a volcanic eruption. Some districts there certainly are the origin of which is volcanic, but these are of comparatively small extent. The mountains are, in many districts, chiefly composed of slate, of granite and quartz, and in the south and east, of a mixture of many kinds of rock and clay. In the grassy districts the subsoil is of sand, clay, or conglomerate. In the wooded regions, which extend over three-fourths of the whole country, it is either rocky or gravelly. These districts are very mountainous, and owing, I suppose, to this union of mountain and wood their climate is exceedingly wet and cloudy. The amount of sunshine here is very small, and the annual mean temperature very low, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ Centigrade. This does not apply to the districts which lie to the due east, where the climate is much drier and brighter, and the range of the thermometer much wider. The mountains are for the most part abrupt, being separated from one another only by deep and narrow gorges, and in those parts which front the sea there is no margin of level land, the water, even where it runs in narrow channels, being very deep. In these regions sand and shingly beaches are few and of small extent. The sea coasts are mostly formed of steep mountain sides, washed to the water's edge with dense forests. The higher parts of these mountains are covered with perpetual snow or glaciers, the latter of which reach, many of them, down to the sea. It is almost impossible for a traveller to cross these districts, so many and so great are the obstacles which beset his path. They are enough to daunt even English adventurers, fond as they are of surmounting difficulties and encountering dangers, for any pedestrian who should be mad enough to make the attempt would find his path obstructed by dense forests, he would be

under the necessity of continually ascending and descending steep and lofty mountains, and he would constantly find himself on the borders either of a glacier or of a boggy flat, over which, even if he were unencumbered, he would find it difficult to pick his way; and to crown all, he would be exposed to the inclemency of the wretched climate which characterises the forested or Andean districts, but which, happily, does not extend to the other parts of Tierra del Fuégo. The weather in the above-mentioned districts is cold, rainy, snowy, and windy, and for the most part devoid of sunshine. It is also liable to frosts, not excessive, but very destructive, in every month of the year, not even excepting January, in which month, however, they occur less frequently, the usual mean heat being $5^{\circ} 9''$ C. Under such ungenial influences it naturally follows that the soil is unproductive, and those crops which it does yield, do not thrive well. No kind of grain can be sown, and even the potato never comes to perfection, and frequently fails altogether. In favoured spots, however, it is possible, under the shelter of fences, to grow turnips, cabbage, carrots, and lettuce; also strawberries and gooseberries may sometimes be cultivated, but at best with only partial success, and with a probability of total failure. Owing to the frequent rains and to the want of sunshine it is impossible to dry hay for the winter season. In the Pampa region, however, the climate is more favourable. The nights, indeed, are cold, but the clear sky which generally accompanies such nights causes the days to be bright and sunny, and, comparatively speaking, warm and often dry. Here, therefore, potatoes and other vegetables will thrive, and there is no danger of hay being spoilt by wet. This dry district extends from Polycarpo Cove to Admiralty Sound, and thence northward to the Magellan Strait, comprising an area as large as that part of Patagonia south of the Rio Gallegos. There is in this land a certain pasture district called Sarequi, where not even a bush is to be seen, and the natives in passing through it use the dung of guanacos for fuel. In Onisin are found guanacos, tetucus, lizards, the burrow owl, geese, swans, ducks, flamingoes, in fact all the birds of Southern Patagonia except the ostrich. The aspect of Onisin in the north is strictly Patagonian, but as you travel southward it gradually assumes more of the Andean character, the climate becoming wetter, the land more hilly, the growth of the grass richer, and the woods more frequent and extensive. This intermediate district is better adapted for farms than any other part of Tierra del Fuégo. Onisin abounds in bushy districts. The bushes are principally *balifera*, *senadura* and *fascshine*. Diddy berries and gush berries are very plentiful, and the flora comprises many plants which are not found in the southern parts of the mountain range. The same thing is true of the fauna, the *tuento*, the burrow owl, the lizard, the flamingo, &c., and cease as you go southwards. The surface of the land rises and falls in steps, not sharply cut like steps of stone or of wood, but gently descending

even slopes. The surface of these steps is often bare of vegetation, and a large portion of it is found of a sort of conglomerate, composed of mica and clay mixed with rounded quartz. In this large and comparatively level district there are some streams of considerable size, and in the higher parts peat is very abundant. In Parvenir and Useless Bays, and in the valleys among the high hills at a considerable distance from the shore, many persons have been at work washing for gold, and their labours have been attended with considerable success, and the gold district is very extensive, and probably reaches far into the interior of the country.

(To be continued.)

Provincial Proceedings.

TH E mentioned in our last month's issue that the Irish Association work was about to commence in real earnest, and at the time we write Mr. Grundy in the South and Mr. Farmer in Counties Monaghan, Louth, &c., are pleading our Society's cause. So far as we are at this early date able to form any estimate, this year's results will not fall short of those which have gone before but we reserve particulars till the two tours we have mentioned are completed. And by the time this number of the Magazine is in our readers' hands, a third tour will be in process of commencement, as the Rev. H. Doig has kindly consented again to cross St. George's Channel on our behalf.

And even then we shall have to provide for the visitation of Counties Antrim and Down, so extensive is our Deputation work in the Emerald Isle. Indeed, when our preachers and lecturers have devoted twenty weeks to the Irish work, we not infrequently hear that other places might have given meetings or sermons had time permitted. Such facts as these speak volumes for the Missionary spirit of the sister Church.

Turning to the work in Great Britain, we are glad to be able to record that hardly a Sunday has been unfilled. The Bishop of the Falklands has kindly pleaded our cause at St. Mary's, Leamington, and St. Mark's, Broadwater, Tunbridge Wells; and we know by experience that after results flow from such visits over and above an increased collection on the day.

In the Northern and Midland Districts Mr. Martlew has preached at Crich, the parish of a former Association Secretary, the Rev. W. Acraman, at St. Andrew's, Liverpool, and at Eastwood; also at St. Thomas's, Edinburgh, where a substantial sum was collected, in spite of so many of the ordinary congregation being out of town. And speaking of Scotland reminds us that we have lost a good friend by the death of the Hon. and Rev. Canon Baillie, Canon of York, and Incumbent of St. James's, Cupar Fife. During his incumbency he welcomed us each year to his church. We are confident he will be missed by many in Fifeshire.

Mr. Welby has preached for us at St. Luke's, Birmingham, a church, we remember right, first opened to us in 1871.

In the Southern District there is not very much to record, as its Association Secretary has been in Ireland since the 1st of August. Sermons at Odiham, Frimley, and Wellington Heath have each of them produced collections up to if not above the average amount. We are glad to be able to add in conclusion, that Mr. Grundy has his engagement list well filled up for the autumn and winter months, and that several valuable Drawing-room Meetings are promised him on his return from Ireland.

Hymn No. 16.—Sacred Songs and Solos.

“COME TO THE SAVIOUR”

RENDERED INTO SPANISH.

I.

Al Salvador ven, sin tardar hoy ;
El mismo dice : “ Camino soy,
Y con vosotros aquí estoy ;
Venid, niños, a Mí ! ”

O qué gozo en aquel día
Cuando veremos á Su cara,
Y estaremos donde está
El Salvador Jesus.

II.

“ Dejad los niños venir á Mí,”
Sea respuesta gozosa : “ Sí ! ”
Y escogemos á Él aquí.
Venid, niños, á Él !

O qué gozo, &c.

III.

Recordate que aquí está,
Su mandamiento no descuidar,
Que no en vano Jesus diga :
“ Venid, niños, á Mí ! ”

O qué gozo, &c.

ANON.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for prayer and praise on Monday, September 10 :—

1. Thanksgiving for blessings attending the Southern Mission at both Ooshooia and Cranmer Station, Keppel Island, and prayer for Divine guidance in furthering the objects of the Mission, in searching out more of the heathen of Tierra del Fuégo, and attending to their deep spiritual and temporal needs.

2. Thanksgiving for blessings received in connection with the voyage out and commencement of the Paraguay Indian Mission, and prayer for continued mercies and heavenly guidance.

3. Prayer for a rich outpouring of the Holy Spirit on pastors, congregations, and Sunday-schools at Lota, Patagones, and Chuput.

4. Prayer for the Seamen's Missions at Rio and Pernambuco; and that the Missionaries may be sustained in health and strength for their important work among the seamen of many nations.

4. Prayer for a hearty response to the present appeal for means to carry on vigorously the work, both old and new.



SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

Contributions thankfully received from July 23 to August 23, 1888.

Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expense; Addl., Additional.—Full particulars will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
DONATIONS.			
"A Sinner saved by Grace"	2	0	0
Prithwaite, Isaac, Esq. (for Paraguay Mission)	5	0	0
Cawthrop, Mrs.	1	3	6
In Memory of the late Miss Elizabeth Vawdry, of Gwinear, Cornwall.....	1	1	0
J. W. A.	8	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Rampson, C., Esq.	0	10	0
Lockett, Rev. Wm.	1	0	0
Noon, James, Esq.	2	0	0
Wynne, Mrs. Sarah	1	0	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Barnsbury, St. Andrew's, per W. S. Weston, Esq.	0	12	6
Haywater, Miss Georgina Angus (sub.).....	5	0	0
Do., Miss Keating (don. for Paraguay Mission, £5; for Fuegian Mission, £5).....	10	0	0
Bermundsey, per Mrs. Hawkes (box coll.)	0	11	8
Clapham, St. James's, per P. T. Trenerey, Esq., SS. by the Vicar, Rev. F. A. C. Lillingston	25	8	0
Gipsy Hill, Christ Church, per Rev. F. C. Butler, Address by Frank M. Ponder.....	2	5	0
Holloway, Upper, St. John's, per P. W. Drewett, Esq. (card colls.)	0	5	10
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	0	16	6
Lee, St. Peter's, per Herbert J. Reeves, Esq., SS. by Rev. Dr. Forrest and Rev. R. J. Simpson	11	1	1
Do., per do., Subscriptions	3	18	1
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath, &c. Assoc., per Miss Couty:—			
Juvenile Association (June)	6	10	1
Do., Mrs. Saunders (don.)	1	0	0
Bible Class (Midsummer Quarter)	3	10	11
For Paraguay Mission:—			
Davis, Miss	0	10	0
Dixon, Miss E.	0	5	0
Hobson, Miss F.	0	4	2
Horsely, Miss C.	0	3	4
Lloyd, Miss A. M.	0	3	2
Tuckniss, Mr. (additional)	0	2	0
	1	7	8
	12	8	8
Juvenile Assoc. (July) ..	3	8	6
Do., Mr. Barff's School	3	0	0
	6	8	6
	18	17	2
General Field (sub.)	0	10	6
London Bridge, St. Magnus Infant School Box	0	6	11
Marylebone, per Mrs. Robson.....	1	5	2

	£	s.	d.
PADDINGTON.			
St. James's, per Rev. A. J. Harvey, S. by Bishop Stirling	19	6	7
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy.....	5	5	5
Westbourne Park, Mr. Barton (don.)	1	1	0
PROVINCES.			
Alderley Edge, per Miss Helen Pope (Sale of Work)	17	0	0
Beckenham, per Mrs. Stephens	3	8	6
Beltingham, per Rev. Geo. Reed (own sub.).....	2	2	0
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle	13	10	0
Burslem, per Jas. Malkin, Esq.	6	12	0
Burstow, per Rev. T. B. Sikes, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	5	0	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth..	0	10	0
Coventry, per Mrs. Cox (don. from "A Poor Woman")	0	5	
Darsham, per Rev. J. Thorp (10s. for Paraguay)	3	18	0
Friezland, per Rev. Canon Green ..	4	4	
Frimley, per Rev. W. Bassett, SS. by Rev. H. S. Acworth and Self..	3	15	3
Great Tey, per Rev. R. T. Burton, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	6	5
Leamington, per Mrs. Phelps (In Memory of the Rev. Robert Phelps, Luke xxiv. 50-53)	2	0	0
Lincoln, per Mrs. Moss (Sale of Work)	8	4	1
Norbiton (from "A Working Man")	1	2	0
Paignton, per Miss Derry.....	2	7	6
Plymouth Juvenile Assoc., per Miss G. E. Hatchard	2	3	0
Sheffield, card coll., Miss Lilian E. Tingle	0	10	0
Southampton, per Colonel Ward ..	3	3	0
Wendy, per Rev. W. H. Shimield (own sub. and Rectory box)	1	3	0
SCOTLAND.			
Edinburgh, per Professor Blaikie ("A London Clerk").....	0	10	0
Do., St. Thomas's, per Robert Stuart, Esq. (offertory and subs.)	11	14	5
Glasgow, per Mrs. Aldan Buchanan	4	5	0
IRELAND.			
Co. Louth, per Lieut. Sullivan, R.N., Deputation Mr. Thomas Farmer:			
Ballymascanlan, per Rev. John Warren	2	9	0
Do. Miss Lizzie Love (card)	0	10	0
Blackrock, Miss Ferguson (box)..	0	2	0
Collon, per Rev. R. M. Peile Freeman	1	0	0
Do., A. W. Wynne (sub. and box)	1	6	3
Drogheda, per Rev. J. J. Sandys..	0	11	0
Drumcar, per Rev. F. McClintock	2	8	8
Heyenstown, per Rev. F. H. Kinch	0	19	0
FOREIGN.			
India, Rev. F. A. P. Shirreff.....	1	0	0
Melbourne, Miss Bertha F. Despard	1	0	0
Sale of Publications	0	16	1

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

LEE, LEWISHAM, AND BLACKHEATH ASSOCIATION

THE ANNUAL SALE

OF

PLAIN AND FANCY NEEDLEWORK, &c. &c.

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN THE

HALL OF THE INSTITUTE, OLD ROAD, LEE
THE FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary,
3 Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E. (If per rail, *via* Lewisham.)

There is an increasing demand for plain, strong, cheap clothing for the poor, knitted socks and stockings, knitted woollen shawls, comforters, mittens, vests, flannels, &c.; good plain work and millinery sell well, also toys of every description, and simply but well-dressed dolls. Articles intended for summer use do not find purchasers at this Sale.

Donors are asked to *price each article very legibly, and not above the fair value*, as at this Sale there are no raffles nor any reduction of prices.

Will Contributors kindly forward not later than last week in September.

C L E V E D O N .

A SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD ON

SEPTEMBER 13,

AT THE

PUBLIC HALL, CLEVEDON,

when Mrs. GODDARD and Miss KELLY will be thankful to receive Contributions of useful and fancy articles for their Stall, on behalf of the

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Parcels to be sent to Mrs. GODDARD, Bycullah; or Miss KELLY, Woodbury, Clevedon, Somerset.

PLEASE MARK PRICES PLAINLY.

THE

ANNUAL SALE OF WORK, &c.

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN

D O N E G A L

TOWARDS THE CLOSE OF SEPTEMBER.

Contributions of plain and fancy needlework, ties, aprons, shawls, millinery, clothes for the poor, toys, glass, china, and fancy articles will be thankfully received by Mrs. GAHAN, Maherabeg, Donegal.

THE NEW MALDEN JUVENILE ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD

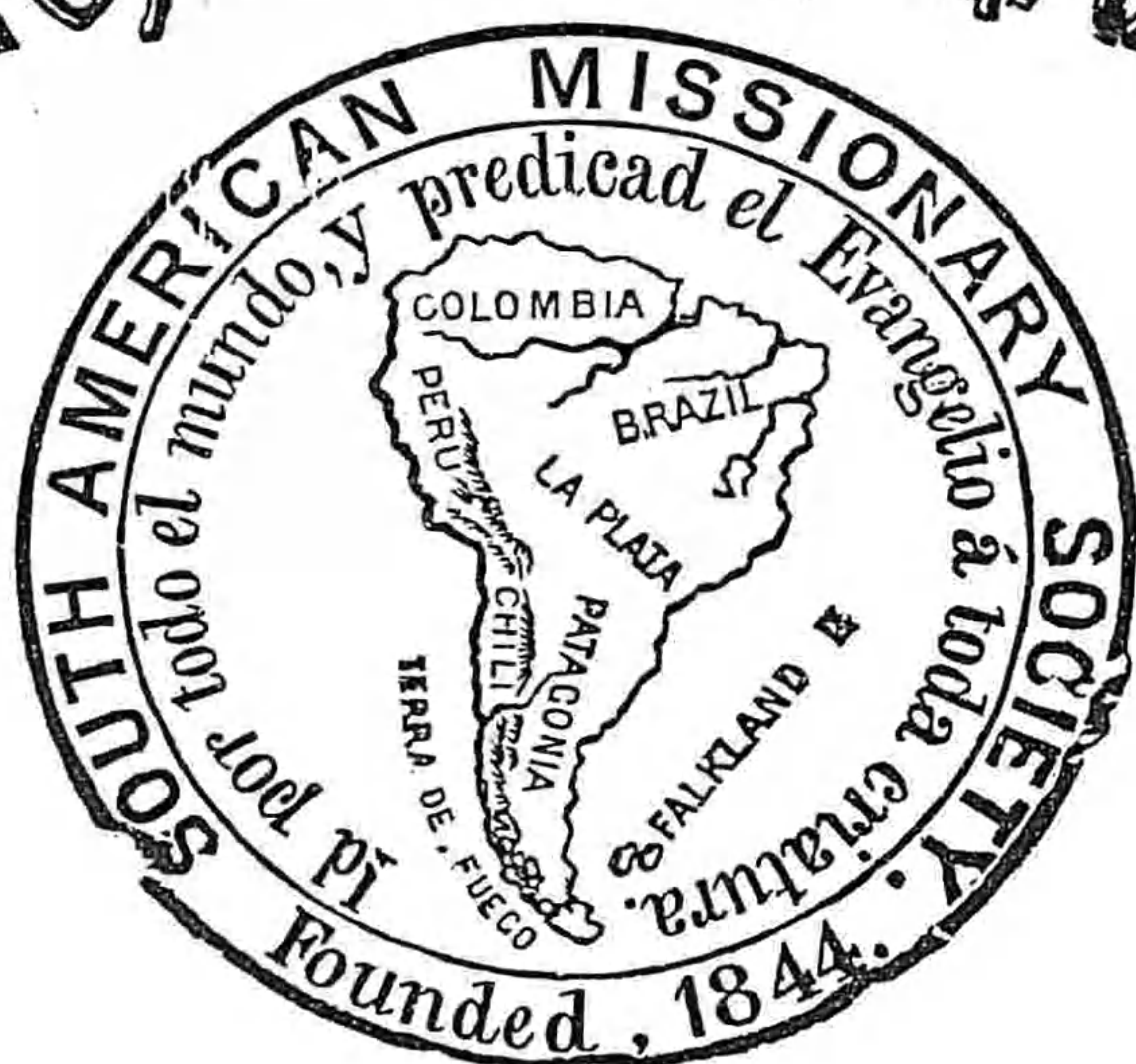
ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER.

Contributions of plain and fancy needlework, books, pictures, dolls, &c., will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. H. H. TAYLOR, Raby Road, New Malden, Surrey.

OCTOBER 1, 1888.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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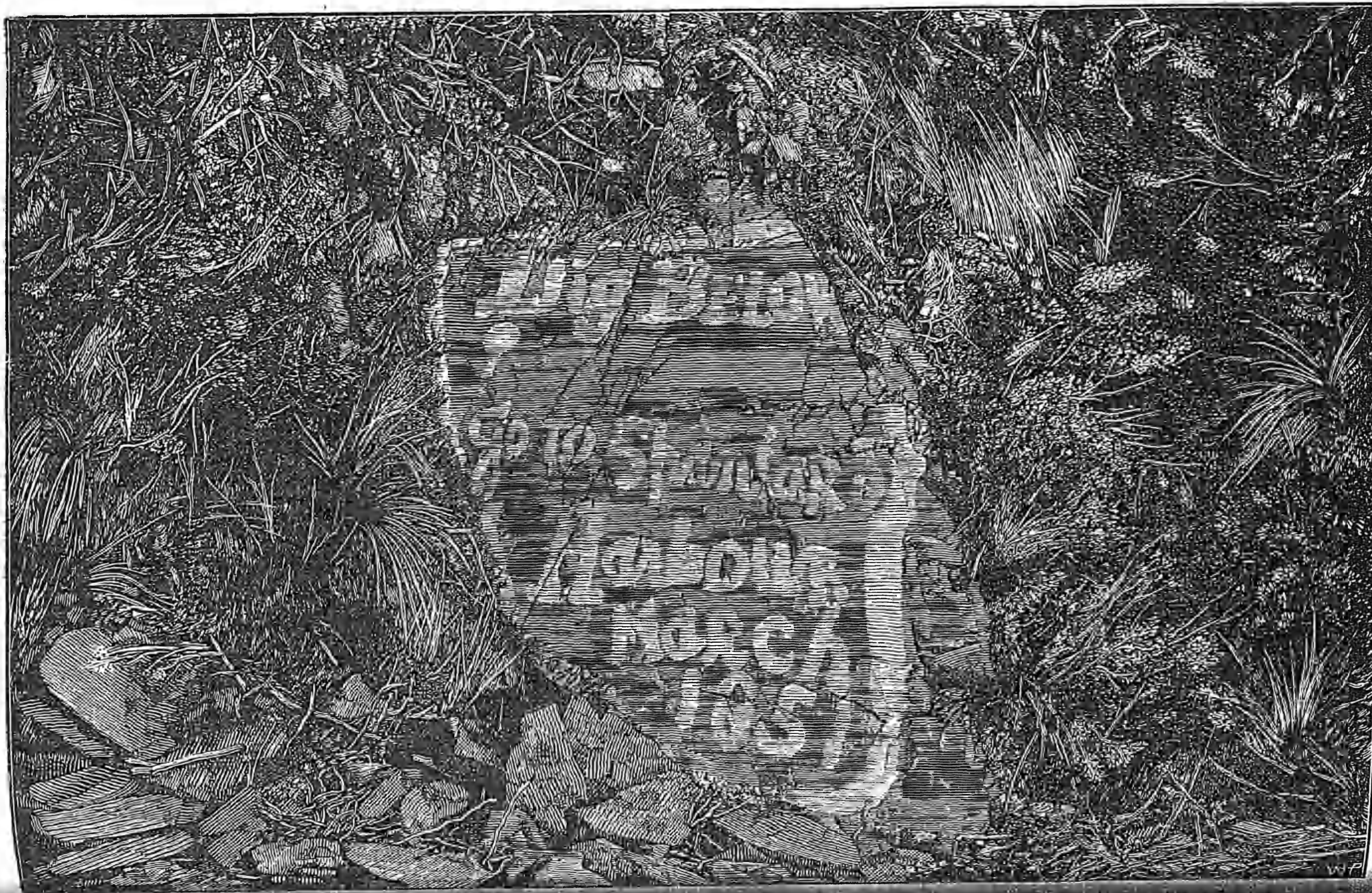
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to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54 Lombard Street, and to the Secretary,
SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.



THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

OCTOBER 1, 1888.

SINCE our September issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Adams, Rev. G. (*August* 9, 12, 19).

Allen, Rev. R. (*August* 1).

Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*July* 17).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*July* 25).

Hallet, Mr. Geo. (*July* 14).

Henriksen, Mr. A. (*July* 23, 31).

Keith-Douglas, Rev. F. S. (*August*).

Lewis, Mr. J. (*July* 10).

Sparkes, Rev. A. Lee (*August* 11).

Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*August* 30).

Willis, Capt. (*July* 6).

The General Committee held a meeting on the 13th ult.

The next meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 11th inst.

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

The next meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 4th and 18th inst.

The total amount received for the month of August was £235. 3s. 3d.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



IN our last issue we stated that we had “reason to believe that before long the missionary efforts in that quarter (the Southern Mission) will be considerably developed.” We are now in a position to give proof of this to an important extent, not only from letters from Mr. Aspinall (which will appear in due course), but by the authoritative announcement in *The South American Journal* of September 22, which is as follows :—

The Government has conceded to Mr. Edwin C. Aspinall the use of the following land in Tierra del Fuégo :—Grevy Island in the Wallaston group ; three small islands situated in the channel separating the before-mentioned island and the second in the group ; and Cape West, at the western extremity of Hermit Island; and the western portion of this island from the eastern neck of West Hill. In return for the concession, Mr. Aspinall undertakes to keep and maintain the lighthouse that may be erected by the Government on Cape West, and also to maintain a lifeboat for service about Cape Horn. Mr. Aspinall had delivered interesting lectures here and in Santiago on Tierra del Fuégo, and has collected subscriptions to defray the cost of the lifeboat.

The Society is much indebted to the Chilian Government for the handsome and prompt manner in which they met Mr. Aspinall’s petition for a concession of land in the region in question, and we have no doubt that Mr. Aspinall will not only keep and maintain the lighthouse referred to for the guidance of poor tempest-tossed mariners, but will also exhibit “The Light of the World” to wandering souls now “in darkness and the shadow of death,” and thus “guide their feet into the way of peace.”

We continue to have good news from Mr. Henriksen and his two faithful companions. God’s watchful and wise providence is solving the land and station question better than any human power could do. Our dear missionaries are “casting all their care” upon Him, and doubtless He will care for them and order all for the best.

The Bishop of the Falkland Islands and Mrs. Stirling have arrived safely and well from their brief trip on the

continent. The Bishop is very full of engagements for October, in the shape both of sermons and Drawing-room meetings for the Society. His Lordship has also, at the request of the Committee, consented to represent the Society at the forthcoming meeting of the Church Congress at Manchester, particularly in the special discussion on "Foreign Missions."


Those who follow the Rev. R. Allen's very interesting ~~letter~~ will see how desirable it is to have a moveable pastor who will ride or drive from camp to camp and minister to the little flocks of our countrymen scattered far and wide over the vast plains of that great Continent.

Southern Mission.

OOSHOOIA.

R. J. LAWRENCE writes:—

*"Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo,
May 18, 1888.*



"The 'Allen Gardiner' has returned from Keppel, and brought sheep for Ooshooia. I have also received two horses; both are very acceptable, especially the former, as we require sheep chiefly for meat, the number of cattle being greatly diminished since there has been such a demand for beef. I have been obliged to refuse selling any more meat, as we have not sufficient at Ooshooia to meet the requirements of the natives and ourselves. But we shall occasionally have a supply from Keppel Island, which will make up the deficiency. At the request of Governor Paz I have (when necessity required it) sent him a little fresh meat, for which he returns me the same weight from Sandy Point. I have always been willing to oblige the Argentine officials in this way, as far as possible, but I have been a little discouraged to see the natives lessen the number of their cattle instead of increasing them. This has been one of our greatest difficulties the last twelve months. I have rather reluctantly supplied some of the natives with clothing, &c., in exchange for beef, if they have killed an animal when there was no real necessity, as they could obtain the value by work. We hope to receive soon more ready-made clothing suitable for the native women. We do not require anything light-coloured or very thin. Perhaps a

little explanation may be useful to some who are assisting the 'Fuégian Mission,' such as 'working parties,' who wish to send out warm and durable clothing for the native women and children. Material dark, with a little bright colour, would be acceptable. Petticoats of a medium length, and full size round the waist, with loose jackets, are the most convenient for the women and elder girls. Boys' shirts and jumpers of different sizes would also be very acceptable. Clothing sent specially for the Orphanage should be *for girls only*, varying from five to fifteen years of age, and addressed as such. Anything sent for general use among the natives should be *addressed to me*.

"Mr. Burleigh's late visit to Ooshooia has done him much good. He seemed thoroughly to enjoy the little rest and change. His stay was longer than was anticipated, and he became very anxious to return to his duties at Keppel. Mr. J. Lewis also paid us a visit, and the natives were equally pleased to see him and hear him speak to them in their own tongue.

"During the permanent residence of Governor Paz at Ooshooia, there has been an improvement in the conduct of the subordinates in the Argentine service towards the natives. The former are generally a mixed class of men (chiefly Spanish and Italian). Previous to his arrival, the natives were occasionally in trouble, and had cause to complain of the frequent visits of the Argentine employés, which often made it very unpleasant, as they invariably brought their complaints to me. Some of the native women have been married to soldiers and others, by the Rev. T. Bridges. They are not taken now from the canoes, on board vessels; neither do the Spaniards frequently visit the native dwellings as formerly. At the present time they have not the same cause for unpleasant complaints as they had some time ago. The Argentine employés seldom visit the Mission station unless sent on business by their superior officers. Occasionally we have the pleasure of seeing a few attend our Sunday services. On the whole, we cannot say we are molested by any. We continue our work for the benefit of the natives without any undue anxiety. We have a little difficulty sometimes in securing the necessary assistance of the natives to carry on out-door works of necessity, especially for wood-cutting, as we continually require a large quantity for fuel and other purposes in connection with the work of the Mission. But we may always expect these difficulties in the future. We should be thankful they are comparatively insignificant. A few of the natives are almost regularly employed by the Governor, chiefly at wood-cutting; others are engaged making native implements for sale, as there is always a great demand for all native workmanship and products of the country by visitors, as well as others, now permanent residents in Tierra del Fuégo.

"Edmund Hasha-wy-an-jiz and Allen Willis (two Christian natives) continue to give me satisfaction as assistant teachers in the school. The former has built for himself a very good and substantial house, with the

assistance of the Mission, i.e. placing the necessary means within his reach, by helping him to cut boards and prepare the materials. The building was done entirely by himself.

"Mr. Ince takes pleasure in his work, he is very active, and has already proved to be a valuable assistant at Ooshooia. He has lately repaired one of our boats, which is of great service to us, and will soon commence making a waggon for two oxen to draw, as we now have them trained for work, which will greatly facilitate necessary labour, such as bringing large quantities of wood, instead of the natives carrying it all, as formerly.

"J. LAWRENCE."

The Rev. T. Bridges sends the following:—

"Downeast, Fireland, May 13, 1888.

"Best thanks for your kind note of March 6, care of Mr. Lawrence. It reached me a few days ago. I much enjoyed my visit to Ooshooia, and would gladly have made another before this, only the importance of my duties here prevent me. I am much surprised to receive no visits from natives. Our party, comprising thirteen families, and some seven widows and children, have been the only natives who have come here, save the few who have come in vessels. The Ona have not yet made their appearance, neither have they been seen by the miners in Sloggett. The 'Allen Gardiner' left this yesterday for the Falklands. The visit to the Woollaston Islands was very interesting, and they took in there six native boys for instruction at Keppel Island. They needed food supplies, and I was glad to be able to furnish them, as well as clothing. In payment for these and goods ordered by your employés at Ooshooia, I received a bill of exchange from Mr. Burleigh. You will be pleased to hear that though we have many difficulties we are getting on. At the present we have nine native men here working for us, and the natives, though lately in poor health, are now fairly well. Four of them were very dangerously ill. Their constitutions are ruined by hardships in this ungenial climate, and by their faulty morals. We have gathered in our potato crop, which proves very satisfactory. Be assured of my best wishes for the success of the Mission work, and the welfare of all engaged in it.

"T. BRIDGES."

Mr. J. Lewis writes:—

"Stanley, July 10, 1888.

"Many thanks for the magazines, of which many are glad. Any money I get in payment for them I will put in the monthly collection. A month started in our Sunday school for an Indian orphan to be supported at Woollaston Island. Our first collection has amounted to £1.

"Mrs. Brandon has consented to again start a working party in Stanley to make clothing for the Indians. The clothes made are to be for the natives at Woollaston Island.

“An appeal for old clothing for Mr. Burleigh to take with him has been responded to, though, I fear, an appeal for funds will not meet with much response. There have been many calls on the pockets here of late, and the times are not so good as formerly. Our new church fund languishes for the same reason.

“Though the natives we found at Woollaston seemed strong and healthy, they were wretchedly clad. Among fifty men, women, and children, not a garment worthy of the name could be found. We held a service in a Toomeecoo uchr, *i.e.* playhouse, formerly called a keena, a large wigwam, erected not to live in, but in which to perform certain initiatory rites with the youths, &c. Some eighteen years ago I saw a very large one near Woollya; they are rarely seen now. During the service the Indians seemed very attentive, gazing at the speaker with an intentness that must much gratify one endeavouring to make them understand in their own tongue the Gospel of Christ. The little children seemed at first very frightened at the dirtless faces of their visitors, while all the native dogs seemed to make a special grievance of the graceful proportions of visitors' legs being encased in such monstrous things as trousers.

“The entrance of the ‘Allen Gardiner’ into the harbour was the signal for all the women and children to run and hide themselves in the woods until assured of our friendly intentions. A canoe of elders of both sexes was dispatched to the vessel to ascertain who we were and what we wanted. Some of them remembered my living at Ooshooia, recognising features that they had not seen for many years, and asked after Mrs. Lewis and my two boys, remarking how many of their own people were dead since then. The day before we arrived, two children, about seven years or so of age, had been drowned by the upsetting of a canoe, five others fortunately swam ashore. They were thus in great grief at that village.

“Among other things they asked for was turnip seed; they had no garden there, having no seed. They highly appreciated some fine vegetables which we had purchased from Occokko, out of his garden at Waaf, a few days before.

“The place is admirably adapted for a rescue station for shipwrecked mariners, and easy of access from all quarters. Bodies of shipwrecked mariners are now lying on the beach at those islands—the bodies of men who have had to subsist on the bodies of their dead comrades washed ashore, but who perished miserably from want and exposure, without fire, or food, or boat. Such is the tale the Woollaston islanders told me. The bodies of five men now lie there, the last evidently survived the others by some days. Could he but have known that twelve or fourteen miles away there were Indians who knew a little English, who had been treated kindly at a Mission station, and who would be happy to convey him to that station, how he would have trudged those miles to find them.

“JAMES LEWIS.”

Mr. W. Ince sends the following : —

“ *Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo,*

“ *June 17, 1888.*

“It is now some time since you heard from me ; the reason is that ‘Commodore Py’ has been under repairs, and the ‘Allen Gardiner’ on her tour among the islands, as directed by the Bishop.

“I must thank God for sustaining Mrs. Ince and myself in good health. All things through the summer have been cheerful and prosperous beyond our expectations. For some time we were looking forward to the Bishop’s coming among us, to give us his cheer ; that time and pleasure has now passed. We feel more settled now under the local superintendence of Mr. Lawrence, who is an expert among the natives with their language and method of management. He seems to have won their hearts by his quiet and kind manner. I must say the more you become acquainted with him, so much the more you prove him to be worthy the position in which the Bishop has been pleased to place him.

“It is now winter, and if God should spare our lives till the spring, we shall work firmly together, as we have hitherto done, for the extension of Christ’s kingdom. I am sorry to say that Mrs. Lawrence has been very ill, but now very much better. I find dear Mr. Couty’s words so true, ‘Patience is a virtue,’ everywhere, but in Ooshooia of double value. To say the least, Yahgans are very trying. But hitherto the Lord has helped us.

“We have many encouragements as well as discouragements. It was very pleasing to hear them singing heartily and engaging in prayer in their houses and wigwams. Standing at the door of Stirling House in the evening, I could hear them sing, and well, too. Precious jewels, it did my heart good. I made inquiries, and found that one of their number had given a tea, and by that means had drawn a great many together ; and it was an evening of speech-making, and *thanking God for good the Missionaries had brought amongst them, and lifting them from crime to be honest men and women.* It is this that sustains us. We hear of abundance of natives in other parts of the island, Alacolof and Onas ; let our prayers be in earnest, and then you will hear of their coming in and being blessed through the glorious Gospel of Jesus Christ.

“Dear sirs, I could not thank you sufficiently for your kindness in sending me many things that I asked for. My wants are numerous. Since I have been here I have acted as ship’s carpenter, house carpenter, smith, tinker, locksmith, painter, repairer of shoes and boots, paper-hanger, whitewasher, &c. Ship carpentering requires brass screws, copper rivets, bolts, &c. I forgot to mention glazing. A new diamond is wanted, the present one is quite worn out. If you could, send me a little prussiate of potash for case-hardening, as also a drilling-machine, and some $\frac{5}{16}$ round-headed bolts, for repairing boats, up to 6 inches length. I have so many kinds of work to do that makes me ask for these things.

“ WM. INCE.”

KEPPEL ISLAND.

Mr. Burleigh writes :—

“ May 24.—To-day being the Queen’s birthday, a tea and entertainment was given to the natives by Mr. A. Felton, of West Point Island. The house was beautifully trimmed with ferns and evergreens, and capitally arranged, and at 5.30 P.M. thirty-one men and boys sat down to a sumptuous repast, to which they did good service. In the midst of the meal we were surprised by the arrival of the shipwrecked crew of the Fiji Island Company’s schooner ‘Genesta,’ which had struck on a reef off the north-west end of Keppel only three hours before. The vessel began to break up directly, but all hands were mercifully preserved.

“ They were quickly provided with food, shelter, and, as far as possible, dry clothing, and our entertainment was proceeded with ; and after much enjoyable music and singing, the three cheers were given for the Queen, the usual vote of thanks, &c., and a very happy evening was brought to a close with a hymn and prayer.

“ I must now close, as time presses : and with every earnest wish for your guidance and support in this matter.

“ L. H. BURLEIGH.”

Mrs. Burleigh writes :—

“ *Sullivan House, Keppel Island,*
“ March 9, 1888.

“ I would like to write and thank you for those pretty cards you so kindly sent us. The words have helped to comfort as well as to cheer us both. I know my husband intended writing to you by this mail, but quite suddenly he had to leave Keppel, and I am thinking that perhaps he may not have been able to catch the mail. We much enjoyed our good Bishop’s visit, he stayed with us while the ‘Ruby’ was here. He thought that my husband required a change, so wished him to go with him to Ooshooia. I felt very grateful to his lordship for his kindness, and also to Captain Kennedy for so kindly offering to take him in the ‘Ruby.’ He had not been well for some little time, and I trust that the change will help to set him up again for the winter. For a long time past I have felt that a change of work was desirable if the Committee thought us worthy ; and I trust that if we are removed, we both may have the required strength given us to labour faithfully amongst these poor souls for whom Christ died. We have made it a matter of prayer, and we leave ourselves entirely in His loving hands. We shall both feel leaving our lads here, for we are much attached to them, and I trust that the little labour that has been spent on them may not have been in vain. We have seen many changes here, many of them have been removed by death, but we feel sure that God removed them in love, and we trust that they are now in that happy land where pain and sorrow are unknown. We have three boys now who are ill, poor fellows ; one, ‘Peter,’ my former helper, I am afraid will not last through the winter. We were

very sorry to hear of the illness of Allen Willis at Ooshooia, though glad and rejoiced to know that since his return to his own country he had given Mr. Lawrence every satisfaction. He was a promising young man; he had not such good abilities as Leonard, but tried, I think, to do his best. Trusting that God's blessing may rest on our Committee and on all the workers.

“NELLIE BURLEIGH.”

PARAGUAY MISSION.

Mr. A. Henriksen sends the following report:—

“*Concepcion, Paraguay,*
“*August 4, 1888.*”

“It is with a thankful heart that I send you this from here. Our heavenly Father has been very gracious to us, and we acknowledge His mighty hand in our going out and coming in. Yesterday we arrived from Asuncion in a small steamer, and the scene during the trip up river was a very imposing one, we could never get tired in looking on the wooded islands and river banks.

“The first thing I did at Asuncion was, with the help of Dr. Stewart, to present to the Minister of Finance a petition asking for the free introductions of our tools, and the clothes, &c., for the Indians, stating our object. I received the answer from the Minister, who received me very kindly, that he had no power over the law of custom house, but that that law would allow me free introductions of all the tools. The invoice, which I had translated into Spanish, was then presented, and the objection to freedom of introduction was put forth on account of the clothes and cooking utensils, so I was advised to write out another petition, asking the Minister to present the first one before the Honourable Congress of the Nation, which was done accordingly; meanwhile Dr. Stewart had had an opportunity to speak to the Cabinet, and laid before them our whole scheme, which he was so much more able and competent to do, as he had followed the development of the Mission in England.

“During his conversation the Cabinet had expressed a kind of fear for our safety on the ground of some cruelty lately perpetrated against the Indians, and would perhaps have consented to give us a military escort if it had been asked for, but Dr. Stewart knowing my opinion, that I would rather be alone with the Indians, did not mention anything about such thing.

“Under these circumstances Dr. Stewart could only promise on our part that we would take all precautions in approaching the Indians, and always remember that they are savages. I fully agree with him, and our plan has not suffered much alteration.

“I thought first that we should have been able to use only a small canoe for landing purposes, but now, taking into consideration that we are bound to take more precautions than first thought of, I had to purchase a boat large enough to sleep in for us all three, which became more expensive.

“We expect the goods by next steamer, the 11th, and shall then prepare at once for a start.

“The land question has finally been settled, although not yet definitely—viz. : The kind offer which I received from a gentleman in London just before my departure has met with many obstacles. 1. The whole situation with regard to purchase of land has changed considerably since I was here a year ago. 2. The prices for land situated from 10 to 50 leagues inland have risen to double the amount of what I could have bought land for on the bank of the river. 3. There is no land to be had on the bank of the river. I have accordingly written to that gentleman.

“In this dilemma, Dr. Stewart—as agent for the Council of Foreign Bondholders—has authorised me to go on any part of the land belonging to that body, on the condition that I would watch over that piece of the land belonging to them, but this arrangement has still to be sanctioned by the Committee of the Council ; but as it is a considerable service to them, I hope that they will take it into their kindest consideration. Dr. Stewart has written to them already about this arrangement.

“I have now a much larger area for my choice of a site, and we purpose (D.V.) to go on an exploring trip as soon as we have received and stored up our goods safely ; thereafter we will go and start a provisional settlement, and as a precaution sleep in the boat on the Paraguayan side of the river.

“We have met with a very kind reception on the part of many people here, some of the authorities and private persons, all highly applauding our undertaking, and all are hopeful of our success. This we know is entirely in the hands of our gracious heavenly Father. He will lead and guide us on to the work which He has allotted to us, and in Him we have put our trust entirely. We have not ceased morning and evening to pray for His grace for ourselves and all dear Christian friends at home, who we feel support us both with their means and prayers. We have learnt the power of prayer and God’s word ; in hours of much perplexity the Lord was ready and willing to help us, and soon the clouds were dispersed, and the sun of His love shone through the mist. He will not now forsake us at the gate, but bid us enter in, and take possession, that we may proclaim to the heathen that ‘the Lord reigneth.’

“We are here surrounded by Indians ; I calculate their number to be about 200 ; they cross over in their canoes and take occasional work for a few cents, which are often consumed in drink or suchlike. They are very poor indeed, scarcely a rag to hide their nakedness can be seen, still very

peaceable, and go about almost like children. I had the pleasure to be recognised by one of the Indians, he is one of the tribe among which I spent some time last year; he seemed to be very glad to see me, and he now speaks a little Spanish. He at once asked me if I was going to Caragá Vullta again to Casique Fernandez. I could not tell him then.

"We are all in good health and spirits, longing to begin work; the climate seems to agree very well with my two companions, and I hope that we shall have no troubles in that way, and soon be in active work.

"I hope now that the Congress will allow all our goods free introduction, and that we will receive it by next steamer.

"ADOLFE HENRIKSEN."

FRAY BENTOS, ETC.

The Rev. R. Allen writes :—

"*Fray Bentos, August 1, 1888.*

"The success of the Annual Meeting rejoiced me. May it cheer you and the Committee in anxious hours throughout the year.

"The synopses I send quarterly are, I fear, very dry. A few notes—a sort of running commentary—on part of them may not be unwelcome.

"After the Bishop's visitation of the Uruguayan coast between Coloina and Fray Bentos in January, the intense heat kept me quiet for about a month, with the exceptions of a short visit to Entre Rios, and another to Buenos Ayres, to attend the Bishop's Council Committee.

"The First Sunday in Lent, February 19, found me, after a diligence journey of 30 leagues, eastward from Paysandu, holding services at the Estancia Los Merinos, where a clergyman soon forgets the length of the road in the warmth of the welcome, and where the Mission also receives the most generous support.

"Returning to Paysandu for the following Sunday, February 26, I ministered to a congregation of 23 at Mr. Ritchie's, at the uncomfortable yet unavoidable hour of 8 P.M., nine communicating.

"Gualeguaychu, in Entre Rios, some 30 leagues south from Paysandu, was the scene of my ministration on March 4. Congregation, 22; communicants, 14.

"Re-crossing the great river, here about two leagues wide, and after having visited during the week all the estancias in the vicinity, I held service at the Rincon Angoste, 20 leagues east of Fray Bentos, on March 11, for a congregation of 30.

"Taking a south-westerly course I crossed the Rio Negro on the 12th at Mercedes, 15 leagues from Rincon Angosto, and rode on next day eight leagues further south, to Media Agua. Making arrangements for service here on the 25th, I push on still southwards, more or less following the line of the estancias where I wish to call, rather than direct

route, the commonplace of the journey being relieved only by the submersion for a moment of my guide, who missed the pass over a swollen stream, and then by my losing my way, and finally arriving at my destination, S. Amelia, on Saturday night wet to the skin, and, worse still, unexpected, my letter having miscarried.

“So far, therefore, as public worship was concerned, the 18th was a *dies non*. It was, however, a pleasant quiet day for me in company with Mr. Brown. But I felt that I had to retrieve as well as I could a lost opportunity, and, before Monday was very old, had ridden five or six leagues, visited the three English estancias on the Mighelete, which should have supplied the bulk of my congregation on the previous day, and arranged a service for 4 P.M. at my friend Mr. Bennett’s, whose readiness in all emergencies, of which I have had some experience, is only equalled by his generosity—to which his handsome subscription to the Mission testifies. We had an excellent congregation of 15, pretty well all that the place could muster, not to mention a baby whom I baptized.

“Next morning I turn my horse’s head for Media Agua and home. Four leagues or so brought me to a pass where I should have repeated the experience of my poor guide of three days before—or worse—had not a voice warned me as I was plunging right into a pool five yards deep. On Wednesday, in company with Mr. Harrison, whom I had called for on my way, and who was to stand godfather, I arrived at Media Agua, and next day baptized a child of Mr. Fitzherbert’s. Friday and Saturday were spent by me in visiting some dear young friends whom I had prepared with my own children for confirmation last year, and who, I was rejoiced to find, had not forgotten what had been taught them. Owing chiefly to one or two accidental circumstances the attendance at Media Agua on Sunday was small. Monday at noon found me 15 leagues from thence—at home, after an absence, with the exception of 24 hours, of six weeks.

“Another equally prolonged absence from home began with my journey to Paysandu on April 27, for service on the 29th, which was well attended. Thence two interesting events called me to Buenos Ayres on the Monday. Mr. Ferguson was admitted to deacon’s orders in St. John’s Church on May 1. Besides the Bishop, six clergy were present. But though the second event of the kind in connection with the English Church that has ever taken place in these countries, it did not awaken in Buenos Ayres so much interest as did the event of the following day—the Bishop’s marriage—when the Church was filled to overflowing. In this, verily, there was no lack of interest. The busiest men found leisure somehow to get away from their desks. The marriage seemed to be a fitting sign of the love which binds the Bishop to his people here, and many of us also rejoiced for the comfort it would bring to himself after years of toil.

"It was a change from scenes like these when, a few hours after the wedding, I took the train for the southern camps. How pleasant it was to meet once again my Pinedo congregation of twenty-one souls at Mr. L. James's, on Friday, May 4. The same evening I passed on to Azul, where Mr. Baker, with his usual kindness, had sent a horse to meet me.

"I start now on a leisurely week's ride, of rather over 40 leagues, to Tandit and back, visiting estancias by the way, and resting on Sunday, 11th, at Mr. Cameron's, where, in lieu of a congregation which the neighbourhood does not supply, a few friends met me for a quiet day. On Saturday morning, 12th, at 6 A.M., I catch my train again at Azul, after a sharp gallop of two leagues from Mr. Baker's in the dark.

"My destination is pleasant Colina, where another of my old congregations greets me on Sunday, 13th. We had not met for worship for a long time. I think we all felt the opportunity to be precious. We were twenty-three in all, thirteen communicated. From this point I was obliged to return to Buenos Ayres, to attend the Bishop's Council Committee. But I had the pleasure, before returning south on Tuesday, of bidding the Bishop and his party good-bye on their departure for England from the central station, where a multitude of friends had gathered for the same purpose.

"Bahia Blanca has decidedly progressed since I saw it in 1887. Before very long it will be an important port. The English there are as few as ever. We had ten at service in the town in the morning, and twelve at the port in the afternoon of Sunday, May 20. More might have come, though I did not expect so many with an exasperating dust-storm blowing all day.

"A bitterly cold ride of nine leagues on Monday took me to Mr. Leishman's, where, on the following morning (Tuesday), fourteen met for worship. The same evening I rode three or four leagues further on to Mr. Barber's, on the Sauce Grande, for service on the morrow (Wednesday), at which, notwithstanding the cold and rain, twelve were present, four coming from a distance of more than four leagues.

"Here, the bitter wind and a cold which I had caught detained me over Thursday.

"On Friday, I rode up the river, eight or nine leagues, to Mr. Niven's, and, fearing from the look of the weather to wait for Sunday, I arranged a service for Saturday, at Mr. Muir's, where we numbered twenty, many of them dear friends whose kindness I have often experienced, and among whom I would gladly have lingered a little longer. Bidding them good-bye, I was on my horse early next morning (Sunday) to catch the train, seven or eight leagues away. My road lay through the Sierras. It did not trouble me that I rode on a Sunday, though, from old associations, I suppose, the vacancy of the day seemed to reproach me. It emphasised the contrast, which has so often been a pain to me, between the greatness of the way and the smallness of the opportunity. 'Then,

I said, 'I have laboured in vain, I have spent my strength for nought.' Though seldom happier than when alone with nature, I took small pleasure in the Sierras that day.

"On my arrival in Bahia in the evening, I found a letter from a lady who was about to enter a new house, and wished much to do so with a religious service. It was a little thing, yet, was the consecration of the home, and the home-life of a family, to God a little thing? Who could foresee its issues.

"My next Sunday, therefore, was more full of work and hope. It opened early with the sanctification of a home by the Word of God, prayer, and the sacrament. It closed with the heartiest of services in the Welsh colony, ten leagues distant, at which fifty were present, twenty partaking of the Lord's Supper. A cold three leagues after service—so cold that I had to cover up my face—brought me to my resting place for the night, and to the conclusion, not without hope and thankfulness, of my winter tour in the south. Thanks to their English railway and steamboat companies, I was quickly back in Fray Bentos without expense, having been absent again, curiously enough, exactly the same time as on my previous tour—six weeks, less by twenty-four hours."

SERVICES HELD IN FRAY BENTOS, &C., IN APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1888.

"April 1, Easter Day, 11 A.M., at Fray Bentos.—Congregation, 34; communicants, 4; offertory, \$2.86.

"April 8, Low Sunday, 11 A.M., at Fray Bentos.—Congregation, 20; communicants, 5; offertory, \$1.50.

"April 15, 2nd Sunday after Easter, 11 A.M., at Fray Bentos.—Congregation, 28; offertory, \$2.50.

"April 22, 3rd Sunday after Easter, 11 A.M., at Fray Bentos.—Congregation, 35; communicants, 6; offertory, \$4.04.

"April 29, 4th Sunday after Easter, 7.30 P.M., at Paysandu.—Congregation, 18; communicants, 7; offertory, \$7.20.

"May 4, Friday, 11 A.M., at Pinedo (Mr. James').—Congregation, 21; offertory, \$17.15.

"May 6, Rogation Sunday, 11 A.M., at Los Desos (Mr. Cameron's).—Congregation, 5; communicants, 3; offertory, \$2.00.

"May 13, Sunday after Ascension, 11 A.M., at La Colina (Mr. Boote's).—Congregation, 23; communicants, 13 (subscriptions).

"May 20, Whit-Sunday, 11 A.M., at Bahia Blanca.—Congregation, 10; offertory, \$2.80.

"May 20, Whit-Sunday, 2.30 P.M., at Bahia Blanca (the port).—Congregation, 12; offertory, \$6.30.

"May 22, Tuesday, 11 A.M., at Naposta Chico (Mr. Leishman's).—Congregation, 14; offertory, \$5.25.

"May 23, Wednesday, 11 A.M., at Sauce Grande (Mr. Barber's).—Congregation, 12; offertory, \$9.40.

"May 26, Saturday, 11 A.M., at Sauce Grande (Mr. Muir's).—Congregation, 20 ; offertory, \$9.15.

"May 27, Trinity Sunday, travelling.

"June 3, 1st Sunday after Trinity, 9.30 A.M., at Pigue (Mr. Sewell's).—Congregation, 10 ; communicants, 5 (subscriptions promised).

"June 3, 1st Sunday after Trinity, 2.30 P.M., at Sauce Costo (school-room).—Congregation, 50 ; communicants, 20 (Welsh colony).

"June 10, 2nd Sunday after Trinity, 11 A.M., at Fray Bentos.—Congregation, 34 ; offertory, \$2.50.

"June 17, 3rd Sunday after Trinity, 11 A.M., at Fray Bentos.—Congregation, 38 ; communicants, 3 ; offertory, \$1.94.

"June 24, 4th Sunday after Trinity, 3 P.M., at Paysandu.—Congregation, 12 ; communicants, 3 ; offertory, \$6.70.

"Total of services, 18 ; celebrations of Holy Communion, 10 ; holy baptism, 11 ; marriages, 2.

"R. ALLEN."

CHAÑARAL.

Mr. Robertson writes :—

"Chañaral, Chile, July 17, 1888.

"Our congregations have been up to the average, whilst school work has progressed, I hope. You will be glad to hear that all my native pupils read the Bible with us in the morning.

"Business of all kinds is, at present, at a standstill on account of the scarcity of coal. The furnaces of the Compania de Minera were put out last week.

"Water, too, has been very scarce, and the price, formerly 20 cents per arrovia, is now 35 cents. Coal is \$4 per sack, and beef 30 cents per pound.

"You will see by my return that several Spanish Testaments have been distributed. I do not think much can be done in this way, however, I will supply my agent at the mines with some now and then. If you could forward me a few, I think I could dispose of them, but please send none with small print. I endeavoured to distribute a few Scriptures at Carrizalillo, but found it very difficult and slow work.

"My wife returned from Valparaiso about a month ago, and I am glad to say she seems a little better.

"Mr. Schjolberg tells me that he will write to you, after the balances are finished, with regard to the future of this station. From what he tells me, he purposes leaving here with his family at the end of the year.

"I hope you received a photograph of the interior of our church, and also one of myself. I notice that the mails from home have been very irregular lately, the Straits mail has come to us sometimes a fortnight late.

“My journeys to Carrizalillo and Las Animas have been made as opportunity occurred. There are so many difficulties in the desert to be surmounted, so many ‘ifs’ to doubt about, that we are often disappointed in what we have worked hard to arrange for.

“May I ask you to send me some copies of the ‘British Workman’ to distribute here. I receive from Valparaiso forty copies of the ‘Record’ monthly, two of the ‘Heraldo,’ two of the ‘Predicador,’ two of the ‘Aurora,’ and the tracts in Spanish as they appear in print.

“J. S. ROBERTSON.”

Allen Gardiner.

By R. N. CUST, Esq., LL.D.

(From “Bible Society Monthly Reporter.”)



HE story of the life of Allen Gardiner is simple. He was an officer of the navy, who lost his young wife early; he thus went *per crucem ad lucem*, and thenceforth consecrated himself to the missionary service heart and soul. He kept his vow. To be a pioneer missionary to the most abandoned heathen was the great object of his life. He was neither qualified for ordinary missionary work, nor would it have satisfied him to have reaped the harvest which others had sowed; his was a harder and more thankless task, but none the less blessed.

He tried many countries, but found no opening; his missionary spirit, like a dove let loose from home, wandered about seeking a place of rest. At length he definitely chose South America as his field. He was prevented by the Roman Catholic priests from settling among the wild tribes on the continent. He found at length a spot, where even the Spanish priests would not care to follow him, at the most southerly point of the island, separated from the mainland by the Straits of Magellan, within a small distance of the Antarctic circle—the island of Tierra del Fuégo.

The possibilities of the human family are not to be found in one single race, or at one particular epoch, or in one region of the world. Grace is sufficient for them all; and the missionary who brings captive to the feet of his Master the poor Eskimo, the half-brutal Fuégian, the cannibal of Melanesia, or the short stunted races of Australia, glorifies his Saviour by showing that the Gospel message was designated for all, can be understood by all, that Christ died for all, and that there is no other way of Salvation but through Him. The message is so divine, and yet so clothed in universal humanity, that it finds its way to the spiritual

necessities of all, and satisfies the heart's cravings. The student of missionary chronicles has added this new weapon to the armoury of the zoologist. Darwin, one of the gentlest and wisest of heathens (for he is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he), when he saw the inhabitants of Tierra del Fuégo, declared that their intellectual improvement was beyond the efforts of man; but he lived to replace that hasty opinion by the following: "The lesson of the missionary is the enchanter's wand."

Both Nature and man were against Gardiner. The climate rendered the country most dreary and inhospitable; the sky rarely cleared; many squalls in summer alternated with the snow and sleet of winter; the winds were ferocious. The people belonged to the Patagonian race, of a dark colour, with long black hair; they had low foreheads, flat and broad noses, scanty clothing, wretched habitations, and they were arrant thieves, cruel, and, when brought to bay, furious wild beasts. The women possessed some traces of gentleness, but were treated as slaves.

Gardiner's first attempt to land and house himself on shore was a failure; the conduct of the natives was such that he had to retreat and return to England. Nothing daunted, he determined to have a floating home, and to keep his reserve stores at the Falkland Islands. He could not collect sufficient funds to buy a suitable vessel, so he supplied himself with two decked boats. Two catechists and three pious sailors accompanied him. The *Ocean Queen* steamer deposited the boats and men, with provisions for six months, at Banner Cove, in Tierra del Fuégo. They had given up all the ties of home for Christ's sake; but they were called upon to make a greater sacrifice, even of their lives, and none of them were ever seen alive again.

It reconciles us to our common humanity that men are always found, when the cause of Christ requires it, to face the greatest danger at His bidding. These men all died of starvation, Allen Gardiner being the last survivor. When, months later, the frigate sent out to make inquiries arrived, their dead bodies were found, and their journals and letters. One by one they had died; but there was no despair, no imputation of blame to others. "Poor, weak though we are, our abode is a very Bethel to our souls, for we feel and know that God is here." "Asleep or awake, I am happy beyond the power of expression." Allen Gardiner penned a farewell letter, expressing his unclouded joy in the Lord, his perfect resignation to His holy will; but earnestly imploring that the Mission should not be abandoned, and sketching out a plan for future operations, which was acted upon. In his death he anticipated the coming of his Master's kingdom. He rejoiced to see the day-dawn of the Gospel; he saw it and was glad.

His last words were: "Great and marvellous are the loving-kindnesses of my gracious God unto me. He has preserved me hitherto; and for four days, although without bodily food, without any feeling of

hunger or thirst !” Here the journal ends ; but one letter was dated a day later : “ Yet a little while, and through grace we may join that blessed throng, to sing the praises of Christ to all eternity. I neither hunger nor thirst, though five days without food—marvellous loving-kindness to me a sinner !” I remember the news of this sad tragedy reaching India in 1852, and many a sigh was wafted from India to the South Pole. His life was not given in vain ; the pioneer’s work was done, and the Lone-Star Mission was established, which has worked northwards into the mainland of South America, and is now spreading itself among the heathens of Paraguay. Bread cast on the waters is found after many days.

Humanly speaking, but for Allen Gardiner’s determination, and the interest excited by the sad end of himself and his noble companions, this footing would never have been made good. When nations and tongues are assembled before the great white throne, Allen Gardiner will be there with his savages : “ Lord ! behold, with the talent which Thou gavest me, I have gathered these poor sheep into Thy fold !”

The Merits and Defects of the Deputation System of our Societies.

Read at the EMLY AND WOKING CLERICAL MEETING by the
REV. H. S. ACWORTH.



SUPPOSE there are few country rural deaneries which do more for the Missionary cause than those which this clerical meeting represents. More than £1,700 was contributed by our different parishes to foreign Missions in the past year, of which, however, one subscriber gives £500 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. And, therefore, I can hardly imagine a more suitable topic for discussion than that which I have chosen. Without supposing that we can modify the whole system as it prevails to-day, we can, at least in our own Missionary Association, rectify any defects which seem to have gathered round it, so I claim for our discussion that it is practical, and not purely academic. The system at work among us is of nineteenth-century growth, and cannot claim a higher antiquity than the rise of the Church Missionary Society. In the Acts of the Apostles we read of St. Paul and St. Barnabas being deputed by the Church of Antioch to undertake Missionary work in Cyprus and the south-east corner of Asia Minor. On their return from this first Missionary tour, they “gathered the Church together and rehearsed all that God had done with them.” Here we have what might, in some respects, answer to our idea of a Missionary meeting. But the Church of Antioch, though it recommended its Missionaries to the grace of God, made no provision for their support. Probably all the Apostles

their cotemporaries, like St. Paul, trusted to their own exertions and
 hospitality. In the middle ages, and those succeeding, the few
 missionary efforts that were made were supported by the endowed
 brotherhoods, who sent forth members of their own body, or by the
 benefactions of philanthropic sovereigns. The earliest instance of Mis-
 sionary work done by an English society is found in the effort made by the
 Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the middle of last century.
 The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, founded in 1701, did not
 turn its attention to strictly Missionary work till 1825, twenty-six years
 after the formation of the Church Missionary Society. Neither of our two
 earliest societies adopted in those days a democratic basis with systematic
 and periodical appeals to their constituencies. Grants were rather made
 from those at head-quarters to our settlers in the different plantations, and
 these funds were the result of legacies, individual subscriptions, and king's
 grants. There being no Missionaries or Missions, no such deputations,
 as we know them *now*, existed. The Evangelical Revival at the close of
 the eighteenth century roused Christians to a sense of their responsibilities
 to the world at large, and led to the formation of the Church Missionary
 Society, Bible Society, and Jews' Society. The founders of the first of
 these, travelling, as they did, through the kingdom to make known the new
 era, and to form branches to carry it into practice, were the first instances of
 deputations. The interest aroused was very great, and funds were obtained,
 not perhaps large, but drawn from a large number of warm-hearted
 Christians. The enthusiasm thus aroused had to be maintained, and the
 first originators of the movement, failing time of their own, were forced
 to appoint special agents for such home visitation. Workers from the
 foreign field at first would be non-existent, and even when in process of
 time such Missionaries on leave began to be a possibility, it might
 naturally be felt that any deputation work would be an intrenchment on a
 well-earned rest, or else an interference with the work abroad. All the
 societies that have been since started (and they are legion) seem to have
 had much the same history. First we have had the knot of earnest men
 who have formed the committee, and have made a beginning by honorary
 exertions; then they have appointed a salaried staff, and left the work
 mainly in their hands. The success of the particular society will largely
 depend on the efficiency and zeal of its advocates, and the various com-
 mittees, when objection is made to the large percentage expended in the
 collection of funds, very naturally say that if deputations be dispensed
 with their constituents forget the very existence of the object they were
 formerly interested in. The auxiliaries are allowed to be the very life-
 blood of a society, and anything that damps the enthusiasm of these goes
 to impoverish the parent association. The history of the Church Mis-
 sionary Society may certainly be adduced as a plea in favour of a liberal
 expenditure on association secretaries, and yet, were it not for the im-
 mense amount of unpaid labour that Society has all along received, its

home expenditure would challenge hostile criticism. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has been managed at a less cost for deputations, but then its income has rather shrunk than expanded, and there are many of its heartiest supporters who would fain see it adopt more aggressive methods. Had we, they say, a deputation secretary for each county, our income might be nearer £200,000 than £100,000. It should be borne in mind that the 100 sermons and 100 meetings, which an active secretary might take in the course of a year, will in rare cases immediately produce more than £600, of which sum his salary of £300, and travelling expenses, estimated at £100, will absorb £400, or 66½ per cent. The success of his work must therefore depend on his enlisting honorary workers, such as collectors and district secretaries. And the larger the number of Christian and philanthropic objects engaging the attention of the public mind, the more difficult does he find it to enlist this honorary work, and to insure after results. The cause which lies near to his heart is forgotten when its advocate has departed. So great have been felt to be the difficulties in this multiplication of societies and their deputations, that there is a strong set of Church feeling towards a Board of Missions, the Church herself being the society, and each parish being compelled, as it were, to send an offering to its funds. But leaving aside the question of party differences, it may be questioned whether the little enthusiasm, which does at present exist, would not be stamped out by such a method. Indeed the Board, though constituted, has become already a list of names, and is said now to exist only for consultative purposes. Whether it will have any advice to give us for the better working of the Missionary cause in our parishes, time will show. At present the oracle is dumb, or, at least, has suggested nothing practical. In conclusion, it seems that we must admit the deputation system as an evil, but a necessary one, while the Missionary spirit of our people is what it is, while, in fact, nothing is done without agitation in its modern sense. But let me, as a Church Missionary collector in college and connected with the South American Mission for nearly twenty years, add a word as to what the clergy may do to rectify abuses in a bad system.

(a) Let us take a very firm stand as to the Church's duty to other lands, and let nothing parochial or diocesan turn us aside from our plain duty of promoting a Missionary spirit among our people. Many a parish does little for Missions because its natural leader in spiritual things plainly sets small store by foreign work.

(b) Without it may be advocating any particular society's work, it may be well periodically to preach a Missionary sermon, showing how the promise of Christ's presence is conditional on our going into all the world. We might state what has been done, and what remains to be done in the heathen world. Such discourses would prepare for the visit of a deputation, or might, perhaps, dispense with the need of such visit, except on some special occasion. Indeed, in many a parish a portion of

the offertory might well take the place of the stereotyped Missionary collection.

(c) Above all, we should acquaint ourselves with what our Church is doing in various parts of the world by a careful perusal of the Missionary papers issued by the different societies. Nothing has aggravated the worst features in the deputation system more than the low level of Missionary knowledge attained to by our parochial clergy. With such knowledge many an interchange of pulpits might be possible, where now the societies have to be appealed to for a deputation.

■ Last, but not least, we have a great field for the inculcation of the Missionary spirit in the young. This is a mine which has been worked to good purpose in some parishes, and as the school is to-day, so will the parish be in days to come.

Our Frontispiece.

THE following will briefly throw light upon the touching and significant historical sketch contained on the first page of this Magazine.

It is an extract from a little publication entitled "Allen Gardiner in Tierra del Fuégo," price twopence, and to be had at the Society's office.

"Owing to strange mistakes and delays, it was the end of October ■re the long-looked-for vessel from Monte Video reached the fatal coast. Then, following the directions written on the rocks, the 'Speedwell' was found, with one dead body on board and another on the shore, while books, papers, &c., lay scattered around. The captain and sailors cried like children at the sight. Just then a violent gale arose. The captain dared not stay to examine further, but put out to sea at once, carrying the sad news to Monte Video. By this time friends in England, greatly alarmed, had applied to Government for help, and the frigate 'Dido' had been sent to search out the lost missionaries, reaching the coast in January. Guided by the writings on the rocks, the officers soon completed the sorrowful discoveries. They saw on a rock the verses, Psalm lxii. 5-8, with the drawing of a hand, pointing to the spot where the wreck of the 'Pioneer' and the bodies of Gardiner and Maidment were found. They reverently collected all the remains of the faithful martyrs, and after reading the beautiful burial service of the English Church, buried all in one grave beside the 'Pioneer,' and returned to the 'Dido.' They lowered her colours, fired three volleys, as in honour of an officer's funeral, and left the fatal shores.

"How wonderful the providence which had preserved the letters and journals! Surely the Lord had 'given His angels charge concerning

them !' Neither plundering natives nor raging storms had been suffered to destroy these fragile, precious records. And who can read them without feeling the *reality* of Christian faith and hope ; without desiring that such faith, such peace, such 'joy in believing,' may be his or her own, in life and in death ?

"The heroic death of Gardiner and his companions accomplished what in life they had failed to do. The Christian public of England, almost stunned at first by the deplorable tidings, soon resolved that the dying wishes and prayers of the martyrs should not have ascended to heaven in vain. The last directions of Captain Gardiner were acted upon, and now a Christian mission is safely established in Tierra del Fuégo, and the South American Missionary Society is rapidly extending its agencies over many regions of the great continent, where 'generations yet unborn' shall bless the name and the memory of ALLEN GARDINER."

In Memoriam.

FREDERICK JOHN RIDLEY INGE,

Second son of the Rev. J. E. A. Inge, Rector of Gayton, Lincolnshire, died at Santos of small-pox on the 19th of July last, at the age of 29. He had been residing in Sao Paulo and Santos for the past seven years. He went out to the Sao Paulo Railway Company originally, but later was in the employment of the English Bank of Rio in Santos. He was well known and greatly respected both in Sao Paulo and Santos, and was a member of the Sao Paulo Church Committee.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for prayer and praise on Monday, October 8 :—

1. Thanksgiving for the success attending :

(a) The late visit of Mr. Aspinall and Mr. Burleigh to the islands in the Southern Archipelago ;

(b) The application of Mr. Aspinall to the Chilian Government for a grant of land in the same region.

2. Thanksgiving for the health and hopeful prospects of our Paraguayan missionaries, and for the facilities given them by the Paraguayan Government and the bondholders to start upon their work for Christ and His kingdom.

3. Prayer for a continuance of the gracious mercies and divine guidance hitherto.

4. That God may abundantly bless and prosper the work of the Rev. R. Allen at Fray Bentos and the adjacent camps, and that of the Rev. F. S. Keith-Douglas at Sao Paulo and Santos.



SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, OCTOBER 1, 1888.

Contributions thankfully received from August 23 to September 23, 1888.

Abbreviations used in the following List :—S., Sermon ; M., Meeting ; D.R.M., Drawing Meeting ; L., Lecture ; M.L., Magic Lantern ; D.V., Dissolving Views ; Ex., Expense ; Additional.—Full particulars will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
DONATION.				New Malden Juvenile Assoc., per			
.....	50	0	0	Mrs. H. H. Taylor	2	5	0
SUBSCRIPTION.				Norbiton ("A Working Man")	1	11	0
.....	0	10	6	Odiham, per Mrs. McIntyre.....	1	5	0
ASSOCIATIONS.				Playden and East Guildford, per			
METROPOLIS.				Rev. C. M. Ramus	2	2	8
.....				Redhill, per H. Martin Sells, SS. at			
.....	10	10	9	Matthew's	18	14	4
.....	0	2	10	Rempstone, per Rev. Geo. Pope, SS.			
.....	1	1	0	by Rev. A. A. Welby.....	2	8	0
.....	1	3	0	Thurloxtton, per Rev. R. L. Bartlett,			
.....	2	2	0	SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	5	0	0
.....	3	19	0	Uppingham, per Rev. C. A. Yate,			
.....	1	1	0	(offertory)	4	17	0
.....	0	10	0	Wallington, Miss Pill (don.)	5	0	0
.....	0	2	4	Ware Parish Church, per Rev. E. W.			
.....	9	13	0	Kirkby, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	3	4	0
.....	0	5	0	Do., per do., Meeting.....	0	11	7
PROVINCES.				Wellington Heath, per Rev. F. S.			
.....	0	12	6	Stooke Vaughan, SS. &c. by Rev.			
.....	2	2	0	G. W. Grundy	5	0	8
.....	0	10	0	IRELAND.			
.....	8	16	0	Ahinagh, per Ven. Archdeacon of			
.....	1	0	0	Cloyne, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	14	4
.....	2	11	3	Bandon, per Rev. J. R. Poole, M. by			
.....	1	15	0	Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	15	6
.....	1	15	11	Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs.			
.....	3	0	0	Gahan	10	0	0
.....	0	5	0	Charleville, per Rev. J. Sargent, SS.			
.....	30	0	0	by Rev. G. W. Grundy	3	1	2
.....	0	15	0	Clonakilty, per Rev. C. McFetridge,			
				M.	1	18	0
				Cork, St. Luke's, per Ven. Arch-			
				deacon Archdall	1	1	0
				Drimoleague, per Rev. W. Wakeham	0	7	7
				Dublin, per Mrs. Grundy, "A Friend"	0	5	0
				Kilmeen, per Rev. C. L. Hill, M.....	1	5	0
				Kinsale, per Rev. J. Darling, M. by			
				Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	7	0
				Midleton, per Rev. Dr. Moore, M.			
				by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	18	6
				Queenstown, per Rev. Canon Daunt,			
				M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	17	3
				Shandon, per Rev. Dr. Galway, M.			
				by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	15	4
				Templetrine, per Rev. J. G. Smith	0	6	9
				Upton, per Rev. — Clarke	1	11	6

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, OCTOBER 1, 1888.

LEE, LEWISHAM, AND BLACKHEATH ASSOCIATION

THE ANNUAL SALE OF PLAIN AND FANCY WORK, CLOTHING FOR THE POOR, FEATHER ORNAMENTS, &c. &c.

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN THE
INSTITUTE, OLD ROAD, HIGH ROAD, LEE,
On Wednesday and Thursday, October 10 and 11,
FROM 1.30 TO 9.30 BOTH DAYS.
ADMISSION 6d. each day.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary,
3 Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E. (If per rail, *viâ* Lewisham.)

The Right Rev. the BISHOP OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS has
kindly promised to open the Sale.

Donors are asked to *price each article very legibly, and not above the fair value*, as at this Sale there are no raffles nor any reduction of prices.

THE NEW MALDEN JUVENILE ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD
ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER.

Contributions of plain and fancy needlework, books, pictures, dolls, &c.,
will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. H. H. TAYLOR,
Raby Road, New Malden, Surrey.

PACKAGES RECEIVED.

The Secretary acknowledges with warmest thanks the receipt of the
undermentioned packages for South America :—

Mrs. Coombe and Mrs. Edlin, Plymouth ; Miss Clarke and Mrs.
Watson, Bracebridge ; New Malden Juvenile Association, per Mrs.
H. H. Taylor ; Mrs. Brewis, Edinburgh ; Mrs. Gahan, Donegal ; Anon. ;
Miss Macandrew, Colchester ; Miss Nicholson, Leamington ; Miss
Carrington, Bristol ; Miss Mason, Colchester ; Mrs. Speight, Dewsbury ;
Mrs. Mandell, Leamington ; Miss Banks, Sydenham ; Miss Foord ;
J. Waters Coldicott, Esq., Southend.

NOVEMBER 1, 1888.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

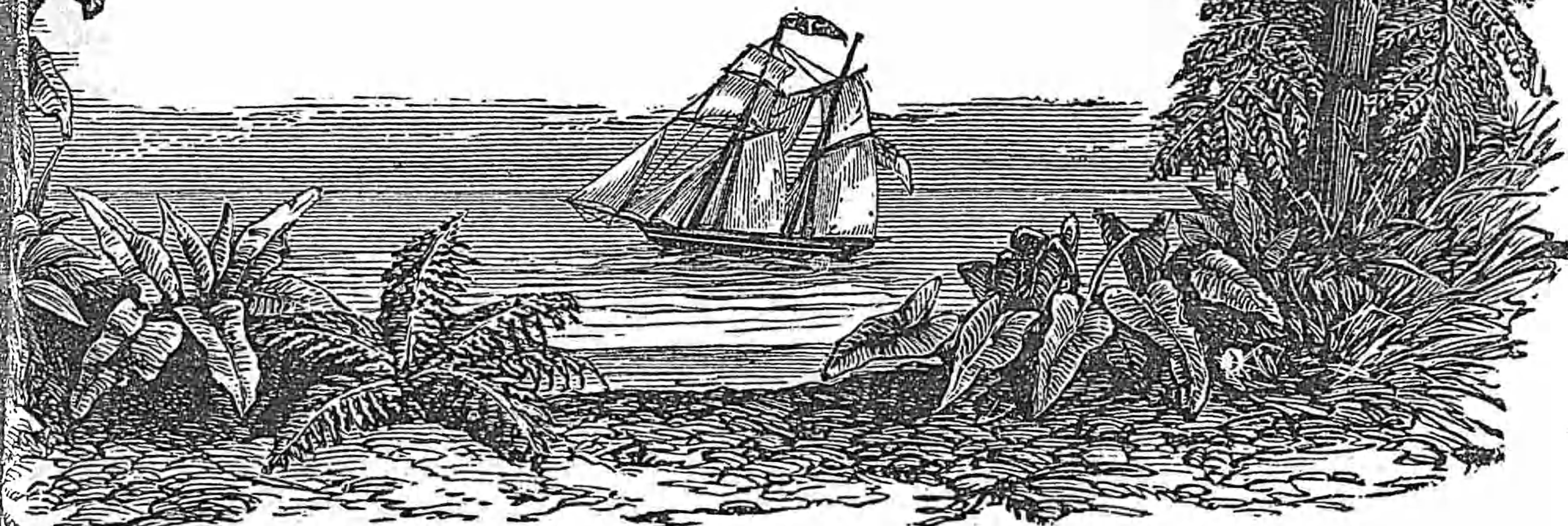
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Bishop of Derry	

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The various Stations of the Society in South America, the Falkland Islands, and Tierra del Fuégo, are under the superintendence of the
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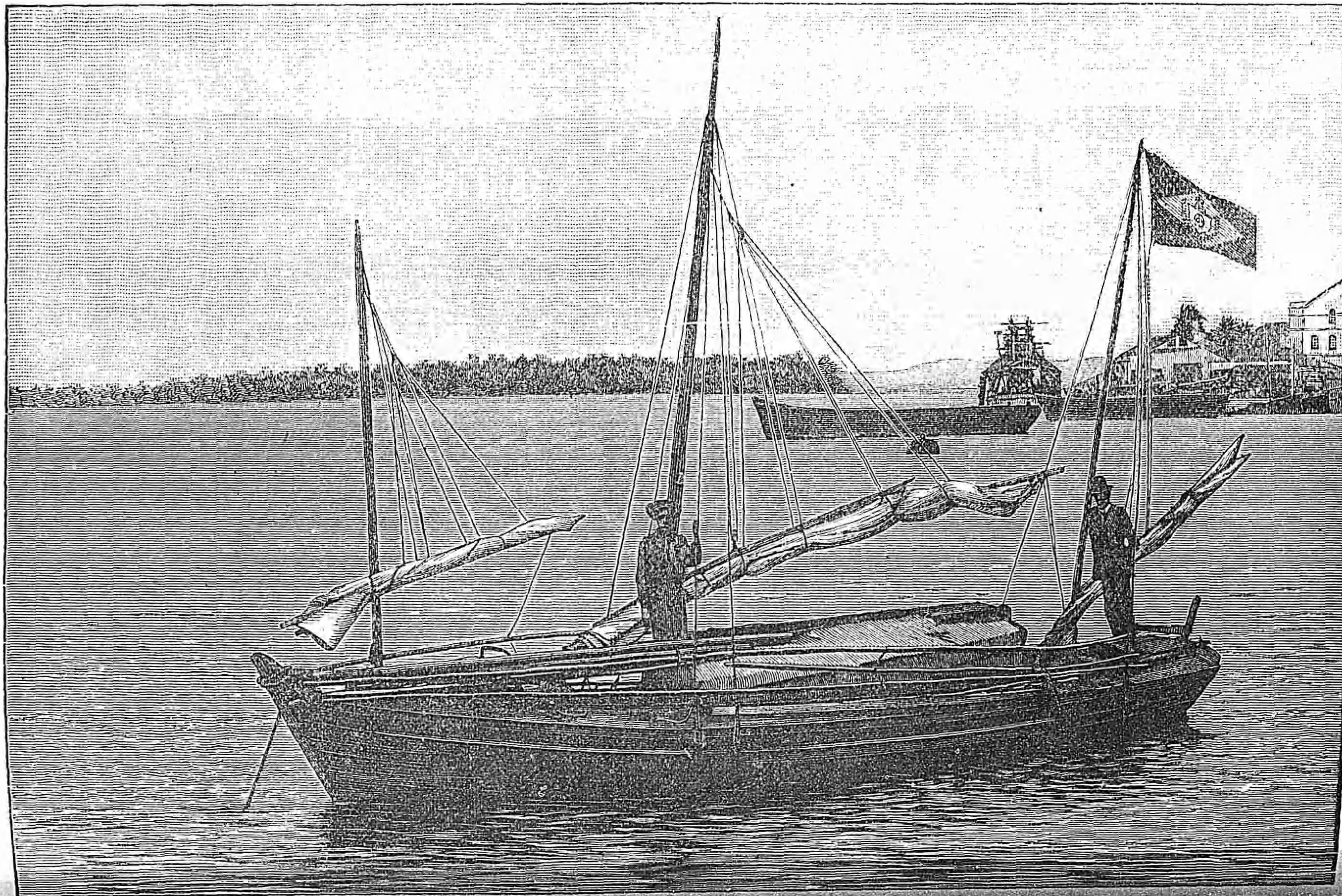
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SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.



THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

NOVEMBER 1, 1888.

SINCE our October issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Adams, Rev. G. (<i>August</i> 31, <i>Sept.</i> 13, 15, 20).	Keith-Douglas, Rev. F. S. (<i>Sept.</i> 8, 20).
Aspinall, Mr. E. C. (<i>Aug.</i> 21).	Lawrence, Mr. (<i>Aug.</i> 3, 24).
Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (<i>Aug.</i> 21).	Robertson, Mr. J. S. (<i>Aug.</i> 15).
Ferguson, Rev. J. (<i>Aug.</i> 24).	Sparkes, Rev. A. Lee (<i>Sept.</i> 5, 22).
Henriksen, Mr. A. (<i>Aug.</i> 24, 27).	Willis, Capt. (<i>Aug.</i> 22).
Humble, Rev. Dr. (<i>August</i>).	

The General Committee held a meeting on the 11th ult.

The next meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 8th inst.

The Finance Committee held meetings on the 4th and 18th ult.

The next meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 1st and 15th inst.

The total amount received for the month of September was £268. 13s. 5d.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



It will be a source of great comfort to all our friends that Mr. Henriksen and his two brave fellow-labourers have not only arrived safely on the ground which is to be the scene of their future spiritual work, but have selected the spot which is destined to be their first Mission station. It is evident this has been the result of diligent inquiry and earnest prayer. Mr. Henriksen's last letter will be read with deep interest.

Our good Bishop is working hard for the Society, both on Sundays and weekdays, alike on Platform, in Drawing-room, and in Pulpit. At St. Leonards he preached, and addressed a meeting on the following day. At Leamington and Birmingham he attended meetings of the Society, while at Putney his Lordship addressed a very large and influential drawing-room meeting given by Mrs. Kimber, the chair being taken by H. Kimber, Esq., M.P. The Bishop also preached two sermons at St. Stephen's, South Dulwich, where there was an offertory of £40.

The Sale of Work at Lee has been most successful, and realised this year the largest sum which has yet been reached.

The news from Mr. Aspinall is of the most hopeful and gratifying character. He has obtained a concession of certain important islands of the Wollaston group from the Chilian Government, whose Decree we publish in this number. The promptness and vigour with which Mr. Aspinall acted in this important matter are worthy of warm commendation, and have received it.

The Society is much indebted to Mr. Wetherall, Dr. Trumbull, Senor Rogers, and Mr. Baird, for their very kind and valuable aid to Mr. Aspinall in the interests of the Society.

We greatly regret to state that the sad intelligence of Mrs. Ince's death has just reached us. She died on board the "Allen Gardiner," in which she had gone for a little change and improvement in her health.

Southern Mission.

OOSHOOIA.

R. ASPINALL writes :—

“ Ooshooia, August 21, 1888.

“ You will see above that I am now once more safely back at my post. I am sure the Committee will be glad to hear that I was successful with the Chilian Government. I send you a copy of the translation of the Government concession. The ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ was much delayed in the Falklands, and only

returned to Ooshooia three days before I did, bringing Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh, and things for starting the station at Wollaston. Owing to the Argentine relief steamer ‘ Alba ’ having been condemned at Sandy Point, the ‘ Comodoro Py ’ has been fully occupied, and, therefore, our station goods have not been brought. I have, therefore, decided to send the ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ at once to Sandy Point to fetch all goods as speedily as possible. Meanwhile, I have given the Burleighs the use of my portion of Stirling House, I occupying the Inces’ parlour. On the ‘ Allen Gardiner’s ’ return they will immediately proceed to Grevy Island.

“ While at Valparaiso and Santiago I received much kindness and made many friends. Your acknowledgments are chiefly due to Rev. H. E. Wetherall and Senor Carlos Rogers (the former chaplain at Valparaiso, the latter a Chilian merchant in Santiago), to whom was chiefly due the success of my visit ; besides these, to Rev. Dr. Trumbull, the American clergyman at Valparaiso, for entertaining me while there, and Mr. Baird, of Santiago, who performed a similar office at that place. My expenses were not, therefore, very great, being £30 for a return ticket from Stanley, and £15 for incidental expenses, such as boat and cab fares and railway expenses to and from Santiago, also hotel bill for the first week in Valparaiso.

“ Collected at Santiago :

Mr. Baird’s House School .	. \$26.00
American Church School .	. 54.55½
„ Children’s Service .	. 26.84½
Two widow ladies . . .	. 15. 0

\$122.40

“ Collected at Valparaiso :

Lecture at St. Paul’s . . .	. \$94.00 (for lifeboat.)
Mr. Wetherall . . . . .	. 42.00
Dr. Trumbull . . . . .	. 12.00

\$148.00

“ The Bishop’s instructions were that I should obtain two boats, viz., a dingy and whale-boat. I therefore bought a dingy for \$140, and stated that the collection mentioned above would be for a life-

boat. Besides these, I received subscriptions, which I left in Rev. H. E. Wetherall's hands, viz. :

Messrs. Balfour, Williamson & Co.	\$150.00
Mr. Allerdyce	10.00
Mr. Paddison	10.00

“Mr. Wetherall also retained some money which he had collected, amounting to about \$48 ; but there were other promises, which I think most likely would be sufficient without his drawing on that amount, as the boat is being built for \$325, and the P.S.N.C. offered to send it to Sandy Point freight free. The week after I left there was to be a large bazaar in aid of our Mission ; the money will be forwarded to me. They hoped to at least realise \$500.

“I hope the above account will be clear enough for you to acknowledge the gifts in the Magazine. I shall forward a more detailed account by-and-by.

“I also had a large quantity of old clothes, and samples, and books given to me.

“Now I must say a few words about the station. Mr. Lawrence is working wisely and well, and all things are slowly but surely progressing. It is a pity that he is not better known in England, as he merits and needs sympathy, as he has really the most difficult and trying portions of the work here. He is truly an excellent man. Mr. Ince is also doing well. Mrs. Ince is very poorly ; so much so, that I have ordered her away to Sandy Point in the ‘Allen Gardiner’ for a change. She does not wish to go, but I insist. She suffers from the usual form of malaria which is prevalent here. The winter is now breaking up, and the health of the station is therefore affected. Many of the natives are sick, and in the Orphanage my hands are full. Two children died while I was away—Clara and Annie ; but I had done what I could for them, and therefore expected it. I am trying to arrest further mischief, and, with God's blessing, hope to succeed. I hope the Committee will soon decide the question of an additional helper to Mrs. Hemmings. When there is any sickness it always makes me exceedingly anxious for Mrs. H., lest the work and worry should knock her up too. When up north, two ladies—one in Santiago and one in Valparaiso—offered to come down here to work if there was an opportunity. I told them to write to you.

“If you could get any one to make a present of a little case of the poisonous drugs of the Pharmacopœia it would be most acceptable to me.

“Please write to the local papers of our chief seaports and ask for funds for boats, &c., at our new station. I should like two real life-boats if possible.

“EDWIN C. ASPINALL.”

COPY OF TRANSLATION.

“*Santiago, July 27, 1888.*

“His Excellency has decreed to-day the following :—

“No. 191. In view of the preceding petition of Mr. Edwin C. Aspinall, and also in view of the information given by the Director of

Hydrographic Office, and by the Inspector-General of Colonisation, and considering that it is advisable to encourage by all means possible the colonisation of the regions in the far South of the Republic, to

■ Mr. Aspinall's petition principally refers.

"That the founding of a colony in the islands whose use he solicits, under the conditions stipulated in this decree, will lend valuable services to navigation in general, and chiefly to the shipwrecked crews of the numerous vessels that are lost near Cape Horn. I decree :

"1st. Mr. Edwin C. Aspinall has ceded to him the lands specified below, in accordance with the dispositions of the 602nd Article of the Civil Code.

"Grevy Island, in the Wollaston Group. The three small islands, situated at the entrance of the straits which separates the before-mentioned island from the second of the group.

"Cape West, on the western extremity of Hermite Island, and the western part of this island from the eastern opening of West Mountain.

"2nd. The right of use which is conceded by this decree extends not only to the Concessionaire himself, but also to all persons he may introduce on the islands mentioned in the former Article.

"3rd. The Concessionaire binds himself, on his part, to maintain and take care of lighthouse, which will be established at West Cape, and to establish a life-saving corps for the succour of the shipwrecked.

"4th. The present concession is made for the term of ten years, and will cease whenever the Concessionaire fails to fulfil the stipulations indicated in Article 3.

"5th. The Governor of Magellan Straits is instructed to see that this decree is complied with.

"Take note and publish.

"I transmit this for your Government and all necessary steps.

" (Signed)

LUIS. A. VERGARA."

Mr. Burleigh writes :—

" Ooshooia, August 21, 1888.

"I am very busy, so must apologise for only sending a few lines to ask you to acknowledge in the Magazine amounts received towards the new station. The response at present is small, but I am hopeful of greater returns yet. Much interest has been awakened all through the Falklands, and especially the people of Stanley have come forward to help on the new move. Their support has been chiefly in the shape of clothing ; the many calls on their purses lately prevent them giving much money. Any help, however, is acceptable, and will enable me to relieve many a poor creature at once.

"The suffering at this time of year is very great indeed, and it is a very great pleasure to have the means of alleviating it somewhat.

"I am longing to get on to our new home, and am so sorry that the

state of stores here will necessitate the 'Allen Gardiner' going to Sandy Point before we can go; however, I have plenty of work to prepare, so that on her return we can be off directly.

"I counted upon taking sufficient boards from here for my hut, but Mr. Lawrence wishes to retain some, so I am obliged to order some rough-sawn from Sandy Point. Wishing to spare you present expense, I send for barely sufficient for it, and shall make use of Nature's resources as much and as quickly as I can.

"I sincerely hope that my late order for general stores will not miscarry, as I go very short in consequence of want of space in the ship.

"I brought several bags of potatoes from Keppel, chiefly inferior ones, for the natives. These have already been drawn upon largely here (nearly everyone being short); and I must also order from Sandy Point an equivalent in rice, beans, &c.

"Please be assured that I shall be as sparing as possible, but in commencing a new work in such a region we must be fairly well provided.

"I must now conclude for the present, as the time is short, and I hear the captain's voice on the way down to the ship.

"L. H. BURLEIGH."

FOR NEW STATION FUND.

Mr. G. Dean (Stanley)...	...	£2	0	0
Capt. Hansen (Carcass Island)	...	1	10	0
Mrs. Hansen	..	1	10	0
Miss Hansen	..	1	0	0
Miss R. Hansen	..	1	0	0
D. Macgregor, Esq. (Beaver Island)...		1	0	0
		£8	0	0

Paraguay Mission.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. HENRIKSEN'S DIARY.

APPROACHING THE CHACO, AND ON THE MISSION FIELD.



THE following are further extracts from Mr. Henriksen's diary:—

"August 18.—At 1 A.M. we were loose of the steamer, and anchored in the stream outside of landmark 69. We rowed ashore early morning, and got up our fire; it was again very cold. It was a lovely sunrise, and we were soon drifting down river. The Chaco side is low bank and a swamp, just a little inside the mainland being, say, 500 yards of high shrub and a few palms, as far as I could see. We prayed most earnestly this morning that our Heavenly

Father would of His great mercy lead and guide us to select the most appropriate site for our Mission, as well as prepare the hearts of the Indians. Came in front of the lime-kiln 'Stapucanú.' There are no Indians thereabouts ; they have all gone north to work at the sawmills. The banks on the Chaco side of the river were higher ; but we found no place where we could with advantage put up. The lime-kiln is worked by some Basques. We heard that all the Indians thereabouts had had some quarrel with the settlers and left. Saw a few Indians at Vierci's Settlements. Reached the Fall Ariciffes, and shot three ducks for dinner. Arrived at San Salvador at sunset. Went into the town with Robins. Found two large houses—one used for barracks, the other for church. A lot of timber still stood as remains of the once flourishing town. The whole had a most dull and gloomy aspect, overgrown with scrub and thorns ; ruins, once stately buildings, but now painted over with Indians' pictures. It would have been a very good position for the Mission station ; but the Indians, I am afraid, would not stay there for any length of time. Saw a most lovely view from the town—all up and down river. A splendid sunset, the finest we have yet seen ; the sky purple, orange, and red.

"August 19.—Left with a good breeze, and followed the Chaco coast. Saw several settlements, but only few Indians ; they seem now to have selected their hunting fields either in the interior or down river. Saw several places where good positions for a settlement could be selected, but the distances are rather too long. Arrived at 2 P.M., with a calm, at Carayá Vuelta. Spent the night there. We were at once surrounded by the Indians, and welcomed by them. Robins accompanied me to the Indian camp, and we saw there two women busily engaged in weaving, others in spinning, and some men cutting out combs with a blunt knife. I was surprised to see so much industry going on still ; these people are so extremely poor, but show a great ingenuity and power of invention in their simple way of making blankets. Don Domingo, the manager of the settlement, received us very kindly, and offered us his assistance, so that we might now find out a suitable site for our station.

"August 20.—The day came out rather cloudy, and at about 7.30 A.M. it began to rain, so that we thought it best to stay till the rain passed off. This is the day which will very likely bring us to the determination of our future home ; and we were again on our knees and acknowledging the many great mercies and benefits we have received from our Heavenly Father, asking that He would give His special blessing to our day's work. At noon we started again, with Don Domingo and three Indians on board, and landed at No. 55, at the mouth of a small rivulet. We then found ourselves on a good sized island, with high banks, many high trees and splendid soil, deep water close up to the bank, and naturally enclosed by the rivulet. The Indian camp is about 500 yards off. We then settled that the Indians should commence to clean up, so that we may have a place ready for our tent ; we shall then

come straight up, with all our goods, and hope to be settled in another week. At 4 P.M. we separated from our friend and casique, Martin, with his two men ; they will very likely begin to clean up for us to-morrow. We felt very thankful that we had at last come to a decision, and that we are now so far advanced. At the outset we had but a little wind, and soon it became quite calm ; but the current runs about two miles an hour, so we drift along by it. We met an Indian canoe, and as soon as we were abreast of it the Indians pulled alongside our boat, and, as they usually do, begged for biscuits. We gave them a dozen each man and wife, and saw that they had caught a large fish. After supper we kept on drifting, and anchored at 9 P.M. We are now ten miles from Concepcion. At 3 A.M. the steamship 'Bolivie' anchored close to us for the object of loading wood for fuel, and remained there.

" *August 21.*—Weighed anchor at 6 A.M. Still calm. Drifted to a place for making our breakfast. Took a view of the boat with the photo apparatus. Were soon again on the way. Arrived at 12.30 P.M. at Concepcion. We are all much sun-burnt, and feeling the effect of the mosquito bites ; but have reason to be thankful to our Heavenly Father for our safe return.

" *August 22.*—Our goods have not yet arrived. The last time the steamship 'Posadas' came up here they brought the notice that the wanting twenty-two packages could not be found in the custom-house at Asuncion. I expect there is much confusion there, and that our iron and small barrels of nails and some small boxes are under some other goods ; but, as it is, I fear that I shall have to go down there and look after the shipment of it. Meanwhile I must wait till the arrival of next steamer, to see if I can receive any information of the goods.

" *August 23.*—The steamer arrived at 4 P.M., and I at once ascertained if she had our things on board. Only seven packages have come up ; so I must go down to see after the rest, and also see how my petition is going on.

" *August 24.*—Saw the Judge of Peace to-day, and asked his opinion upon the thieving on the Bondholders' land. He answered he would go and find out the matter and report to me. I must now seek advice in Asuncion."

Mr. Henriksen writes :—

" *Concepcion, August 24, 1888.*

"As you will see from the superscription, we are still here at Concepcion, and still waiting for the Government decision with regard to the introduction of our tools, &c. We have not yet received our things for deposit in the custom-house here—there are still fifteen bundles at Asuncion—so I have determined to go down to Asuncion to-morrow to get some information with regard to the delay.

"We have advanced one step more towards a beginning—we have just arrived from a 200 miles' exploring trip in our boat. As the time went on, and we were waiting for a steamer to tow up the boat for us, we determined to start alone, and, with a southerly breeze, made very good progress up the river, so that the steamer caught us about 30 miles from the point of line 69 on the plan. We had on the previous day been on shore at 'Macias,' where we were well received by the Indians, as well as by Mr. Macias' manager, Señor Don Domingo Casanova; but as our plan was to explore on our trip down river, we only had a cup of tea at the settlement and proceeded on our voyage. The steamer left at early morning, and we anchored in the middle of the stream, awaiting day-break, when we had breakfast, and, drifting down on an almost calm day, had a good opportunity to inspect the coasts. In the section 'B' we found several accessible places, and very good for our purpose, but the Indians have all left their old places thereabouts and gone further up the river, where they have been employed at the sawmills. So we had to abandon the idea of settling up there. I learnt from the settlers at '65,' Vierci, that the change of owner of that place had led to some discordance with the tribe, and they had gone. In the section 'C' at '60' there would also have been a good site for our Mission; but the Indians are many miles from the coast and have no established village, but are wandering, their chief villages being all in the section 'D.' We also landed at the deserted village San Salvador, on the Paraguayan side; it occupies a splendid position, with a magnificent view over the river, both up and down. There are still much good building materials on the spot, besides a large house which was used as barracks, and a church, both in tolerable good condition; but here occur the difficulty of the long distance from any habitation, and also the unwillingness of Indians to stop on the Paraguayan side. I learn that San Salvador was attacked by a horde of Brazilian Indians in the year '71, and they killed all the males and carried captive all the females and children of the place; since then no one dare go and live there. We saw traces of the Indians going there, I suppose for picking oranges; they have had fires in different places, mainly inside the church, from the door of which they can command a large view over the river; the walls were all painted over with their figures, imitations of different animals, and figures of themselves and their canoes. The rest of the houses have all been destroyed by fire, but the large timber is still standing, and the whole place is grown over with scrub almost impenetrable, and the roads cut through by rain-floods.

"Now our hope was to find a suitable site at '55,' and we arrived there one afternoon in a calm, having sailed down from San Salvador from the morning of the same day.

"We lodged at Don Domingo's that night; the next morning the weather had changed, and it was threatening rain. As Don Domingo

was to go with us, and also some of the Indians, we waited to see what the weather would allow us to do ; toward noon it cleared up, and we set sail, taking our friend and casique, Martin, with two of his men on board. We landed then about three miles from his place, at the '55,' at the mouth of a small rivulet which they call 'Reacho Fernandez'; it is a small island with high banks and good soil all overgrown with trees. The same Reacho receives another branch forming an angle.

"We shall there be by ourselves, and within 500 yards of an Indian village; and with the Indians at Macias, we shall have about 100, including women and children, to stay near us. We decided, then, to select that spot for our future home, and at our evening prayer asked for God's blessing on our determination, and that difficulties which still remain may speedily be removed, so that we may soon begin active work for our dear Master. I made the Indians acquainted with the object of our coming among them, and there was only one old fellow who said that he was not coming, because he would never become a Christian; all the others, as many as were present, said that they would be good friends to us, and help us to clean up for our house; they would also let us teach their children. The old casique, Martin, asked me if I was going to bring much 'caña'—i.e., a sort of rum made from the sugar-cane; but the answer was given him that I would bring none, and that I would be very angry with him or anyone who should happen to be drunk. Then Don Domingo told them that it would all be for their benefit, and that I would teach them many good things; but that they would have to be very good and always do what we told them to do for us, then I would be their protector; and if it should happen that the soldiers should come to kill them, I would stop them, and they would do no harm to the Indians who were faithful to me and my companions.

"We all felt that we had already made a good impression on the casique, and felt much encouraged.

"I have now determined to get all my things together and have a lighter loaded with them and get towed up to the place, and we shall then, without more preparation, put our hands to the work. The Indians have promised me to have the place cleaned up and some of the trees cut down, Don Domingo supplying them with the necessary tools. We all feel thankful for the trip so happily terminated, and hope now that we shall soon be on the spot, and, God granting us His blessing, shall be able to benefit these poor degraded people.

"We are all in good health and spirit, and feel much better after our long trip up the river. Although we had some heavy rain when we started, and got wet, the boat, of which I enclose a photo, answers very well for our purpose. We could carry many things with us, and could sleep quite comfortably in it, making a tent with the sail, covering almost two-thirds of the boat.

"ADOLFO HENRIKSEN."

Brazil.

SAO PAULO AND ISANTOS.



THE Rev. F. S. Keith-Douglas writes :—

“ *Sao Paulo, September 20, 1888.*

“ I see my last official letter to you is dated July 9, and as there has been since that day much going on, I will epitomise it as well as possible.

“ I mentioned to you that it was my intention to visit Pastor Zink two days from the date of my last. Being free from the school for a few days, I left Sao Paulo by the early train on Thursday, July 11, and, after seeing some of my friends *en route* at Jundiahy and Campinas, arrived in due course at Rio Claro.

“ In answer to my telegram, the Pastor met me at the Rio Claro station, and took me to his house, and I spent that day with him in going over his previous and future work, both private and in connection with the Society. I preached in his church that night, in Portuguese, to a fair congregation, though, acting on his request, I was unable to have a collection on behalf of the Society. The next day I spent with him, in viewing the place and making some calls, and left for the Campinas by a luggage-train in the afternoon, fortunately for my journey, happening to hit on an empty carriage going to that place. My impressions, or rather my convictions, of the work the Pastor has done are, roughly, as follows : The population in Rio Claro among whom he labours are chiefly Germans of the working class, and in nearly all the posts he visits they are of the same order ; from them he gets his chief support, and for them and their children he labours. His church, which is a nice building, has been erected chiefly by subscriptions from them, though built on land pertaining to himself, and is built in the usual Lutheran style. He always conducts his services there in German, as in most of his other posts.

“ Beyond this, he has a school, built too on his own land, and I believe with his own money, in which he has, or had, a young German teacher, who lives with him, and about 45 scholars, all of German parentage. Of course, when he is away, some of the Sunday duty falls to the share of this teacher, but, as he is a layman, none of the ministerial work. These are strong evidences of the untiring zeal which the Pastor shows in his work. And the number of posts he visits during the quarter are equally strong evidence of the same.

“ Naturally enough, my relations with him in connection with the work among the native population occupied our attention ; and, as far as I can gather, he shows it to be impossible that he, with so large a circle

of Germans (born) dependent on him, can devote as much time as he would wish to the preaching of the Gospel in Portuguese. And this difficulty can only be remedied by further and substantial help yearly. If he can only obtain the services of a young German pastor, to take some of the work off his shoulders in Rio Claro itself, both in church and school work, he could give more time to the native population, and be able to act in concert with your chaplain here, who might easily, if he were so authorised, make periodical trips to the stations further inland than Campinas, and be in the true spirit of the word a missionary to those who can get but little spiritual teaching. He cannot work in connection with the Presbyterians for many reasons, nor would it be advisable that he should do so. They have their settled organisation, to which he must be subject in a certain degree, and to carry out his work thoroughly he should be, what he is now, practically independent. To sum up, he is worthy, as his work has proved, of all the help that can be extended to him ; and the complete organisation of his church and school, the evident advantages the people feel they reap, are, to say the least of it, rather of the nature of a protest against the opposite state of things among our own countrymen ; for I judge that in time the Pastor's work will render that German colony an important factor in the material progress of European immigrants. I must ask you to remember that I speak of the subject both from report and personal experience.

“In Campinas, on my return journey, I had the pleasure of visiting several people, and left there for here by the midday train, stopping *en route* in Jundiahy, where I visited the various families of whom I made mention in a former letter.

“On my arrival at Sao Paulo I was met by the alarming intelligence of the illness of Mr. F. Inge, one of our Church Committee, employed in the English bank of Rio at Santos. He had been taken ill with small-pox, a fierce epidemic of which has been raging in that part for the past three months. The doctor here, Dr. Gad, who usually attends our colony, had been summoned, and together we went down by the early train next day (Saturday). The poor fellow had been seized with the illness early in the week, and, not understanding what was amiss with him, had taken a cold bath. When the doctor saw him the case was not actually hopeless, but very severe. His brother Charles, employed by the Sao Paulo Railway Company, went to nurse him on the Sunday, having failed to secure any good nurse for his brother. I was not allowed to see him that day ; but on the following Wednesday, July 18, both the doctor and I were again telegraphed for and went down in the afternoon. I went in late that night to see him, and, after some conversation, administered the Lord's Supper to him and his brother, staying afterwards to read and talk. I left at midnight and took every available precaution. I am grateful that I was privileged to witness the tranquillity with which he regarded his coming release from this

earthly tabernacle, and know that with perfect peace he committed his soul to the hands of the Redeemer. The poor fellow died next morning, and was buried almost directly, only a few persons being able to follow him to his quiet home. He was a general favourite here and in Santos, and his early death spread a gloom over our little circle, not in vain, I trust, for such events are the most earnest and the most solemn teachers. A week after, his brother Charles was stricken with the same malady, but the illness being taken in time, and every care and attention paid to him, God was pleased to spare him and restore him to us ; he is now well, and occupied with his usual duties. This, thank God, has been as yet the only case of an English person being stricken with that fatal disease, for it was of the kind called 'black pox,' though I still dread that some of our number may be attacked, as the epidemic has never abated but slightly increased lately, owing to the lack of the usual rain and cold. Another casualty happened in Santos on August 4, the captain of the ship 'G. E. Corbett,' a New Brunswick vessel, being stabbed and killed by his second mate. I was not informed of this till ten days later, though the captain was buried in Santos. In whom such an omission lay I can't say. The murderer is now in prison at Santos, and I visited him last week. Though I did not find him in a proper frame of mind, I remained with him some time, and trust to be able to see him again. On August 23 I married Mr. W. Ellis, the agent of the R.M.S. Company, to Miss Glasgow, in the English Consulate in Santos. The Consul had decorated the room most beautifully, and it resembled a small chapel. That is about all I can tell you of Santos, except that we have had some additional arrivals to swell our English population, both ladies and gentlemen. In Sao Paulo nothing of much interest has been going on. Mr. C. C. Tomkins, one of the older English residents, has to mourn the loss of his youngest child, a girl of nearly five years of age, who fell asleep on Sunday, September 2, after a short illness. And in Campinas the wife of a Mr. Normanton sank peacefully to rest on Thursday, September 6. I had to go to that place on the next day to perform the funeral ceremony. On Friday, 7th, we held one of our ordinary entertainments in the station, the music being largely contributed by members of our Santos community, and I think it was a great treat to all.

"On Saturday, 8th, the Athletic Club of this place was inaugurated with some athletic sports, both English and natives taking part. It was a brilliant day, and the grounds were well filled with people of all nations, as it was a public holiday.

" F. S. KEITH-DOUGLAS."

PERNAMBUCO.

Mr. Walker writes:—

*“ Pernambuco Mission to Seamen,
“ August 30, 1888.*

“ On Monday night, the 27th inst., there arrived in this port a small craft, with an American captain, his wife, and two children on board. As the matter is likely to become world-known later on, I send you particulars, and hope to get a photo of the craft to send to you.

“ The captain, whom I know well, owned a barque called the ‘ Aquidneck,’ and has been here three times since I arrived. For eighteen months past he has been trading on this coast with varying success. On one trip, from Rosario to Rio, with a load of hay, he was refused admission to Rio, because of the fear of cholera, the port of Rosario having been declared infectious the previous day, and he was ordered to go to sea again, under penalty of being fired upon if he did not go. He had to return to Rosario with his cargo. In February of this year he was sailing from Paranaguá with a cargo, and was wrecked on the bar at that place. His vessel was condemned and sold, and, while waiting for the ship’s affairs to be settled, he and his son, a lad of eighteen years of age, set to and built the boat in which they came here. They were three months in building her, and his wife made the sails. The captain, who is a very handy man and good at carpentering, has made a good specimen of a boat. She is 35 feet long from bow to stern, 32 feet keel, 7½ feet wide on deck, is about 4 feet deep, and draws 2 feet of water at the stern, and is flat-bottomed. There is a cabin built in which they sleep, and fore and aft under the deck the provisions are stowed. She has three masts, with lateen-rig sails with battens sewed in them, by which they can reef the sails easily. She has no bulwarks or rail, but the captain has some bamboos tied along, which in some measure serve as a protection.

“ They left Paranaguá on June 24, the crew consisting of the captain, his wife, and two boys, one eighteen and the other eight. They met with some opposition to their project, and only got away by getting a fishing licence to fish outside the bar. On getting outside the port, they found a *pampeiro* blowing, but, finding the boat behave well, the captain let her drive, and arrived in Santos in twenty-four hours, a distance of 150 miles. There he got a tow from the American mail boat to Rio. The captain applied to the Brazilian Minister of Marine for papers to fly the Brazilian flag, and that he might be dispensed from light dues and port charges in the Brazilian ports he might touch at. This was willingly granted under the novel circumstances. The boat attracted great crowds in Rio. From Rio he sailed to Cape Frio, touched at all the principal ports up to Bahia, and then came straight here, doing the distance in five days.

in one river where they anchored they had a risky adventure. They were seated at dinner when they felt the boat being lifted out of the water. The captain rushed on deck and saw a large whale cruising round the boat, and evidently using the boat's bottom as a scraper to rub the barnacles off his back. The captain hardly knew what to do, and was heartily glad when the mammoth went along shore for a further scrape.

"He has put in here for water and provisions, and then intends to make for Bardadoes, then probably to St. Thomas's, and after that to the mainland of Florida, and so on to New York. The captain has shown me much kindness on his previous visits here, and I placed my boat at his disposal for landing in while here.

"The boat was photographed here yesterday, and I then sailed her down to a place called 'Cocoanut Island' to beach her for cleaning. She sails very well and manœuvres easily. The sails are light and easily managed by his eldest son. He purposes leaving here about September 3 on his long and perilous voyage. I trust he may accomplish it in safety, although it is rather a foolhardy undertaking. I should like to see him as energetic and bold in the service of the Saviour. I enclose a cutting from the local paper, with a translation. I also forward four photos of local scenery, but must send description later on. At first opportunity will forward a few more trifles that I have.

"P. J. WALKER,

"*Missionary to Seamen.*

"P.S.—The boat was finished on May 13, the date of the liberation of the slaves in Brazil, hence she is called the 'Liberdade' (Liberty).

"P. J. W."

Translation of Extract from "Jornal do Recife."

"A TRUE MAN OF THE SEA.

"On the 23rd of January of this year there was wrecked on the Bar of Paranaguá the American barque 'Aquidneck,' the whole of the crew being saved, as also the wife of the captain (Mr. John Slocum) and two sons—one 18 and the other 13 years of age.

"Mr. Slocum undertook to return to the United States in a little barque to be by him and his family constructed. With this end in view they set to work, and after three months of hard work, he, his wife, and sons finished the building of the yacht 'Liberdade,' which is made entirely of Brazilian woods.

"The following are the dimensions :—35 feet from bow to stern, with 32 feet on the keel ; $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width, and drawing 2 feet of water ; it has a flush deck, with three rows of bamboos serving for a rail, the hold in the bow and poop serving for stores and provisions, there being in the centre a cabin of about 20 feet in length and 5 feet in height, destined for the accommodation of the captain and his family.

“This microscopic ship has three masts, the largest being about the height of one of our *jangada* (raft) masts, and its sails are so small that one person can easily hoist them up. The yards are of bamboo, and the shrouds of fine ropes, also made in Brazil.

“Mr. John Slocum, his wife, and two sons left Paranaguá on the 24th day of June, a day on which it blew a strong *pampeiro* (hurricane), and the ‘Liberdade’ made the passage to Santos in 24 hours. From there to Rio de Janeiro she was towed by the American steamer ‘Finance.’

“Arrived at Rio, Captain Slocum solicited of the Minister of Marine permission to hoist the Brazilian flag on his yacht, as also that he might not have to pay dues in the ports of Brazil which he might enter, both being conceded. From that port the ‘Liberdade’ went to Cape Frio, and from there to Bahia, from whence he sailed on the 23rd of the present month, arriving here yesterday morning. To-day the yacht goes to ‘Cocoanut Island,’ for the purpose of being cleaned, returning afterwards to take provisions and follow on his voyage to the United States.

“The ‘Liberdade’ is a curious barque, and worthy of being seen. We wonder much at the courage of the valiant mariner and his worthy wife and sons.

“We desire that they may be happy until the end of the perilous voyage that they have undertaken.”

“The Captain having heard my expression of opinion as to the undertaking being foolhardy, took exception to the term, as the circumstances under which he started were not known. He built the boat because he had not sufficient means to take himself and family home again; and although later on a subscription was offered to pay his passage, he had found the boat safe, and his wife being of the same mind, they determined to continue it. If they find themselves tired or worn by the voyage, they purpose discontinuing it at Barbadoes. “P. J. WALKER.”

Appeal from Quino, Chilé.

“COME OVER AND HELP US.”

“Quino, *viá Talcahuano, Chili, South America,*

“June 23rd, 1888.

“TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

“DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to call your attention to the following? We are English emigrants driven from our home by the hard times in England. We, and our fathers, and our forefathers, have been members of the Church of England. Will she now leave us, as we are poor and in a foreign country surrounded by strangers? We have not a place of worship in the colony, and I am afraid too far scattered to be able to support one. So in our distress it is but natural we should look to our Mother Church for help. I think the Chilian Government would give us

the ground to build a church and house for the Missionary ; but funds we lack, as we are all poor. Just coming on our land and building our houses have taken most of our money, and we shall not be able to get more than enough to live on for a year or so, till we have raised and sold our crops. So if you can send us a Missionary, he must be a hard-working man, and be able to rough it, and not easily discouraged, and be able to speak the Spanish language, as the natives are Chilians, but the colonists are English, French, and Germans. There are English at Traiguen, Quino, and Quillam, but far scattered apart, so the Missionary must keep one or two horses ; but they are very cheap, as you can get a very good one for £3 and upwards. We have no religion at all in this part of the country ; the natives work on Sunday the same as any other day, and I do not know of any place of worship near here. All kinds of things are cheap except clothing and such like. Wine too cheap, as drunkenness is very prevalent, and, I am sorry to say, some of our own countrymen are not free from it. And I wish also to call your attention to the following, that there is a good opening in Quino for a few emigrants, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers, &c., but it would be necessary to allow them, say, 10s. per week for the first year till they were acquainted with the language. The Government will give them a town-lot in Quino, provided they will put a house on it, and improve it within the year. So if any society would advance the money, the house and land could be held as security till all was paid. The Chilian Government will send all emigrants out at reduced fare ; for particulars, apply to Mr. Drouilly, Southport, Lancashire, England. Quino will be a large city some day, as we have such a splendid river for mills, factories, &c., and the Government will build us a railway some day. We are now about fourteen miles from one. I think the country very healthful, much more so than England, as we do not catch colds and coughs out here. The winters very mild and wet, the summers hot, but the nights cool ; the scenery magnificent, as we can see the snow-clad Andes, about 40 miles from us. We had the cholera last summer, but I think it was owing to the dirty habits of the people, and their drinking impure water, as they drink from the river without filtering or boiling, and they also eat lots of fruit. If you can help us by sending us a Missionary, I am sure the English will help him all they can, but he must be a man that can depend on himself, and not be easily discouraged ; and if we have the right sort of man, he, with the blessing of God, will succeed, as there is a great future for Chili.

“ Your obedient servant,

“ JOHN CAUDWELL.

“ P.S.—It is also one of the finest agricultural countries in the world. The land is all taken up for farms around us, but there is plenty farther south.”

Gathering of Metropolitan Workers for Conference and to meet the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands.



VERY numerous and interesting meeting was held at the rooms of the Society, 1 Clifford's Inn, on Wednesday evening, October 24, with a view to conferring on the subject of organisation in the Metropolis in aid of the Society, and to welcome the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, on the occasion of his Lordship's visit to England.

H. Morris, Esq., chairman of the Committee, presided, and, in conjunction with Bishop Stirling and the Secretaries, received the guests.

Tea and coffee and light refreshments were served from seven till half-past seven o'clock, when the following sacred music, vocal and instrumental, was performed under the kind and able management of the Rev. S. Barrass: Beethoven's "Adieu," "Comfort ye My People," "Angels ever Bright and Fair," "Oh, Rest in the Lord," "He Wipes the Tear from every Eye," "Angels are Watching Us," and one or two other selections. At half-past eight o'clock the company, as far as possible, assembled in the Committee-room, when Mr. Morris took the chair, with the Bishop seated on his right.

The proceedings commenced with the hymn "Jesus shall reign," after which prayer was offered by the Ven. Archdeacon Whately. The Chairman then made some opening remarks of a very forcible and practical character, and concluded by asking the Bishop to kindly address the meeting.

The Bishop, who was warmly received, commenced by giving some useful and practical hints on organisation and making the Society better known. He then gave a most interesting account of the Southern Mission, and his views as to the new mission to the Paraguayan Chaco.

After the Bishop had concluded, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Welch, and seconded by Mr. F. Ponder:

"That the metropolitan workers and other friends of the Society here assembled, desire to offer their warm welcome to the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, and to Mrs. Stirling, on the occasion of their visit to England; to assure the Bishop of their sincere sympathy and thankfulness for his labours abundant in the cause of Christ and His Church in South America, and to pray for God's blessing on his future work."

Carried by acclamation.

The Clerical Secretary then made a few remarks, observing that the meeting was a late one, and suggesting the following resolution, which was proposed by Mr. G. H. Mawer, and seconded by the Rev. S. Barrass :

"That it is desirable that the Metropolitan workers should, in future, meet *once in every quarter* for prayer and conference, and that at the next meeting in January 1889 details as to future arrangements should be discussed and settled."

Carried unanimously.

It was agreed that the day and hour of meeting in January should be considered and settled by the Committee, and a fortnight's notice given to the workers.

The Bishop thanked those present for their kind welcome and wishes, apologised for Mrs. Stirling's absence owing to indisposition, and closed the meeting with the Benediction.

The rooms were very prettily arranged and decorated for the occasion under the able and tasteful direction of Captain Poulden, while very interesting curios from various parts of South America were distributed throughout and attracted much attention, and not least the beautiful transparencies representing views of South America.

The Society and the meeting are much indebted to the ladies and gentlemen whose musical talent added so much to the pleasure of the evening. We missed many workers who were unable to be present, but none more than our respected and beloved Finance chairman, D. Couty, Esq., and the Misses Couty, owing to indisposition and the risk of night travel at this time of year.

Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association.

THE Hon. Secretary writes :—

"We gladly and gratefully record a happy and successful 'Sale of Work' on October 10 and 11, with the financial result, £151. 8s. 3d., which is an increase on previous years. We devoutly recognise the Lord's blessing on our united efforts in answer to our united prayers, and we heartily thank our friends both far and near who have thus helped us.

"One of the chief and most pleasant incidents of the day was the presence of the Bishop and Mrs. Stirling, and we shall not forget their kindly sympathy and help. There was a large gathering to welcome them and to listen to the Bishop's address, which he made chiefly to bear on the Southern Mission in which our workers have long been interested. The Bishop spoke with appreciation of Mr. Aspinall (who for some years was a helper in this Sale, and well known to most present). On Thursday,

Mr. Tyerman spoke briefly of work in Cordova, from whence he has recently returned.

“Prayer was offered at the opening of the Sale on both days by Mr. Couty.

“The Rev. R. J. Simpson and the Rev. H. S. Acworth kindly attended, and Captain Poulden gave his usual valued assistance in the arrangements.

“The work supplied was suitable and abundant. The only lack was warm clothing for the adult poor—shirts, comforters, shawls, &c. There is an increasing demand for these—indeed, we have not enough to fulfil our commissions; if, therefore, any of our friends have any such clothing on hand, as the result of the South American Mission Working Parties, we should be thankful to receive them, as we are likely to have orders on ‘the Sale’ account up to Christmas. Of children’s clothing we have still a supply, both fine and coarse, and will gladly send to any of our friends who will be purchasers.

“We take this opportunity to thank the kind donors of parcels sent *anonymously*—amongst these a beautifully worked tent quilt, and we hope to carry out the worker’s suggestion by making another such at our Ladies’ Work Meetings. We must not omit to mention the South American plumage presented to us by Mrs. Bartlett, late of Keppel, which, made up into fire-screens and other ornaments (by Messrs. Ashmeads, naturalists), looked very attractive and found purchasers.”

Proceedings in the Provinces.



THE usual notes on this subject were omitted in our last number, principally because the details of the Irish work were not before us. And even now as we write there are certain meetings and sermons in counties Antrim, Down, and Monaghan of which we have not yet heard the results. But we know enough to be able to say that, probably, no past year has equalled 1888 in the number, activity, and success of our Irish deputations. It is sometimes said, and perhaps more often thought, that our notices are too general, and that our Committee hardly realise the particular exertions made in various districts. Though the space at our disposal is not large, we may assure our friends that we are glad to receive intimations from local sources of special efforts other than the formal registers of sermons and meetings as furnished by the Association Secretaries or other deputations. Too often the absence of such information makes it hard to dilate to any good purpose on “Proceedings in the Provinces.”

It is encouraging to hear of good work done in County Louth prior to the visit of our representative. At Castlebellingham an opening was obtained early in the year, and the rector induced to take a

cordial interest in the work. An old friend also got us into Carlingford in April, and three months later the Rev. R. T. Abrahall, rector of Kilkeel, County Down, and formerly curate to the Rev. B. Crozier, our Hon. Secretary for Antrim and Down, preached for us at Dundalk, the rector of which is our oldest supporter in the county. Mr. Farmer began his Irish work in County Louth in August, and visited Collon, Drumcar, Heynestown, and Ballymascanlon. The interest seems to be well maintained, judging by the number of collecting cards taken, some of which have already been filled. The Rev. R. M. Peile Freeman, on September 30, kindly preached for us at Manany and Dunlear, the parishes of a very staunch friend of the Society, the Rev. W. J. Askin. Earlier in the same month Mrs. Sullivan, the wife of our esteemed Hon. Secretary, held a "Sale of Work" at Dundalk, receiving valuable assistance from Lady Hay and other friends.

With such cordial local support, we are not surprised to hear that our Society's receipts from County Louth bid fair to grow. Mr. Grundy was encouraged by his trip to the South of Ireland. Bantry makes the best show in his list, a donation bringing up the amount raised there to £14. 10s. The Rev. H. Doig, who, like Mr. Farmer, was at work in Mrs. Gahan's district the greater part of September, makes special mention of the kindness of the Rev. G. T. Wolfe, the new Secretary for County Armagh. Thirty-three cards and thirteen boxes were taken at Mr. Doig's meetings, as against eleven cards in the same area last year. We have received no particulars of the Rev. J. Roe's tour beyond the fact that the meetings were well attended and that great interest seemed to be aroused. Space fails us, or we could say a good deal about the work in England, for Mr. Grundy, between his tour in the South of Ireland and that in Antrim and Down, contrived to interpolate some very successful drawing-room meetings and sermons. Such was the case with his visits to Bath, Brighton, Chichester, and Lamorby. Bishop Stirling's advocacy of our cause at Hastings and St. Leonards, Leamington and Birmingham, was attended with excellent results, and Mrs. Allen Gardiner was able to remit over £40 after his Lordship's visit to Sussex. We have to thank the Dean of Bangor for giving our Society the Cathedral, and the Rev. W. D. Thomas for preaching the sermon. He and Mr. Martlew took several other places in North Wales, and the latter preached at St. Cleopas' and St. Philemon's churches in Liverpool, on his way to the Principality. Scotland is represented in our tale of work by sermons at Cupar Fife, and meetings, both public and private, at Ardrossan, the deputations being the Rev. G. W. Grundy. It was a matter of regret to many that the large number of selected readers and speakers at the Church Congress precluded many of the Colonial Bishops having an opportunity of testifying to the work in their dioceses. This was the case with our Bishop, who was present, and, had time permitted, might have told of Church work too little known by the Church at home.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for prayer and praise on Monday, November 12:—

1. That God may graciously vouchsafe His divine comfort to Mr. Ince and the late Mrs. Ince's relatives in their deep grief and bereavement.

2. Thanksgiving for the health and hopeful prospects of our Paraguayan missionaries, and prayer that they may be guided by godly wisdom in the selection of their first Mission Station.

4. That God may abundantly bless and prosper the work of the Rev. F. A. Dodd at Lota, and that of Mr. Robertson at Chañaral, and make the Society to supply the spiritual needs of other places on the West Coast.

In Memoriam.

MRS. R. A. INCE.

She was a good wife and faithful worker in the cause of Christ and of our Southern Mission, and fell asleep in Jesus, and with bright hope, on board the "Allen Gardiner," September 23, 1888.

"Draw nigh to God, and He will draw nigh to you."

Lord of my life, whose tender care
Hath led me on till now,
Here lowly at the hour of prayer
Before Thy throne I bow ;
I bless Thy gracious hand, and pray
Forgiveness for another day.

Oh ! may I daily, hourly strive
In heavenly grace to grow ;
To Thee, and to Thy glory live,
Dead to all else below ;
Tread in the path my Saviour trod,
Though thorny, yet the path to God.

With prayer, my humble praise I bring
For mercies day by day ;
Lord, teach my heart Thy love to sing,
Lord, teach me how to pray !
All that I have, or am, to Thee
I offer through eternity !



SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, NOVEMBER 1, 1888.

Contributions thankfully received from September 23 to October 23, 1888.

Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.P.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expense; Ill., Additional.—Full particulars will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
DONATION.				PROVINCES.				
Don., per Rev. R. J. Simpson	0	10	0	Bath, D.R.M., Mrs. Munro, by Rev.				
Grant from S.P.C.K. for Mr. Henrik-				G. W. Grundy	9	0	0	
sen's Passage to Paraguay.....	35	0	0	Birmingham, per J. U. Caldicott, Esq.	36	14	0	
ish, Mrs., per W. Hughes-Hughes,				Brixham, per Rev. F. Carey, SS. and				
Esq., J.P.	1	1	0	M. and card coll. by Rev. G. W.				
Lawrence, Mrs. Samuel	0	2	6	Grundy	6	16	0	
re, Mrs. Robert C. (for Paraguay)	5	0	0	Broxbourne and Vicinity, per Miss				
Erratt, J., Esq. (don. for Tierra del				Searle (15s. for Paraguay)	20	15	0	
Fuégó).....	5	0	0	Bungay, per Miss Barrow (15s. for				
				Paraguay)	3	11	0	
SUBSCRIPTIONS.				Buttermere, per Rev. A. A. Welby,				
Barnett, W., Esq.....	5	5	0	Miss Helen Attlee (card)	1	0	0	
Banner, Colonel	1	1	0	Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth ..	3	0	0	
Benson, Rev. T. W.	0	10	6	Clifton and Bristol, per E. W. Bird,				
Baldane, Miss E.	1	1	0	Esq.	25	0	0	
Hughes-Hughes, W., Esq., J.P.....	10	10	0	Clifton, Nottingham, per Rev. J.				
Knight, Chas., Esq.	2	2	0	Clough, SS. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	2	14	7	
				Crich, per Rev. W. Acraman, SS. by				
AUXILIARIES.				Rev. W. E. Martlew.....	1	13	0	
METROPOLIS.				Eastwood, per Rev. H. W. Plumtre,				
Bow Churchyard Assoc., Messrs.				SS. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	6	12	9	
Copestakes, per Mr. Thos. Veal....	7	5	10	Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs.				
Bulwich, St. Stephen's, per Rev. J.				Allen Gardiner:—				
Meek Clark, SS. by Bishop Stirling	40	0	0	M. by Bishop Stirling ..	10	10	0	
Hackney, South, per Rev. Dr. Egan,				Offertory, St. Leonards,				
Address Christ Church Sunday				per Rev. J. Awdry Jamie-				
School by Mr. Farmer.....	0	10	2	son	16	3	5	
Haggerston, St. Paul's, per H. G. Paige,				Orlebar, Admiral and Miss	6	0	0	
Esq., S. by Rev. R. J. Simpson				St. Mary Magdalene, per				
(less expenses)	2	13	0	Rev. W. W. Hume	15	2	7	
Hidbrooke, per M. W. Buttenshaw,						47	16	0
Esq., S. at St. James by Rev. J. W.				Hinton, Bath, per Rev. — Watkins,				
Marshall	13	7	2	SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	2	17	1	
Do., per Mrs. Poulden.....	1	4	0	Lamorbey, per Rev. S. H. Beamish,				
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Assoc.,				SS. and M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	12	14	9	
D. Couty, Esq. Treasurer:—				Do., do., Miss Carington (card) ..	0	10	0	
Do., per Miss Couty (Proceeds of				Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell, at St.				
Sale of Work).....	151	8	3	Mary's, SS. and M. by Bishop				
Do., per D. Couty, Esq. (for Widow				Stirling and subs.....	27	7	8	
and Orphans Fund)	2	2	0	Do., per do., A Friend in-lieu of a				
Do., W. Dent, Esq. (sub.)	5	0	0	Legacy.....	20	0	0	
Do., per Miss Couty:—				Do., M.M.....	30	0	0	
Holmes, Miss.....	1	1	0	Ledbury, per Mrs. Hewitt.....	2	2	0	
Juvenile Assoc.	3	19	0	Leeds, per Miss Emma Tetley	5	3	6	
May, Mrs. (coll. for				Llanfairfechan, per Rev. P. C. Ellis,				
Paraguay)	0	10	0	Catherine Harrison (card).....	0	10	0	
Do., Juvenile Assoc.....	8	3	7	Manchester, Miss Vickers (box)	0	6	7	
Do., Bible Class.....	2	5	4	Newbury, per Mrs. Spicer, coll. for				
Cards—				Cordoba and Tucuman	9	7	0	
Bartlett, Mrs.....	0	11	6	Newport Pagnall, Mrs. Graves Walker				
Burney, Miss	0	10	0	(don.)	5	0	0	
Duberley, Miss	0	4	0	Ormskirk, per Miss Welsby	7	15	3	
Foord, Miss, Paraguay	0	10	0	Plymouth Juvenile Assoc., per Miss				
Golding, Mrs.....	0	10	0	Inskip ..	2	2	4	
				Radcliffe-on-Trent, per Rev. J. Cullen,				
Peckham, per Mr. W. R. Finlay, coll.				SS. by Rev. W. E. Martlew.....	7	7	0	
at Harvest Thanksgiving Service				Rochester, per Miss Drawbridge(don.)	5	0	0	
after L. by Mr. J. R. Tyerman	1	12	3	Southwell, per Miss Gaster and Miss				
Putney, per Mrs. Kimber, D.R.M. by				Heathcote, Sale of Work (£10 for				
Bishop Stirling and Rev. R. J.				Paraguay)	90	0	0	
Simpson	5	19	6	Torquay, per Mrs. L. Hockin	1	15	0	
Do., per do., H. Kimber, Esq., M.P.				Valley End, per Rev. Dr. Huntingford,				
(don.)	5	0	0	SS. by Rev. H. S. Acworth.....	3	2	6	
ERRATUM.—In October Magazine, read				Wolverhampton, Miss Hicklin (sub.)	0	10	6	
£2. 4s. (Poplar), instead of 2s. 4d.								

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, NOVEMBER 1, 1888.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
SCOTLAND.				Skibereen, per Rev. Canon Goodman, SS. and M.			
Edinburgh, per Mrs. McDougall, Addl. after Sale of Work	0	2	6	Snave, per Rev. Canon O'Grady, S.	0	7	4
Glasgow, Anon.	0	5	0	Cavan, Derry, and Donegal, per Mrs. Gahan, Sale of Work			
Portobello, per Miss Leslie.....	18	16	0	Do., per do.....	38	0	0
IRELAND.				Lectures, &c., Deputation, Mr. Farmer:—			
Co. Louth, Sale of Work at Dundalk, per Lieut. Sullivan (less expenses) 30 1 0	30	1	0	Agher, per Rev. R. Seymour.....	1	13	9
Do., per do.	0	19	1	Athboy, per Rev. A. T. Harvey....	2	0	0
Dundalk, per Rev. J. Rainsford (SS. by Rev. — Abrahall)	5	0	1	Ballyronan, per Rev. E. Moncrieff	1	13	3
Kingstown, per Miss E. L. Trench (card)	0	2	6	Belturbet, per Rev. J. McCreight Jackson	1	0	0
Lectures &c., Deputation, Rev. G. W. Grundy:				Castledawson, per Rev. G. Baston.	0	19	0
Ardfield, per Rev. J. W. Atkin (S. and card)	0	16	3	Clover Hill, per Rev. W. Lowe....	0	14	0
Aughadown, per Rev. — Sweetnam (M.)	1	13	0	Coalisland, per Rev. S. Gauden... ..	1	13	6
Bantry, per Rev. Canon O'Grady, SS.	4	1	0	Cookstown, per Rev. Dr. Carter ..	0	5	4
Do., a Thankoffering	10	0	0	Desert Create, per Rev. J. Richey.	0	13	3
Castle Ventry, per Rev. J. McCarthy (M.)	1	0	0	Dungannon, per Rev. J. Richards (less ex.).....	1	0	4
Clonmel, per Rev. Canon Warren (SS.)	7	9	0	Fintona, per Rev. R. Donaldson, (less ex.)	1	3	0
Cork Free Church, per Rev. — Ainley (M.)	0	18	7	Kentstown, per Rev. E. Goff	1	2	2
Ennis, per Rev. — Griffiths (M.)..	0	8	5	Killyman, per Rev. E. J. Campbell.	0	18	2
Ennishean, per Rev. J. Haines (M.)	1	0	0	Lissan and Ballyforlea, per Rev. G. Yeates	0	16	9
Glenageary, per Rev. Dr. Dalton, SS.	8	0	0	Magherafelt, per Rev. Dr. Jordan, including cards given at Meeting	1	19	7
Limerick, per Very Rev. Dean of Limerick.....	0	16	4	Monellan, per Rev. J. S. Green ..	2	1	2
Magorney, per Rev. R. Hayes (S.)..	1	18	0	Money more, per Rev. W. Sparrow.	0	12	5
New Ross, per Rev. F. Le Hunte (M.)	1	11	4	Navan, per Rev. J. B. Keene.....	1	10	0
Passage, per Rev. A. Knox (M.) ..	1	15	8	Newtownbutler, per Rev. G. Parkinson	1	4	0
Rathbarry, per Rev. J. W. Atkin (M. and card coll.)	0	18	6	Pettigo, per Rev. M. Davies and card	2	1	7
Roscarberry, per Very Rev. Dean of Ross	2	0	0	Strabane, per Rev. M. Wilson	1	0	6
				Trillick, per Rev. O. H. Phipps ..	1	13	2
				Wilson's Hospital, per Rev. Dr. White	1	10	0

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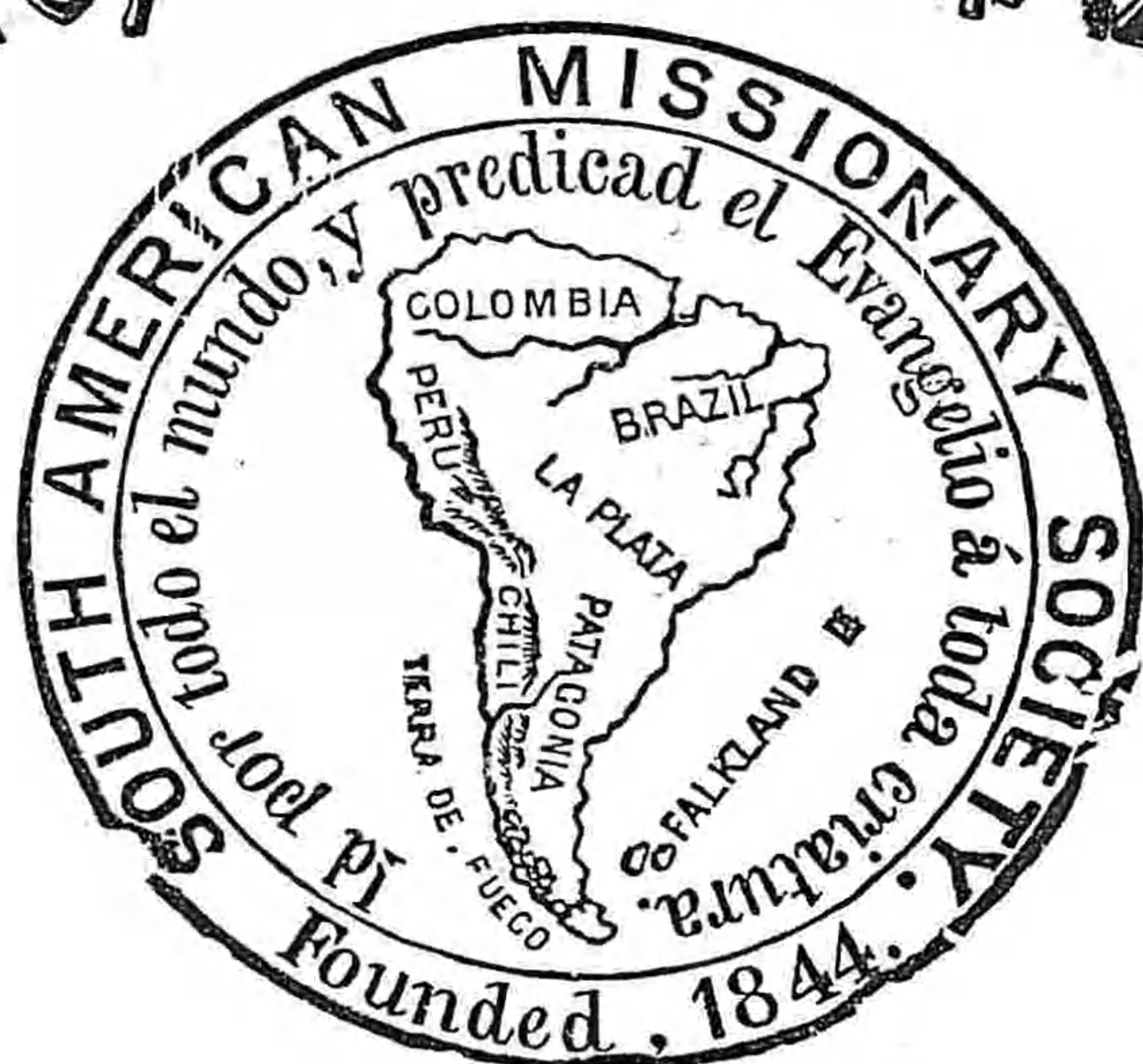
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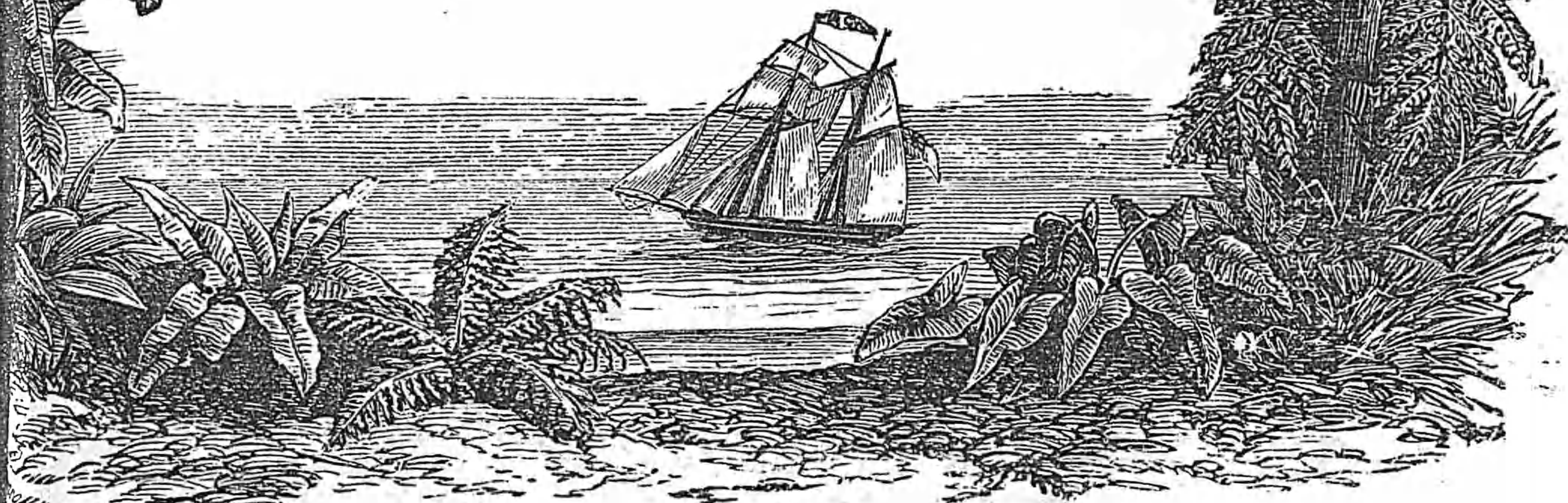
[PRICE ONE PENNY.] 169

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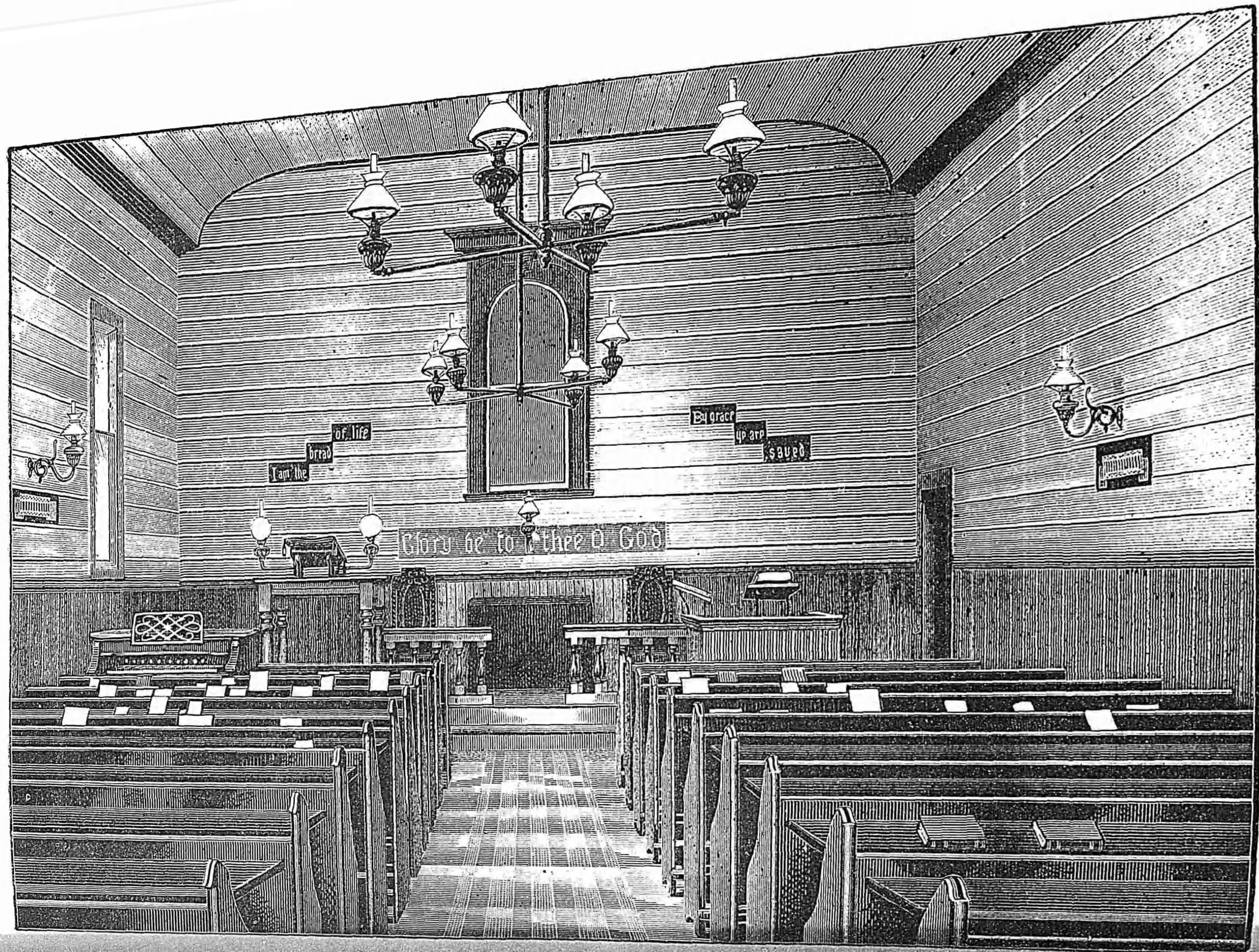
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INTERIOR OF CHANARAL CHURCH.

South American Missionary Society.

1 CLIFFORD'S INN,

FLEET STREET, E.C.

December 1, 1888.

Mr. EDWIN C. ASPINALL is in England for a brief time, for conference with the Bishop and the Committee, and will gladly arrange with the Hon. Secretaries to address Drawing-room or other Meetings where he can give information on the work of the Southern Mission, and introduce one of the Native converts, HENRY BURLEIGH (Catushanwiingiz), who accompanies him.

Application to be made through "The Secretary," 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.



THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

DECEMBER 1, 1888.



SINCE our November issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Sept.* 25, *Oct.* 3, 6, 11, 19).

Brandon, Rev. L. (*Oct.* 11).

Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*July* 13, *Sept.* 20).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Sept.* 13, 14, 29).

Ferguson, Rev. J. (*Oct.* 3, 14).

Grubb, Mr. W. B. (*July* 30).

Henriksen, Mr. A. (*Sept.* 18, 27).

Hooper, Mr. Thos. (*July* 24, *Aug.* 23).

Ince, Mrs., the late (*Sept.* 15).

Keith-Douglas, Rev. F. S. (*Oct.* 11, 12).

Lawrence, Mr. (*Sept.* 17, 18, 19).

Lewis, Mr. J.

Midgley, Rev. J. (*Oct.* 25).

Mosley, Rev. H. (*Oct.* 18).

Pilcher, Mr. J. B. (*Sept.* 25).

Robins, Mr. J. C. (*Sept.* 22).

Santiago del Estero Community (*Oct.* 9).

Sparkes, Rev. A. Lee (*Oct.* 18, 19).

Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*Oct.* 27).

Wehrhahn & Co., Messrs. (*Sept.* 20, *Oct.* 6).

Whaits, Mr. R. (*Aug.* 1).

Willis, Capt. (*Sept.* 15, 25).

The General Committee held a meeting on the 8th ult.

The next meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 13th inst.

The Finance Committee held meetings on the 1st and 15th ult.

The next meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 6th and 20th inst.

The total amount received for the month of October was £939. 13s. 5d.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



THE letters from Mr. Henriksen and Mr. Robins will be read with the deepest interest and thankfulness by all the friends and supporters of our Society, especially by those who are anxious that we should take up new Missionary work among the heathen in South America.

The Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco have long been the subject of our thoughts and prayers, and they seem to have received our Missionaries with great gladness.

Our heavenly Father has been very gracious to us, and has apparently prepared their hearts to accept our "tidings of great joy." The kind offer of the Paraguayan Government, sensitive about the safety of our soldiers of Christ, was happily declined. No soldiers or muskets were required for protection. He who has called the men to do His work can protect them from all harm—and He is doing so, and blessing the work begun in the name of His dear Son.

What an honour and responsibility is laid upon our three dear friends! May they have continued grace and strength to value this honour, and to meet this responsibility. To this end, let our prayers for them be frequent and fervent.

The work amongst our seamen at Rio is most satisfactory, and we are much gratified at the favourable opinion still entertained of our earnest and active Missionary, Mr. Hooper, by the Committee there.

Our Bishop is still working hard in attending meetings and preaching sermons for the Society. He was preaching at Cambridge last week, and attended a crowded and important meeting on Monday, November 19, at Clare College, presided over by the Master of Trinity, who in a very eloquent speech expressed his sympathy for the Society and its work. The Rev. R. J. Simpson, the Clerical Secretary, addressed a meeting of undergraduates at Corpus College on the Tuesday evening at Mr. Martin's rooms, and was received with much kindness and sympathy.

A full and sympathetic meeting was held, by her kind permission, at the house of Mrs. South, of Blackheath Park, where the meeting was addressed by Bishop Stirling, the Rev. Prebendary Adams, and the Rev. J. Barnes-Lawrence. Mr. Adams presided.

The news from Keppel is very favourable. Mr. Whaits and Mr. Grubb appear to be working well together for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the poor Indians.

Southern Mission.

OOSHOOIA.

R. LAWRENCE writes:—

“Ooshooia, September 18, 1888.

“For some time past I have regularly received the *Christian, Our Own Fireside, Home Words, &c.*, from unknown friends; I desire, through the medium of the South American Missionary Society's Magazine, to most thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the same.

“We had a very interesting gathering a short time ago. The large room in the Orphanage was well filled with baptized native residents at Ooshooia (chiefly adults). A very good tea was provided by Mrs. Hemmings, after which the evening was spent in a very pleasant and agreeable manner. Several hymns were sung, followed by short appropriate speeches by some of the natives and others who were present. They were greatly interested in some amusing games which formed part of the evening's entertainment. Everyone thoroughly enjoyed the innocent recreation.

“I have lately heard of a similar gathering, which took place a short time ago at one of the natives' cottages. I must say it rather surprised me when I heard of it, though it is not the first time the natives have met together in this manner entirely by themselves. I was told by a friend of mine (the only European present) that if he had not heard them (as some spoke in English) he could not have thought it possible for them to conduct such an important meeting in so civilised and intelligent a manner.

“I enclose a letter written to the juvenile collectors for the South American Missionary Society, if you think it suitable for the *Gift*.

“J. LAWRENCE.”

THE “ALLEN GARDINER.”

Capt. Willis writes:—

“Cockburn Channel,
“September 25, 1888.

“Since my last, we were detained at Sandy Point by strong southerly winds, so that we did not leave there until the 20th; we then had much calm until 6 A.M. of the 22nd, when we had strong south wind. We reached Bougainville Cove at 4 P.M. and took in water. The next day we beat

to Hope Harbour, which we left yesterday morning, and after being out all night we are now just past Enderby Islands. I write now, so that if we meet any Argentine vessel, I shall be ready. You are aware Mrs. Ince came with us for a change and rest, as her health had been bad. After leaving Ooshooia she rallied, and somewhat improved, enjoyed the change, and was on deck part of nearly every day. On arriving at Sandy Point she went ashore to live ; but finding the lodging disagreeable came on board on the 14th not much improved, but apparently weaker in body and mind. From the first she objected to seeing the doctor, but after much persuasion she saw an English doctor visiting the place. He prescribed for her, medicine was obtained, and after the delay we left Sandy Point in accordance with her wishes and express desire. We gave her every nourishment and attention. She was up the day we left, and in her usual condition. She did not get up on the 21st, but talked and expressed a hope to get on home to Ooshooia. We saw her continually changing in appearance, her breathing quick and fluttering, but apparently in no pain. She continued in this state, gradually sinking, hardly ever moving her head or hand, the breathing getting easier and easier until it ceased, almost as gently as a child sleeping. 'Thus He giveth His beloved sleep.' Our sister in Christ forsook her tenement of clay at about 11 P.M., Sunday, September 23, in Hope Harbour. Doubtless her spirit is with her Saviour and Redeemer whom she loved and served. Owing to her drowsy manner the last few days of her existence, she did not say anything but what I have mentioned. She seemed deaf, and her eyes fixed, but without pain, for about thirty hours. Her past life and pleasure in doing God's service give us the joyful assurance that she is gone to be 'for ever with the Lord.' We pray that the bereaved ones may have that grace and faith they need, that they mourn not as those without hope. For the first time the 'Allen Gardiner' will go into Ooshooia with no flag flying, so they may in some measure be prepared for bad news.

"We have made all necessary preparation for decent interment, and pray that we may arrive speedily at Ooshooia. The coffin is on the after hatch, and if necessary we shall put it in the dinghy in the davits. Strange to say, she often remarked how pleasant it would be to sit in the dinghy, as we were sailing along to Sandy Point. Mrs. Ince's principal native, when he wished her good-bye, said, 'I very sorry you go away die in the ship, I very sorry, plenty cry,' but no one, not even herself, took heed to this man's words ; but how often God speaks to us and we heed it not ; our eyes are blinded. 'God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform.' She always spoke of getting better after a month or five weeks' change, and never gave in until the 21st, when she said she was very poorly and weak. 5 P.M.

"We are now entering Brecknock Pass ; the 'Py' is in sight.

"J. C. T. WILLIS."

KEPPEL ISLAND.

Mr. Whaits writes :—

“ *Keppel Island, August 1, 1888.*

“Many thanks for your kind letter of May last, which I received by the June mail while in Stanley with Mr. Aspinall. I went to Stanley, first to see if we could not secure a large cargo-boat which had been left here by a wrecked crew ; second, to have a quiet talk with Mr. Aspinall about the work here ; third, to try if we could not get a better price for our potatoes ; and fourth, to put my account straight at Dean’s. The boat I was able to get cheap—£13 for boat and sails complete. She is just what we want for removing sheep from the islands.

“Our small boat Mr. Burleigh has taken with him to Wollaston Island ; her repairs cost £10. 17s. in Stanley. Of Mr. Burleigh’s going to Wollaston Island you will, of course, have heard before this from Mr. Aspinall and Mr. Burleigh. We have done all we could for Mr. Burleigh, and have supplied him with all that we could spare from this station, so as to save expense to the Mission. You will see by the accounts sent home by Mr. Burleigh what things have been taken by him and also what we have here.

“I do not know if Mr. Aspinall will have told you of our arrangements here, but we both thought it best to advise Mr. Grubb to take up his residence at Sullivan House for the present. I am glad to say that he has very readily consented to do so, and we have decided (with your consent) to place George Lywia in charge of the home, and to make him assistant schoolmaster and catechist, and also to make C. Matthew assistant schoolmaster, and in charge of small boys in working hours. I hope this arrangement will meet with your approval, because I feel sure it is a step in the right direction.

“I have consulted with Mr. Grubb in everything, and we have arranged that our work shall be divided as follows :—

“I shall take all the work of the farm and the station, give out all stores, receive money, and pay bills. Take Yahgan service every morning, and half the English service on Sunday and Wednesday evenings, with prayer meeting on Saturday evening.

“Mr. Grubb will take service in the home every evening ; school twice a day, and night-school four evenings in the week with the more advanced lads ; also half the Sunday and Wednesday evening services in church, and keep the accounts.

“George Lywia, in charge of the home, assistant schoolmaster, and catechist.

“C. Mateen, assistant schoolmaster and in charge of small boys in work.

“The ‘A.G.’ left on the 28th of last month, with Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh, for Ooshooia ; we do not expect them back for four or five months.

“We are now every day expecting a small vessel to take sheep to Ooshooia for Governor Paz, about which you will have heard from Mr. Aspinall and Captain Willis.

“We have had to employ a mason for a few weeks to repair the farm store, which was in a very dangerous condition.

“The island is looking well for the time of year, and all the stock are in good condition.

“When I returned from Stanley I found that Mrs. Whaits had been very unwell; we have had to get a doctor for her, but she is much better now. I have written to ask my son and his wife to come out to us (from Stanley); I do not like leaving Mrs. Whaits while I have to go so far away, and sometimes to be out all night. When Mrs. Willis comes, of course it will be better. Very many thanks for your kind Christian wishes; it is good to know that our Father is King over all, and that all is for our good.

“ROBERT WHAITS.”

Mr. Grubb sends the following:—

“*Keppel Island, July 30, 1888.*

“The ‘A. G.’ and Mr. Burleigh, his wife and child, left for Wollaston Island, *viâ* Ooshooia, on Saturday, the 28th.

“After careful consideration, Mr. Whaits and I, with Mr. Aspinall’s consent, have come to the conclusion that it will be for the advancement of the Mission for me to retire from the Indian home, reside at Sullivan House, and confine myself to teaching, spiritual and secular, and the preparing of Indians for catechists.

“George Lywia will be placed in the home in my stead, but under strict surveillance; Cyril Mateen in charge of the junior population at work; and both will act as pupil-teachers in school, at which I will always be present, teaching all in general, but confining myself in particular to the more advanced scholars.

“My work will now be therefore—half the Sunday services, Saturday prayer meeting, and Wednesday evening service, also evening prayers. Day-school, 3 hours; night school, four days a week, 1½ hour—in summer 1 hour; and the preparing of Indians—at present the two above-named for catechists.

“Thanks for your last letter; the advice contained will be acted upon.

“I have sent for some medical books, to which I will devote some study, in order that I may be as useful as possible on the island in the absence of a doctor.

“The work of the store, &c., I will share with Mr. Whaits.

“We both have great hopes for the future, and we will do all in our power to qualify Indians, so that they may act as teachers to their own people.

“H. BARBROOKE GRUBB.”

A Terrible Story of Shipwreck and Cannibalism.

AN extraordinary story of the sea came to light at Liverpool on Saturday as the result of an interview with a shipwrecked seaman. On December 4, 1887, the iron barque "Glenmore," belonging to Carrickfergus, left Maryport, Cumberland, for Buenos Ayres with a cargo of railway iron. Captain Lawrence was in command, the first mate was Thomas West, and the second mate James Morgan, son of Mr. George Morgan, veterinary surgeon, of Liverpool. Mr. James Morgan on Saturday gave a detailed account of the voyage. The ship was wrecked on the 7th of April in the Straits between Staten Island and Tierra del Fuego, known as the straits of Le Maire. The crew took to the lifeboat, and after great suffering from the inclemency of the weather and the want of food succeeded in landing at St. John's, where there is a lighthouse and lifeboat station maintained by the Argentine Republic. The community of the island numbered about 30 people, including four women. "Here," says Mr. Morgan, "we were most hospitably received. Most of us were suffering severely from frost-bite, and all of us from utter prostration, but we were carefully tended, and in about a fortnight had well recovered. On our arrival we were informed that we had come at a good time, as the relief steamer from Buenos Ayres, which is supposed to visit the lighthouse every three months, was due in a few days. She, however, failed to arrive, and we afterwards ascertained that she had been wrecked on the voyage out from Buenos Ayres. Provisions soon began to fail, though we had fair shelter and fire, for which abundant fuel was found on the beach. We at first had biscuit and tinned beef, but gradually came down to seaweed, boiled or raw, at choice, a few fish, caught with hook and line in the bay, now and again a seal, an unlimited supply of mussels, penguins and 'steam birds,' in the capture of which two dogs on the islands were very expert. They had, however, to be soaked in vinegar, of which there was fortunately a good supply, for twenty-four hours before they could be eaten, so strong was their fishy flavour.

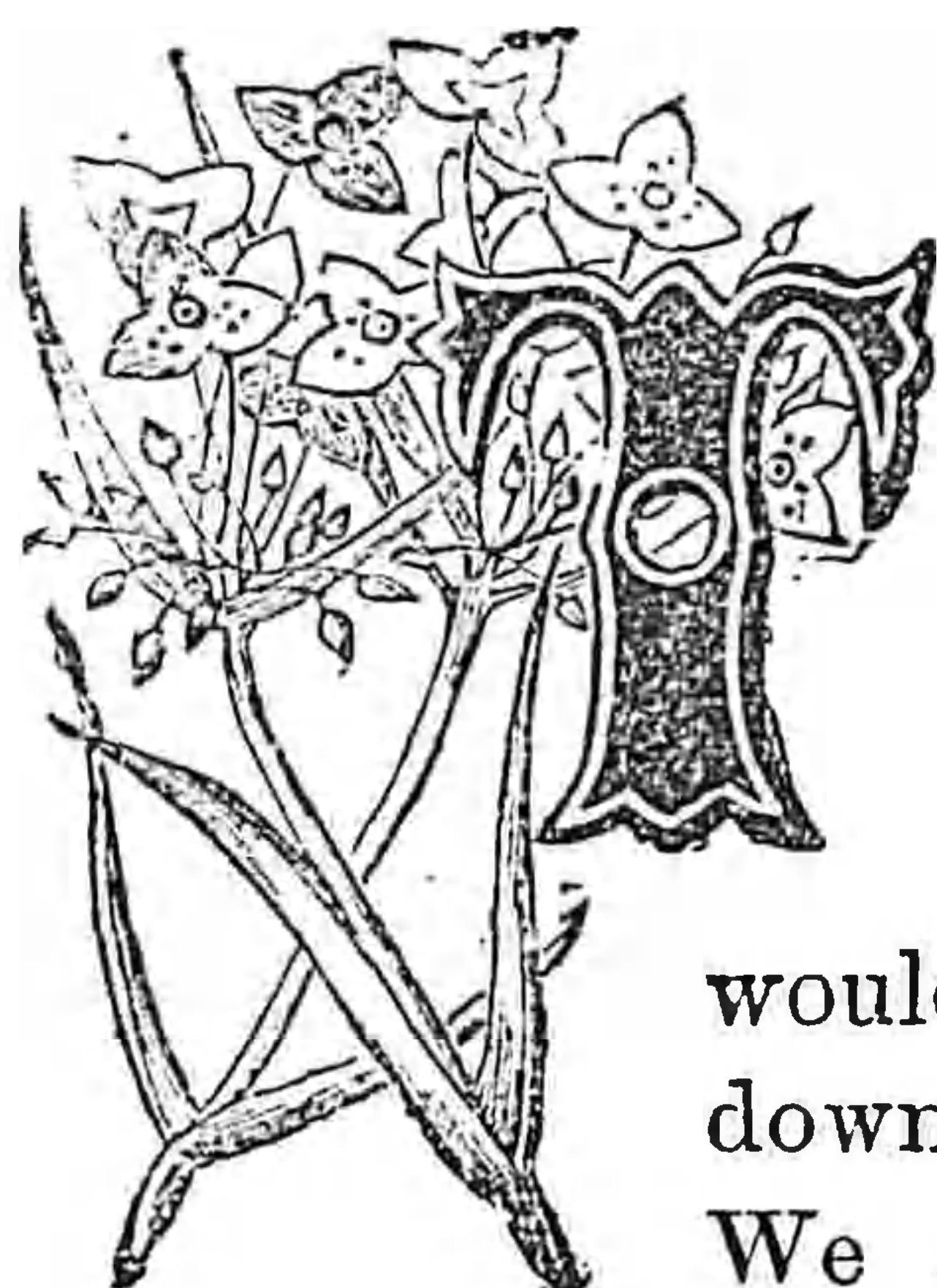
"When we had been on the island for two months, and things were about at their worst, a passing ship was sighted and ten of our party put off to intercept her. She signalled their arrival, and we supposed that they would put back with provisions or to fetch us off, but we never saw any more of them, and could only conclude that the boat on her return was swamped and all her crew drowned. Shortly after this our troubles were increased by the arrival of seven of the crew of the British barque 'Cordova.' They had landed about a fortnight previously on Tierra del Fuégo, where they left their captain and four others; and whence, as we afterwards heard, they were taken by a German vessel. Ultimately, on September 13, the relief steamer arrived, and on the 15th we

left St. John's. We arrived in due course at Buenos Ayres, and Captain Lawrence, F. Webster (carpenter), Robert Byrne (seaman), and myself sailed for Southampton, leaving Thomas West (the first mate) and William Gleaster (A.B.) to come by a later steamer.

"During our stay on the island a story was told to us by the lighthouse people which I simply repeat. About 18 months before our arrival there the crews of two vessels landed on Staten Island, about 25 miles from the lighthouse, and were apparently ignorant of its existence—indeed, it has only been established about five years. After an interval of some weeks 16 of the 32 arrived at the lighthouse with a report that the others had died. They were taken off by the relief steamer. The sequel is that shortly before our arrival the lighthouse people, exploring the region of the reported landing of these men, found a little above high-water level three or four beef barrels, which on examination were found to contain human remains salted down. I hesitate to say what the inference must be.

"As the result of my experiences I would urge the necessity for the British, or a combination of European Governments, establishing a proper relief depôt at Staten Island. At present the nearest settlement is at the Falkland Islands, over 300 miles away. The number of wrecks in the region of Cape Horn is very large, and the provision for relief already made at St. John's is quite unequal to any special call upon it."—*Morning Post*.

Paraguay Mission.



THE following very interesting letter has been received from Mr. Henriksen:—

"*Riacho Fernandez, September 27, 1888.*

"I wrote you a hurried line on the 18th, as I would like you to know as soon as possible of our settling down here, hoping that you might receive it before this. We are almost shut out from the world, and have no other sure communication but what we can use our boat for; also, as we are camping out, having no other shelter but our tent—all our luggage being stored up under canvas while our storehouse is being built—you can imagine the work to sit down and write long letters, the tent full of dense smoke, bringing tears from the eyes, or fighting with mosquitoes and sandflies, now and then seeking relief in peeping outside the tent. But I hope we shall soon enjoy the comfort of our storehouse, which, with the tent, will have to be our dwelling-place till we can prepare for building on a larger scale. I have sent you on several

visions my diaries, so I expect you will know much already of our slow proceedings.

"We feel very thankful for being so far settled, and for the removal of many difficulties. We have entered in at the gate and taken possession of the field; strength both for body and soul has been in store for us, and we hope that our Heavenly Father's promise—'As thy day thy strength shall be'—shall in the future be fulfilled in us abundantly. What a blessed life to live in close communion with Him who neither sleepeth nor slumbereth, and to draw daily from His bountiful storehouse of grace and strength! Surely it is the strength to be employed in His

"We are here since the 8th of this month, and when I look back it seems already months. And with regard to work, a large piece of ground, where large trees and impenetrable brushwood before stood, has been cleared and is nearly ready to receive seeds. With two days more of dry weather we shall almost finish our loghouse built of palms. These were floated down river in small rafts, about 100; the straw for the roof has been cut two miles inland, so you can imagine the amount of work. The house, when finished, will do well for a storehouse—20' x 20'; and Messrs. Robins and Bartlett have both planned and constructed. I am thankful every day for having two such valuable men with me, both strong and healthy, and both as if they were made for this pioneering work. We have also been able to make a small kitchen garden, and were astonished to see the seed shooting through in a few days.

The Indians have continued with us all the time since our landing. Some days the elder men will go away after dinner in their canoe, for either fishing or hunting, and they have not yet failed in bringing some meat home for their pot, but it seems hard work for them, and they must really have lived a life of semi-starvation, especially when the river is flooded, or during the wet season; they are also very poor in weapons. Some pointed staves and a few spears made of hoop-iron or a regular lance, with two old guns and two bows and arrows, are all the weapons they have to kill game with, but their long practice enables them to get a deer or a water-hog; birds they try to kill with sticks. A few days ago Bartlett and myself went inland about three miles, with two lads; trying to get some ducks at a small lake we found a large flock of red spoon cranes, and got one of them, but they are very poor for eating; Robins also shot a wild turkey the other day, from which we had a fairly good soup. Of course fresh meat is quite out of the question; we got some a few days after our landing, which has been dried, but there is no other in view for some time. Our chief resource is the river, which gives us plenty of fish, which the Indians have great skill in catching with hook and line. Our greatest plagues are mosquitoes and sandflies; and a quiet hour can only be obtained in a smoke or a strong wind, till we can get our house properly guarded with fine wire netting for doors and windows.

“I think that on the whole the Indians (some 40 surrounding us and feeding from our large caldron) are beginning to feel the effect of regular food and work. They begin now to be filled, and I hope that they will feel thankful that good Christian people made an effort to improve their half-starved condition. They get each man six biscuits (small round ones) with their green tea, sucked through thin tubes from a tin mug, and women with their children, three; for dinner 20 lbs. of maize is boiled with $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. grease; well crushed on our little corn-crusher, it is softened well by boiling for three hours. This is varied with a meal of beans and rice, or beans and mandioca, as well as the biscuits in the morning, are sometimes substituted with toasted maize. For the evening meal they receive a similar potful of corn or beans and rice. They have a rest in the middle of the day, after which they get a little more green tea. The young lads, some of whom seem intelligent, work very well with the axe; but they very often sit down and take a rest and a talk, and it is required to call them up to work again. Often during their midday rest they come to the front of the tent, and we show them pictures, and give them a tune on the Ariston, which has become their great favourite. We have even heard them whistle one or two bars of some of the hymn tunes. We are also hopeful of learning their language by this way of intercourse, and have already got hold of several words. Although their minds seem to be very darkened, and the life they have lived among the settlers on the coast has been in vices and laziness, we have good hopes that with God's blessing and our patience in time we shall be able to teach them of God's love and about a loving Saviour who died for them also; but it will be a work of much patience and will take its due preparation, especially discipline. They are, as I suppose are most people of such low intellect, never satisfied, and greedy to an extreme. We have an instance at meal-time. If we were not to serve out their food, one would fill two basins at the time, both being over-filled, or like a dog try to hide some food for later on, or push away the weak ones; but even this we have been able to alter, and one of us being at the pot to serve out the food, good order and decency are procured. It will be better still, we hope, when we have some shed built under which they can have their food elevated from the ground. I am also longing for the time when I can take the lads under elementary instruction at least a few hours every day, and I shall then hope for better progress. I often think that we are very impatient, and so it is that now, when writing you from this very place, I should like to write about much progress; but what are eighteen days' work on such hard ground? Let us hope and believe that God will help us to break up that ground, so that we may be permitted to sow the precious seed—even the saving knowledge of Christ—and meanwhile be thankful for the many blessings vouchsafed us both in health and complete safety. Before coming here we often talked about keeping night-watches. The Paraguayan Government would have me to promise them that we

would not for some time sleep near the Indians, but go into our boat and go across the river for our night quarters ; and also that I should have soldiers and rifles, or at least somebody with me who could properly understand the Indians ; but here are we, as safe as in any civilised town. At sunset the people retire to their own camp, and they never come near the tent till we ring the bell in the morning, as peaceable as we could wish. Even they may come in a cold morning before daybreak to the fire, but never near the tent. Still we know that it is the safest for us to be on our guard, and we are so always. We have hitherto succeeded in keeping away all kinds of drinks from them, but may not hope to continue this with the same success, but we will be very firm about it.

“ On several occasions we have wished very much that some of the good people who are helping us with their means to do this work would be here and see the Indians with their bright faces and playing after their evening meal. It is for us a great recompense after a hot day, when all hands have been at work, to see them all glad and making fun, laughing and playing in their own way, as if they were in possession of the whole universe.

“ With regard to our future labour, and especially to diminish expenses, we have been planning for the best way to do it. We have, as you can imagine, several houses to build, and to support this people with food will be a large outlay till we can get fields prepared. At the present I am afraid that your allowance of £25 will not be quite sufficient ; and with the clearing of forest for cornfields to be dug with a spade, you can imagine it will be more labour than we can do—*i.e.*, to such an amount that we should not have to buy food. Also, with regard to building, we have palms two or three miles from here, but nothing to bring them in. We can easily make a sort of bridge across the rivulet, and thus connect the island on which we live with the mainland. I would, therefore, suggest to your kind consideration, and that of the Committee that a couple of bullock-carts, about £12 each ; four ploughs at £4 each ; eight yokes of oxen at £12 each yoke ; a few horses, say four at £8 each ; twelve milch cows at £2. 10s. each, should be purchased for the station. These will all, when properly looked after, retain more or less their value, and will be most useful for the station ; we can then plough up land, of which we have both good and plenty just across from the island, and grow sufficient corn and other vegetables for their maintenance. We shall be able to cut our own palms and bring them up to the station, likewise the straw, &c. The horses will be necessary to take care of the bullocks, and the cows will give us milk for food. I shall not at the present ask you for stock, as we do not know the camp sufficient, but I have no doubt it would be most desirable that some cattle should belong to the station, as there will always be people in number to take care of them, and they would, if in any number, soon repay outlay, but at the end of next

quarter I shall speak more knowingly about this matter. We can also see now that a small steam launch would be extremely useful, especially when we have some fruit, such as water melons, pumpkins, melons, and vegetables to take down to town for sale. It must be taken fresh, and we can only, with a good and favourable breeze, run down in our boat in six to eight hours, and it will take half as much more to come back with sail and oars—twelve to fourteen hours. Would there not be a good friend who would like to help us to a small steam launch?

“I hope that the Government have decided on my petition, so that I can get the rest of our goods out of the Custom House. There are many things which we want very much. I am going down in our boat myself to post this and other letters—the only safe way—and hope to find news about this at Concepcion.

“We should be very thankful if some of our friends would think of us, and send us now and then a newspaper, which I can assure you will be received with great joy.

“We are all in best health and spirit, looking upward to Him Whose strong arm and Fatherly love has so graciously protected and upheld us. May He also continue to lead us on, and may His name soon sound from the hearts of these people, who have so long lived in darkness of mind, and may He bless all connected with this work.

“*Riacho Fernandez, September 18, 1888.*

“Riacho Fernandez is the name of the little inlet by which our settlement in time will be known, if God so please. We are now in activity, and have been so for the last ten days. We have daily round us from 20 to 35 Indians, men, women, and children; we feed them with maize, a little grease, biscuits, and Yerba maté. Later on we think of making a variety with beans and a small quantity of rice. The Indians have been cutting down trees and burning weeds, bringing palms and cutting straw for house-building; and they work very well considering, and we have had no trouble with them whatever. We are quite alone with them, and get along with a few words and signs. So far our beginning; may it be the beginning of grand work for the extension of Christ's Kingdom among them. All we can see now is that, with patience and God's blessing, there is a great work to be done among these tribes. May God grant us both! We are living in our tent, which is doing great service, but have had a great many mosquitoes and sandflies. We have not yet seen either snakes or tigers, but no doubt they will appear some day.

“Both Robins and Bartlett are very valuable men, both working hard; both strong and practical men for this pioneering work. We are not feeling the heat so much, although the thermometer shows some days 95 degrees Fah. in the tent; and the evenings are cool, and often, when a little breeze is up, such a delicious recompense for the hot day. We

are up at 5.30 A.M.; coffee at 6; prayer at 6.20; and then at work till 10 A.M., when the Indians feed out of their large caldron. At 2 P.M. again at work till 4 or 5, and, after prayer at 8 P.M., we rest for the next day. We have plenty to do, and need both health and strength, for which we daily thank our gracious Heavenly Father. As soon as we are in our loghouse I shall write more fully and give my plans.

“ADOLFO HENRIKSEN.”

Mr. Robins writes:—

“*Mission Station, The Chaco,*

“*September 22, 1888.*

“In answer to your kind letter received in Rosario, I write to you. It is with much thankfulness to our Heavenly Father for His mercies to us up to the present moment. Our path has been chosen for us by God, and we have walked therein to this place. The first thought that seems to occur to one on seeing these poor Indians is, How is it that these people have been left so long without help from Christians? I do wish that all those that have worked so hard, and given so freely towards this Paraguay Mission, could see the sights that surround us daily; I am sure it would repay them for what they have done, and it would give them a much stronger determination to do more in the future, knowing that Jesus would repay them a thousandfold in return. I would not have believed it possible that in such a short time there could be such a change for the better in these people. While I am writing, I hear men, women, and children laughing so heartily around the food-crock, that it makes us laugh to listen to them. We have a visit to-day from the Indians of the large camp that is about 150 miles to the west from here. These people are very intelligent to look at, and I hope will be got at very soon by the Mission. There is every sign of Indians being very numerous around here—that is, 150 miles each way of us. I do trust that this work, that has made such a good beginning, may be for the glory of God, and the bringing of these people to the light of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. I am very hopeful about it, and I know that the Committee is also. There is room now for another three missionaries at once around us; but all that come to the Chaco must be able to do a hard day's work, and also to be of some trade, because that is the way to teach these people. They want to see you first use the axe, dig the ground, wade in the river to secure a raft—in fact, do everything; the missionary must be the leader, and then the Indians will follow. I am quite at home among these people. Already my concertina has done good service, also the Ariston—such a little seems to keep them in good spirits. Mr. Henriksen will have given you all information about our work, so I need not say anything about that. At present the mosquitoes are very bad; but the highest we have registered with the thermometer is 100 in the shade, but we expect it much higher—at least, Mr. Henriksen says so,

“T. C. ROBINS.”

Brazil. SEAMEN'S MISSION.

RIO DE JANEIRO.



THE Rev. H. Mosley writes:—

“ *Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,*
“ *October 18, 1888.*

“I regret to find that I cannot have sent to you Mr. Hooper's monthly reports of the Seamen's Mission for July and August. I herewith forward them. We are holding a somewhat important Committee meeting on Saturday next, to consider an application from Mr. Hooper for an increase of salary, as he is wishing to marry. What we shall be able to do in this direction I cannot say. But Mr. Hooper has the confidence and goodwill of all the Committee, who think that, quite apart from the question of marriage, his services are already beyond his present payment. We are hoping also further to consider the question of the Mission Ship, and we shall have the advantage of the advice of Mr. Edward Gotto, who is at present in Rio.

“ HENRY MOSLEY,
“ *Brit. Chaplain.*”

“ *Rio Seamen's Mission Branch,*
“ *July 24, 1888.*

“The following is the report of work done by the Mission during the month of June 1888.

“The meetings, both sacred and secular, held during the month were well attended; these were not, however, held regularly, but certainly if letters from far-off lands can be taken as evidence, the seed sown bears fruit in due season.

“The Hospital work continues its usefulness, and I trust in time to increase its value as I gain in experience in this department.

“I have been enabled to lend the helping hand to a few in need during the month.

“During the month, the following vessels were visited, reading matter being distributed, and Divine service held as opportunity offered:— ‘Fawn,’ ‘Yamoyden,’ ‘Serene’ (2), ‘Julia Rollins’ (2), ‘Algoma,’ ‘Mary J. Baker’ (2), ‘Osmond O'Brien’ (2), ‘N. B. Lewis,’ ‘Cashier’ (2), ‘Ella Stewart’ (3), ‘Northumbria,’ ‘Clarence’ (2), ‘Riversdale’ (3), ‘Campsie Glen’ (2), ‘Elmhurst’ (2), ‘Garibaldi’ (2), ‘Amy,’ ‘Magdalena’ (3), ‘Birdston’ (2), ‘Mary Blundell’ (2), ‘New Light,’ ‘Sea Breeze,’ ‘Mary G. Reed’ (2), ‘Alice,’ ‘Osburgha’ (2), and ‘Hawksbury.’”

Proceedings in the Provinces.



SINCE the issue of our last number we have heard of the death of two staunch supporters of our work, both of whom befriended our Society in its earliest days. Mrs. Marsh, who entered into rest on All Saints' Day, was, by the very fact of her marriage with our founder's brother-in-law, naturally keenly interested in a work so dear to the heart of her husband and his family, and after his death did her best to keep alive an interest in South America in Winchester. The last time we heard from her was in reference to the anniversary sermons and meetings there, which had been fixed for November 4 and 5. Little did any of us dream that she would not be spared to welcome Bishop Stirling there, but would be called away ere her return from St. Leonards. A large circle beyond the limits of her own family will feel they have sustained a personal loss. The other departed friend to whom we allude is Miss L. Hickey, who was one of our earliest supporters in Ireland. We recall, some eighteen years back, her mention of the difficulty in keeping up the heart of our subscribers at the time of the massacre of the "Allen Gardiner's" crew in 1859. All her work, as is so frequently the case, was done amid much bodily weakness and suffering.

From those now triumphant we turn to those militant, and thank God that He is pleased to raise up fresh supporters of the Missionary cause as one after another its former helpers are withdrawn. We were indeed thankful to hear from our Hon. Secretary in Down and Antrim that Mr. Grundy's tour there had been the means of enlisting fresh interest in South America, and that the next deputation would find ready access to many parishes. Our pleasure, however, was somewhat damped by Mr. Crozier going on to say that, owing to the heavy calls on his time, he must next year resign the secretaryship to some person with less on hand. We shall be glad to correspond with anyone in the Belfast neighbourhood who feels he can supply our need, and can but thank Mr. Crozier for all that he has done for us in the past.

Mr. Re's list of places, which by an oversight at our office did not come to hand till after our last article had gone to press, showed encouraging results in the amount collected after sermons and meetings. As is usually the case, our Bishop's presence in England has been a great aid to us in our Association work. At Winchester the collections amounted to more than £24, at Cheltenham to £20, not to mention a special donation of 5 guineas. And not only are collections increased and churches opened to us which are in ordinary cases closed, but the zeal of flagging workers is undeniably quickened by intercourse with the chief pastor fresh from the scene of our Society's operations. We rejoice, then, that many of our most important auxiliaries have already received, or are to receive, a visit from his Lordship. But in addition to such special efforts, the record of our ordinary deputations for the last few weeks is a full one, as may be seen by a reference to our receipt page. In fact, we must go back many months to find a Sunday on which Mr. Grundy has not been fully engaged in advocating our cause. His drawing-room meetings at Chichester paved the way, as such meetings so often do, for sermons in that city.

We have heard nothing very recently of the Midland and Northern districts, but the October register showed good work, and the forthcoming visits of the Bishop to Cambridge, Nottingham, Barnsley, &c., are looked

forward to with much interest. A Conference with our Hon. Secretary and some of our best helpers in Liverpool seems likely to pave the way for a Local Committee, which will at once strengthen the Society at home and bring it into closer touch with the communities on the West Coast of South America. We cannot lay down our pen without wishing all our provincial supporters a very happy Christmas and a bright New Year.

Metropolitan Proceedings.



ETROPOLITAN Associations have been greatly stimulated since the winter season commenced by the presence of our Bishop, whose accounts of the foreign field have been listened to with unfailing interest. By the kindness of the Rev. J. Meek Clarke, his Lordship preached to large congregations at St. Stephen's, South Dulwich, obtaining a large offertory in aid of the Society's funds. He also preached at Emmanuel Church, Streatham, and at St. Matthew's, Brixton, though the opportunity afforded him in the latter place was not such as the Society's friends could have desired, or had reason to hope for. At Putney, where Mrs. Kimber lent her drawing-room; at Sydenham, in Mrs. Sheppard's drawing-room; at Blackheath, in Mrs. South's drawing-room; and in the Parish Room, Onslow Square, his Lordship addressed influential meetings with encouraging results, assisted in most places by the Clerical Secretary.

At Christ Church and St. Stephen's, Hampstead, the Rev. W. H. Shimield preached three sermons, by the kindness of the Revs. G. F. Head and J. Kirkman, the results of which have not yet been made known. Mr. Tyerman gave interesting addresses to the Young Men's Christian Association, at St. Luke's, Peckham, the members of which manifested their practical interest in the good work by a substantial contribution to the funds; and at St. Barnabas, West Kensington, where, though the night was wet, a goodly number in attendance gave a hearty response to his appeals. Mr. Farmer, whose time has necessarily been much occupied in other departments since his return from Ireland, gave Sunday-school addresses at Christ Church, South Hackney, and St. Mark's, Victoria Park; addresses to the Young Men's Christian Associations of Southwark, and Camden Road, and at St. Philip's, Bethnal Green. Also dissolving-view lectures at St. Saviour's, Battersea; Oakley Mission Room, Chelsea; Christ Church, North Brixton; St. Saviour's, Herne Hill Road; St. Andrew's, Islington; and Holy Trinity, Marylebone; at most of which there were large and appreciative audiences, and several old collectors brought in the results of cards and boxes given out by Mr. Ponder at former meetings, and an additional number of new collectors were obtained. Before closing this account of work in the metropolis, we would earnestly ask our friends to render such help as may be in their power, by obtaining openings for sermons and meetings, with or

without lantern views. Since last winter the collection of views has been enriched by pictures from Paraguay, which will be found interesting, and we trust stimulating to friends already enlisted. Our closing remark is to Hon. Secretaries and Collectors to look well after cards and boxes, which are otherwise apt to get lost, and to make all collections before the year ends.

Meeting for Prayer.

LEE, LEWISHAM, AND BLACKHEATH.

A prayer meeting was held on November 23, at the house of the Hon. Secretary, 3 Northbrook Road, Lee.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands presided. The attendance was very large.

The portion of Scripture read was Isaiah vi., on which the Bishop commented in forcible and eloquent terms.

Two hymns were sung.

The following were the subjects of prayer and thanksgiving:—

PRAYER I.

That God the Holy Spirit may graciously pour a blessing on South America, quickening and reviving all her people according to their need.

That duly qualified men and women, taught and led of the Holy Ghost, may offer themselves for the foreign work of the Society, and that the Committee may be wisely guided to make choice of such persons only for the service.

That the Spirit of the Lord may rest upon all the servants of the Mission that they may be encouraged daily to plead the promise, "I will dwell in you, and walk in you."

PRAYER II.

We would offer fervent and special prayer for Divine protection and guidance for Mr. Henriksen and the two brethren associated with him in conducting the new Mission to the Indians of Paraguay. And also for Mr. Aspinall and the whole staff labouring in the Southern Mission amongst the Fuégians.

We desire to remember in prayer the bereaved husband and children of Mrs. Ince, late of Ooshooia, that the rich consolations of grace may solace the survivors and impart resignation.

We devoutly pray that the Lord, whose are the silver and gold, will be pleased to send us more needed funds for carrying out the extended work.

THANKSGIVING III.

We give hearty thanks that our God has furnished us, for the first year, with means and men, enabling the Society to send to Paraguay His message of love, and for His guidance and protection to the travellers.

For His continued preservation of our Mission ship, and her navigators, from the dangers of the Southern seas.

And for His sheltering wing spread over the Bishop in his far journeyings over his extensive Diocese.

In Memoriam.

MRS. MARSH, DIED Nov. 1888.

We have to announce with deep regret the death of Mrs. Marsh, the widow of the late Rev. J. W. Marsh, Vicar of St. Michael's, Winchester, and sister of Mrs. Allen Gardiner. Mrs. Marsh had for many years acted as the Society's Honorary Secretary at Winchester, and had in many ways evinced her warm and active interest in its work.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects for the Prayer Union on Monday, December 10 :—

- 1. We thank God for the success hitherto vouchsafed to our Missionaries in Paraguay.
- 2. Also for His continued preservation of our Mission ship, and her captain and crew, from the exceeding dangers of the Southern seas.
- 3. Also for his watchful care over our Bishop in his many and sometimes perilous journeys over his vast Diocese.
- 4. We pray that duly qualified men and women may offer themselves for the foreign work of the Society, and that the Committee be guided to a right judgment in this grave and responsible duty.

PACKAGES OF CLOTHING, BOOKS, &c., FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The Secretary acknowledges with warmest thanks the receipt of packages from the following :—

Miss Mason	Colchester	for Keppel.
Mrs. Speight	Colchester	„ Ooshooia.
Mrs. Mandell	Leamington	„ Ooshooia.
Miss Carrington	Bristol	„ Lota.
Miss Nicholson	Leamington	„ Ooshooia.
Miss Macandrew	Colchester	„ Keppel.
Mrs. Gahan	Donegal	„ Ooshooia.
Mrs. Brewis	Edinburgh	„ Ooshooia.
Mrs. H. H. Taylor	New Malden	„ Ooshooia.
Miss Clarke and Miss Watson	Bracebridge	„ Ooshooia.
Mrs. Coombe	Plymouth	„ Wollaston Island.
Misses Sanson	Canonbury	„ Ooshooia and Sale of Work.

REQUESTS.

Mr. J. S. Robertson	Chañaral	British Workman, &c.
Mr. P. J. R. Walker	Pernambuco	Reading matter for sailors, &c.
Mr. L. H. Burleigh	Wollaston Island	Field or marine glass, clothing, books, &c.



SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, DECEMBER 1, 1888.

Contributions thankfully received from October 23, to November 23, 1888.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List :—S., Sermon ; M., Meeting ; D.P.M., Drawing Room Meeting ; L., Lecture ; M.L., Magic Lantern ; D.V., Dissolving Views ; Ex., Expense ; Addl., Additional.—Full particulars will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
LEGACY.			
Haydon, the late Frances, per Messrs. Coode, Kingdom, and Cotton	17	19	1
DONATIONS.			
Anon., Merrow	0	5	0
A Thankoffering	1	0	0
Cole, Miss, per Miss Lambe (don.)	0	5	6
Cotton, Mrs., don. for Tierra del Fuego	1	0	0
Eldred, Miss, per Miss Lambe	0	2	6
In Memory of a dear Sister, L. P. and M. B.; W.	10	0	0
King, Capt. H., R.N.	0	5	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Smith, Rev. C. Dunlop	1	1	0
Wade, Mrs. A. J.	0	10	0
Windle, Miss E.	1	0	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Barnsbury, St. Andrew's, per W. S. Weston, Esq. :—			
D.V.L. by Mr. Farmer..	1	14	7
Cards and Boxes	2	19	7
	4	14	2
Battersea, St. George's, per Miss Rose Lander.....	2	18	4
Do., per Rev. Dr. Rice, D.V.L. by Mr. Farmer, at All Saints'	0	11	0
Bow, per Mr. T. Osborn, contribution from self and family	0	10	0
Brixton, Christ Church, per H. J. Rickwood, Esq. (Rev. Canon Hussey, Vicar), D.V.L. by Mr. Farmer, including sub. Mr. Skipper 21s.....	2	19	0
Do., St. Matthew's, per Rev. N. A. Garland, S. by Bishop Stirling..	3	18	8
Do., do., The Deaconesses' Box....	0	9	0
Brompton, per John Fisher, Esq., St. Paul's, Onslow Square, Rev. H. W. Webb Peploe, chairman, M. by Bishop Stirling	14	15	6
Camberwell, St. Saviour's, per Rev. L. T. Chavasse, including own sub., D.V.L. by Mr. Farmer.....	1	2	0
Clifford's Inn (card coll. D.A.K.)....	0	6	1
Fitzroy Square, per Mrs. Coxhead, Mr. Preston (coll.)	0	2	4
Kensington, St. Barnabas', per E. W. Measor, Esq., D.V.L. and coll. cards by Mr. Tyerman, Rev. R. G. Thornton, chairman	2	5	6
Langham Place, All Souls', per A. B. Pite, Esq., Emily Hawes (coll.)....	0	10	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association, per D. Couty, Esq.....	27	15	0
Do., per do., D.R.M. at Mrs. South's by Bishop Stirling	5	15	9
Do., per Miss Couty :—			
Juvenile Assoc.	5	16	6
Cards, Barnsbury Girls' School, per Mrs. Aspinall	0	16	0
Fuller, Mrs. (don.)	0	5	0
Hales, Miss (don.)	0	10	0
L. S., per Mrs. Aspinall	0	4	0
	7	11	6

	£	s.	d.
Pimlico, per Mrs. S. Fox (coll.)	0	2	0
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow :—			
S. and M. by Bishop Stirling.....	19	17	7
Subscriptions	35	4	6
	55	2	1
PROVINCES.			
Aikton, per Rev. G. Hasell (part offertory)	0	15	0
Alderley Edge, per R. Heaton Smith, Esq., A Friend	25	0	0
Altrincham, per J. Lowe, Jun., Esq.	5	12	0
Bagshot, per Rev. F. A. P. Lory, S..	1	8	0
Beckenham, G. A. Western, Esq. (sub.)	5	0	0
Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan (including £1 for Paraguay)	12	0	0
Brighton, per W. H. Bayley, Esq., D.R.M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy....	7	11	6
Bristol, Rev. J. Teague, £20, Miss Pratten, 10s.	20	10	0
Bury, per Rev. J. Williams, M.....	0	8	0
Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham, SS. and M. by Right Rev. Bishop Stirling at Holy Trinity ..	9	7	3
Do., St. Mary the Great..	6	7	6
Do., M. Clare College....	4	7	0
	20	1	9
Carlisle and Holme Eden, per Rev. G. T. Valentine.....	7	9	0
Cheltenham, per R. H. G. Wilson, Esq.	16	4	8
Do., per do., Part Offer. after SS. by Bishop Stirling	15	17	8
Do., per do., D.R.M. by Bishop Stirling	12	7	6
	28	5	2
Chester, per Mrs. Arthur Potts	3	16	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth ..	1	10	0
Do., per Rev. H. S. Acworth, SS. St. Lawrence Church and Mission Room and M. at St. Lawrence School	4	10	0
Do., per do., SS. and M. at East End	1	10	0
Frisby, per Rev. T. Young.....	0	15	6
Haddenham, per Rev. H. Meeres, M..	0	9	0
Ipswich, per Miss Josselyn (box)....	1	0	0
Leamington, M.M. (don.)	30	0	0
Litcham, per Rev. Chas. Bingham, SS. Rev. J. E. R. Polak	4	10	0
Lichfield, per W. F. Robinson, Esq..	25	0	0
Malvern Wells, per Miss S. Duke....	1	2	8
New Malden-with-Coombe, per Rev. C. Stirling, Bible-Class and Sunday School (colls.)	3	7	6
Do., per Mrs. H. H. Taylor, Children's (coll.) ..	3	4	6
Do., Proceeds of Missionary Concert	4	11	6
	7	16	0
Ongar, Mrs. Gellibrand (sub.)	1	1	

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Reading, Miss K. Jackson, 10s., Mrs.				Belfast, St. Mary's, per Rev. N.		
Bland Garland's box, 13s., Mr. J.				Foster, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	8 0
T. Carter's box, 7s.	1	10 0		Do., St. Stephen's, per Rev. Dr.		
Seend, Miss E. Ludlow Bruges (sub.)	0	5 0		Irvine, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	9 8
South Higham, per Rev. J. Calles, M.	1	0 0		Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs.		
South Yeo, per A. W. Pitcairn, Esq..	0	17 6		Gahan	21	0 0
Stone-with-Bishopstone, per Rev. J.				Comber, per Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	19 2
T. Challis, SS. and M.....	2	15 0		Cork, per Rev. G. P. Quick, SS. and M.		
Sutton Bonington, per Rev. R. O.				Douglas, by Rev. G. W. Grundy ..	3	0 0
Yearsley, SS.	1	11 0		Rev. G. P. Quick	1	10 0
Winchester, per Miss E. Marsh, M. at				Craigs, per Rev. A. T. Kirkpatrick,		
The Close	12	3 6		M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	11 7
Do., per Miss E. Marsh, Lady and				Downpatrick, per Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	10 0
Miss Walker	3	0 0		Hollywood, per Rev. Dr. Crozier, coll.		
Do., per Rev. T. E. Moberley, Offer.				by Mrs. Alexander	5	10 0
St. Michael's	6	10 6		Innishannon, per Rev. W. Hanlon,		
Do., per Rev. J. H. Hodgson, St.				SS. by Rev. G. P. Quick.....	2	10 0
Swithin's.....	1	0 0		Lockeen, Parsonstown, Rev. R. P.		
Do., per Alfred King, Esq., S., St.				Homan (sub.)	1	0 0
Thomas'	6	9 2		Randalstown, per Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	13 2
IRELAND.				SCOTLAND.		
Antrim, per Rev. G. W. Grundy....	1	17 10		Ardrossan, per J. Lambert Bailey,		
Belfast, Holy Trinity, per Rev. —				Esq.	14	4 6
Clarke, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	16 8		Cupar Fife, SS by Rev. G. W. Grundy	13	13 1
Do., Magdalene, per Rev. W. Rid-				Edinburgh, per Representative Ch.		
dall, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy..	0	12 5		Council	0	15 6
Do., St. James', per Rev. J. Bristow,				Forfar, Miss Fotheringham (sub.) ..	2	0 0
M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	15 0		Glasgow, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq.....	20	14 6
Do., St. John's, per Ven. Arch-				Partick, per A. Nisbet, Esq.	3	0 0
deacon of Connor, S. by Rev.				FOREIGN.		
G. W. Grundy	2	2 0		Bahia, per Rev. A. Butler (offer.) ..	2	0 0
Do., St. Luke's, per Rev. Dr. Cotter,						
S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	9 4				

THE NEW MALDEN JUVENILE ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER.

Contributions of plain and fancy needlework, books, pictures, dolls, &c., will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. H. H. TAYLOR, Raby Road, New Malden, Surrey.

LEE, LEWISHAM, AND BLACKHEATH ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary has a supply of Model Fuegian Canoes, *very nicely made*, with equipment complete, sent from Ooshooia; have arrived too late for the Annual Sale. Price 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. each; will be sent to any purchaser.—Address, HON. SECRETARY, 3 Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E.

NOW READY.

The Illustrated Sheet Almanac for 1889.

Price One Penny; on Rollers, Glazed, One Shilling.

Early orders are requested, as the number printed is limited.