OL. XVI. JANUARY 2, 1882. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

2 ex 1

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Frontispiece—Indian Encampment on the Amazons	2
General Intelligence	4
Southern Mission—Tierra del Fuego—Ooshooia ...	10
Particulars Concerning the Twenty-six Inmates of the Orphan Home at Ooshooia, August 11th, 1881	14
Argentine Republic—Cordoba	17
Valedictory Meeting	19
The South American Missionary Society at Torquay	20
Prayer Union for South America	22
Proceedings in the Provinces	23
Gleanings	24

Sold at the SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 11, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street;
SEELEY, JACKSON, AND HALLIDAY, 54, FLEET STREET, LONDON;
G. HERBERT, DUBLIN; J. MACLAREN, PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH; S. E. CHILLCOTT, BRISTOL;
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.
Published on the FIRST *of every Month.*

South American Missionary Society.

PATRONS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury
Archbishop of Armagh
Earl of Aberdeen
Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.
Viscount Bangor
Lord Balfour of Burleigh
Lord O'Neill
Bishop of London
Bishop of Winchester
Bishop of Bangor
Bishop of Bath and Wells
Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol
Bishop of Lichfield
Bishop of Liverpool.
Bishop of Norwich
Bishop of Ripon
Bishop of Rochester.
Bishop of St. Albans
Bishop of Sodor and Man
Bishop of Worcester
Bishop of Meath
Bishop of Cashel
Bishop of Cork
Bishop of Derry
Bishop of Down

Archbishop of York
Archbishop of Dublin
Bishop of Kilmore
Bishop of Ossory.
Bishop of Tuam
Bishop of Antigua
Bishop of the Falkland Islands
Bishop of Guiana
Bishop of Huron.
Bishop of Madras
Bishop of Mauritius
Bishop of Nelson
Bishop of North Queensland
Bishop of Rupert's Land
Bishop of Sierra Leone
Bishop of Sydney
Bishop of Waiapu
Bishop of the Valley of Mexico
Bishop of Victoria
Bishop Suffragan of Dover
Right Rev. Bishop Anderson
Right Rev. Bishop Beckles
Right Rev. Bishop Piers Claughton.
Right Rev. Bishop Perry
Right Rev. Bishop Ryan

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury
Very Rev. the Dean of Exeter
Very Rev. the Dean of Kilmore
Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield
Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon
Rev. W. Acworth, M.A.
Rev. Canon Bardsley.
Sir Wm. de Capel Brooke, Bart.
Rev. Preb. Wm. Cadman, M.A.
Mark W. Collet, Esq.
Admiral Sir Crawford Caffin, K.C.B.
Rev. Canon Eardley-Wilmot, M.A.
Baron de Ferrieres, M.P.
Rear-Adm. E. G. Fishbourne, C.B.
R. N. Fowler, Esq., M.P.

Rev Prebendary M. Gibbs, M.A.
Rev. C. J. Goodhart, M.A.
Rev. W. Hockin, M.A.
Rev. Canon Hussey, B.A.
Sir John H. Kennaway, Bart., M.P.
Rev. Wm. Walter Kirby, M.A., R.D.
General Sir A. J. Lawrence, K.C.B.
Rev. Preb. Macdonald, M.A.
Colonel Macdonald.
Arthur Mills, Esq.
Rev. G. W. Robinson, M.A.
Admiral Sir B. J. Sulivan, K.C.B.
Horace Smith-Bosanquet, Esq.
Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P.

COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN—Alfred Robert Pite, Esq.

CHAIRMEN OF FINANCE—D. Couty, Esq., and H. Morris, Esq.

Rev. Samuel Adams, M.A.
Rev. W. H. Barlow, M.A.
Alexander Balfour, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel Beamish, R.A.
C. H. Bousfield, Esq.
Rev. Harvey W. Brooks, M.A.
Rev. Charles Campe, M.A.
Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C.
Colonel Channer
D. M. Fox, Esq.
Rev. C. R. De Havilland, M.A.
Rev. George Despard, M.A.
J. Fair, Esq.
T. B. Garland, Esq., J.P.
Rev. A. R. Godson, M.A.
Edward Gotto, Esq.
Arthur Hall, Esq.
Major-Gen. J. G. Halliday
C. P. Higgs, Esq.
W. Hughes Hughes, Esq., J.P.
Rev. Canon Hume, L.L.D.
James, Inskip, Esq.
William Just, Esq.
Rev. W. T. Jones, M.A.
Rev. J. Kirkman, M.A.
Geo. Harris Lea, Esq.
William Macandrew, Esq., J.P.
Rev. J. W. Marsh, M.A.
Rev. J. W. Marshall, B.A.
Rev. Preb. C. Mackenzie, M.A.
Rev. J. C. Martin, M.A.
Wilson Noble, Esq.
Admiral J. C. Prevost
Colonel Savile.
Rev. W. Sinclair, M.A.
J. Holt Skinner, Esq.
Rev. Chas. Stirling, M.A.
Rev. H. Smith, M.A.
Rev. L. S. Tugwell
Leonard Rowe Valpy, Esq.
Ven. Archdeacon Whately
Rev. A. A. Welby, M.A.
Rev. Wm. Welsh, M.A.
Rev. Wm. Windle, M.A.
Edw. Woods, Esq.
E. Harry Woods, Esq.

The various Stations of the Society in South America, the Falkland Islands, and Tierra-del-Fuego, are under the superintendence of the
RIGHT REV. W. H. STIRLING, D.D., BISHOP OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Honorary Solicitors—Messrs. VALPY, CHAPLIN, and PECKHAM, 19, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
Honorary Physician—E. A. KIRBY, Esq., M.D.
Treasurer—The LORD KINNAIRD.
Secretary—Commander EDWARD POULDEN, R.N.
Clerical and Metropolitan Secretary—Rev. ROBERT JAMES SIMPSON, M.A., Curzon Chapel, Mayfair.
Organizing Secretary for the Provinces—
Rev. HERBERT SUMNER ACWORTH, M.A., Chobham Vicarage, Surrey.
Association Secretaries—
Rev. ROBERT ALLEN, B.A., for Southern District, 8, St. Anne's Villas, Notting Hill, London.
Rev. A. A. WELBY, M.A., Rector of Tollerton, Nottingham, for Midland District.
THOMAS FARMER, Esq., for Northern District, Stoneleigh Terrace, St. Catherine's, Wakefield.
Accountant.—MR. FRANK M. PONDER.

SOCIETY'S OFFICES:—11, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Remittances can be paid to the Treasurer, at Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall Mall East, to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard Street, and to Commander EDWARD POULDEN, R.N., SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 11, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London (E.C.).

Contributions thankfully received from Nov. 26th to Dec. 25th.

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Caldecott, Miss C., per Ransom and Co.	1	0	0
Caldwell, Col.	1	1	0
Channer, Col.	1	1	0
Crauford, Mrs.	0	5	0
Doolan, Rev. Arthur	1	0	0
Elphinstone, Col.	0	10	0
Gunton, Rev. J.	1	0	0
Gunton, Mrs.	1	10	0
Hoare, Rev. H. R.	1	0	0
Helby, Capt., R.N.	0	10	0
Hewitt, Mrs. Chas. A.	2	2	0
Hill, Rev. Isaac	1	1	0
Leicester, Rev. J. A.	1	1	0
Leicester, Mrs.	1	1	0
Lewis, Rev. W. H.	0	10	6
L. W. (Stoke Bishop)	2	0	0
Macandrew, J., Esq.	2	0	0
Macandrew, W., Esq.	2	2	0
Orlebar, Admiral	2	2	0
Pitman, Mrs.	1	1	0
Woodd, Mrs. Lawrence (Stoke Bishop)	2	0	0

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Ellice, Wm., Esq.	20	0	0
Fairbairne, Mr.	0	5	0
J. D.	0	2	6
Keating, Miss	0	15	0
Renaud, Rev. George	0	2	3
Windle, Miss E.	1	0	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Aldbourne, per Miss Brown	4	6	0
Anchor School, Bermondsey, per Miss Stone (box coll.)	0	7	0
Ashton-under-Lyne, per Rev. T. B. Dixon	1	14	0
Assington, per Rev. J. Wilson-Brown	2	11	6
Bath, per Miss Cam (own sub.)	1	0	0
Beckenham, per Miss Redish, Juvenile Association, 6*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* ; ditto, per Mrs. Hill (Mrs. Haig's sub.), 10*s.*	7	1	3
Ditto, per Mrs. Stephens and Mrs. Wilson (sale of work—on account)	30	0	0
Bourn, per Rev. J. I. Fox, M. by Rev. R. Allen	0	15	0
Broadwater, M. by Rev. R. Allen	1	1	1
Bournemouth, per Admiral Sir B.J. Sulivan, Miss Fitzroy, and surviving officers of H.M.S. "Beagle" (for Jas. Fitzroy Button)	11	2	0
Ditto, per Miss Sulivan	18	6	6
Bristol, per Miss Dadswell	0	10	0
Buntingford, per Rev. H.F. Burnaby	3	13	10
Carlisle, per Rev. G. T. Valentine	12	17	0
Chester, per Mrs. Arthur Potts	3	16	0
Chobham, per Mrs. H. S. Acworth (coll.), 3*l.* ; ditto, per ditto (sale of work), 27*l.*14*s.*10*d.* ; vicarage box, 8*s.* 9*d.*	31	3	7
Ditto, per Rev. H. S. Acworth, Lec. by Rev. G. P. Quick	0	11	9
Colchester, per Rev. R. T. Burton (less expenses)	14	14	4
Cookley, per Rev. A. A. Welby, Rev. Jno. Bickerstaff's sub.	0	10	0
Cranborne and Verwood, per Rev. H. G. Rogers, SS. by Rev. R. Allen	3	14	6
Crichel, per Rev. Chas. P. Phinn	8	18	0
Derby, per Miss Gell (subs. and dons.), 15*l.* 9*s.* ; ditto, per ditto (for support of "Lizzie" in the Ooshooia Orphanage), 10*l.*	25	9	0
Doddleston, per Rev. A. C. Gordon, M.L. Lec. by T. Farmer, Esq.	0	13	6
Dorchester, per Rev. T. W. Knipe, M. at St. Peter's by Rev. R. Allen	1	14	6
Dover, per Miss Bullock	1	0	0
Douglas, Isle of Man, per Rev. J. B. George, address in school room, and M.L. Lec. by T. Farmer, Esq., 4*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* ; ditto (Miss Wetherall's card), 1*l.* 4*s.*	5	15	6
Driffield, per Rev. Horace Newton, M L. Lec. by T. Farmer, Esq.	3	3	0
Durweston, per Hon. and Rev. P.G. Willoughby, M. by Rev. R. Allen	3	1	4
Farnham, per Mrs. John Hazell	3	18	0
Faversham, per Mrs. Cresswell	2	1	3
Fleet, per Lieut. Sulivan (additional)	0	5	5
Glynde, per Rev. George Averill, M. by Rev. R. Allen	0	16	0
Goring, per Rev. W. H. Stokes, including coll. after SS. and M., and contents of vicarage box	9	11	11
Great Malvern, per Miss Mason	5	0	0
Hampstead, per Miss Harton, for Mr. W. J. Harton	2	11	6
Hadnall, per Miss Franklyn (own sub.), 1*l.* 1*s.* ; C. A. Rumbold, Esq. (Brighton), 1*l.*	2	1	0
Havant, per Rev. G. Austen, M. at St. John's by Rev. R. Allen	2	10	0
Horsley and Nailsworth, per Miss A. C. Walker	12	9	0
Islington, per W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq. (Miss Hughes-Hughes' box)	3	1	7
Ditto, per Mrs. N. Jackson	1	12	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	8	8	4
Kilburn, per Miss Ince	21	12	1
Ditto (Miss Hoskyn's card)	0	10	0
Lamorbey, per Rev. S. H. Beamish, Lec. by Rev. R. Allen	1	16	7
Laughton, per Rev. W. V. Fenn, M. by Rev. R. Allen	0	15	0
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell, for Fuegia, 20*l.* ; for Amazon, 15*l.* ; for General Funds, 19*l.* 10*s.*	54	10	0
Lee and Blackheath, per D. Couty, Esq., Treasurer—W. Symonds, Esq. (don. for Southern Mission)	10	10	0
Ditto, Miss Couty (balance of her October sale of needlework)	3	16	0
Ditto, ditto (on account of Lee Juvenile Association)	5	0	0
Ditto, Miss Sweetland (coll.)	2	13	0
Leeds, per Miss Emma Tetley	7	9	0
Lingfield, per Miss Garrett	5	0	0
Liverpool, John Carlisle, Esq. (own sub.)	10	0	0
Maida Vale, per Mrs. Alleyne	1	15	0
Maidenhead, Lec. by Rev. R. Allen	2	12	1
Maidstone, per Rev. N. Dimock, Lec. at St. Paul's by Rev. H. S. Acworth, &c.	3	10	0
Ditto, per Rev. R. Allen (Rev. J. M. Braithwaite's sub.)	0	10	6
Malvern, per Miss Price	3	11	0
Matlock, per Miss E. Garton	2	12	6
Midgham, per Rev. J. L. Errington, M. by Rev. R. Allen	2	17	0
Minchinhampton, per Miss Burridge	5	2	6
Newport, Shropshire, per Mrs. A. Burne (card coll.)	0	10	6
Norbiton, per Miss Dawson (box coll.)	1	1	0
North Frodingham, per Rev. Henry West, M.L. Lec. by T. Farmer, Esq.	0	13	3
Odiham, per Mrs. Andrew J. McIntyre (card coll. and sales of work), 3*l.* 16*s.* ; Juvenile Association, 2*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*	6	10	10
Ongar, Mrs. Gibson (own sub.)	1	1	0
Pateley Bridge, per Rev. Alex. Scott, M.L. Lecs. by T. Farmer, Esq.	3	15	2
Penge, per Rev. T. Scott, M.L. Lec. by Frank M. Ponder	1	19	6
Pool Quay, per Rev. A. Field, M. by Rev. A. A. Welby	1	1	0
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin	17	1	6

	£	s.	d.
Purston, per Rev. B. Burgon, M.L. Lec. by T. Farmer, Esq.	2	11	0
Reading, per Rev. R. Allen, S. at Grey Friars (Vicar, Rev. S.H. Soole), 8*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; ditto, ditto (don. by Mr. Hewett), 10*l.*	18	7	5
Sandgate, per the Misses Du Boulay (coll.)	0	6	0
Sarn, per Rev. T. Barrett, M. by Rev. A. A. Welby	1	12	6
Sheffield, per Rev. S. Chorlton, M.L. Lec. at Pitsmoor by T. Farmer, Esq.	1	10	6
Sheriff-Hales, per Rev. A. A. Welby, M.	0	18	0
South Stoke, Mdlle. Von de Heyden	1	0	0
Southborough, per Miss Hooper	6	8	0
Southampton, per Mrs. C. Illingworth (own sub.)	0	10	0
Southport, per Miss Addy	7	4	6
St. Luke's, South Kensington, per Rev. W. F. Handcock, SS. by Ven. Archdeacon Whately (less expenses)	12	15	0
St. Margaret's, Westminster, per Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D., S. by Rev. R. J. Simpson	18	0	3
Sunderland, Annual Meeting, per Mrs. W. E. Boxer, dep. Thos. Farmer, Esq	2	7	1
Ditto, Mrs. W. E. Boxer's subs., per T. Farmer, Esq.	11	0	0
Ditto, per Rev. J. Bailey, M.L. Lec. at Pallion by T. Farmer, Esq	0	16	0
Ditto, per Rev. Canon Scott-Moncrieff, M.L. Lec. at Christ Church by T. Farmer, Esq	1	16	0
Ditto, per Rev. J. H. Hancock, M.L. Lec. in Venerable Bede's Mission-room by T. Farmer, Esq	1	6	0
Ditto, per Rev. J. B. Oldroyd, M.L. Lec. at St. Stephen's by T. Farmer, Esq.	1	1	1
Ditto, per Rev. Robert Waters, M.L. Lec. at South Helton by T. Farmer, Esq.	0	10	6
Torquay, per Mrs. L. Hockin, M. at Torquay and Ellacombe, less expenses, 11*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; subscriptions 2*l.* 10*s.*; sale of work 3*l.* 10*s.*; add. subs. 2*l.*	19	4	9
Trowbridge, per Mrs. Clark	2	10	6
Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Jane Crouch (card coll.)	2	0	0
Ditto, per Miss Walton, SS. at Christ Church	18	19	11
Wanstead, per Miss Ethel Absolom	13	3	6
Welshpool, per Rev. J. Sawer, Lec. by Rev. A. A. Welby (including box coll. and Rev. J. and Mrs. Sawer's subs.)	4	4	7
Weymouth, per Miss Thring	21	1	6
Whitby, per Rev. Geo. Austen, M.L. Lec. by Thos. Farmer, Esq.	2	6	0
Wimbledon, per Miss Jeavons	9	3	0
Ditto, per Mrs. Hunter	15	13	10
Winchester, per Rev. J. W. Marsh, "From St. Michael's Parish towards the support of Michael Winton, a Fuegian orphan"	10	0	0
Ditto, per ditto (coll. in St. Michael's Church)	4	12	0
Wirksworth and Blackwall, per Rev. C. Evans	0	13	0
Wokingham, per Rev. H. Morres, SS. at St. Sebastian's by Rev. R. Allen	1	14	6
Worcester, per Miss S. B. Hill	2	18	2
Worksop, per Rev. A. A. Welby, S. at St. John's	2	0	0
IRELAND.			
Belfast, per Miss R. M. Ferrar	2	5	6
Ditto, per J. T. Abbott, Esq.	2	9	6
Cavan, Derry, and Donegal, per Mrs. Gahan	50	0	0
Ditto, per Mrs. S. J. Ballantine	0	10	0
Co. Cork, per Miss Townsend	30	0	0
Dublin, Mr. Alfred R. Darley	1	0	0
Ditto, Mrs. B. J. Clark	1	0	0
Queenstown, stamps (Anon.)	0	3	0
Trim, per Miss Charlotte E. Potterton (card coll.)	1	1	0
SCOTLAND.			
Ardrossan, per Jas. L. Bailey, Esq.	5	11	0
Cupar Fife, per Miss Maria Campbell	5	3	3
Dundee, Miss Fotheringham (own sub.)	2	0	0
Edinburgh, per Miss Jane Ker	3	0	0
Ditto, Miss C. E. Terrot (own sub.)	0	5	0
Glasgow, Mrs. A. O. Mitchell	1	0	0
St. Andrew's, Fife, per Miss Maria Campbell	1	18	0
COLLECTIONS.			
Lamb, Miss (Islington)	1	5	0
Jeffries, Miss (Marylebone) (card coll.)	0	10	0
PUBLICATIONS.			
Almanacs	1	17	11
"Allen Gardiner"	1	8	0
"Amazons"	0	3	9
"First Fruits"	0	5	1
Magazines	1	9	5
"Providence"	3	8	0

The Secretary begs to thankfully acknowledge the receipt of one bale of clothing from Mrs. Teape, Edinburgh, Bible and Prayer-book from Rev. B. W. Bucke, per D. Couty, Esq., and parcels of clothing, books, &c., from Miss Couty, for Oosbooia.

SALE OF WORK.

Miss Annie Stirling Jones intends (D.V.) holding a Sale of Work early in the Spring. Contributions of work and fancy articles are earnestly solicited. Parcels to be addressed to 6, Sussex Gardens, Eastbourne.

NOTICES.

Now ready, the Bound Volume of the Magazine for the year 1881, price 2s., by post 2s. 3d. Friends sending the numbers for the year can have them bound for 1s., by post 1s. 3d.

ILLUSTRATED SHEET ALMANAC FOR 1882.—The Sixth



INDIAN ENCAMPMENT ON THE AMAZONS

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JANUARY 2, 1882.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue, letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*Oct.* 27); Revs. W. H. Lloyd (*Oct.* 11); J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (*Oct.* 25 and *Nov.* 7); T. Bridges (*Aug.* 12, 13, and 22); T. J. Scott (*Oct.* 30); R. Langbridge (*Oct.* 30); F. N. Lett (*Nov.* 9, 11, 15); Dr. Humble (*Nov.* 7); Capt. Willis (*Sept.* 17 and 30); Lieut. Jones (*Sept.* 30); Messrs. J. Lawrence (*Aug.* 17); J. M. Dean and Sons (*Oct.* 20); J. S. Robertson (*Oct.* 15).

BUSINESS.

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

The appointment of Mr. H. J. Davis as Missionary and Superintendent of the Bible Depôt at Santiago was confirmed.

The return of the Rev. George Scott from the Alexandra Colony was reported.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) be held on the 10th inst.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 8th and 22nd ult.

The total amount received during the month of November was £1226 0s. 8d.

Mr. Frank M. Ponder was appointed as Accountant.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 5th and 19th instant.

4 +



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE desire to thank the Lord of the Harvest for blessing us so abundantly during the year now past—for His gracious preservation of the lives and health of our noble workers at home and abroad, and for bringing us safely to see the light of a new year. May that year come laden with increased blessing in our ever-increasing labours! May our Society become better known and more valued!

The first thought that suggests itself to our minds is one of devout thankfulness that our dear friend the Rev. Thos. Bridges, who has been seriously ill, is now recovered and enjoying his usual health; but we trust soon to have by his side a good clergyman, and a medical missionary—young, earnest, sound in faith, and apt to learn the habits and the language of the natives, as well as to become inured to the noble work which our dear friend and his staff are now carrying on at Ooshooia.

Some deeply interesting extracts from our good Bishop's last letter we have inserted this month, as illustrating, not only the goodness of his heart and the breadth of his Christian sympathy, but the varied kind of work to which the Bishop is called on the visitation tour of his vast diocese.

We are sure our readers will be glad and thankful to find that Mr. H. J. Davis has gone out to take the superintendence of the Bible Depôt at Santiago, and that we are sanguine as to his success. They will also learn with pleasure that the British and Foreign Bible Society has in the most ready and liberal manner united with our Society in this venture of faith—amongst other proofs of which may be noted the very practical and touching address given by the Rev. J. Sharp on the occasion of Mr. Davis's Farewell Meeting.

We are indebted to the Religious Tract Society for a very liberal arrangement in regard to a stock of books for the Santiago Depôt, and a free grant of tracts.

If any of our friends desire some pretty and profitable children's reading we would draw their attention to "Pearls from the Pacific," "More Pearls from the Pacific," each price one penny; together with "Pitcairn," price sixpence; "Divine Sovereignty," price sixpence, published by Partridge and Co., 9, Paternoster Row. Their interest in them will be much enhanced when they know that the little books are written by our late excellent Secretary, Capt. Stephens, now commanding H.M.S. "Thetis," from one of whose letters we hope to insert an extract next month.

We desire to commend to the attention and sympathy of our readers and friends "The South American Journal and Brazil and River Plate Mail," a fortnightly newspaper giving publicity to all matters affecting the prosperity of the great South American continent. This journal contains news of the deepest interest and articles written with great ability. Especially do we note the good and wholesome tone of its contents, both in its articles and records. Our Society is much indebted to the Editor for his repeated notices of our Mission work and of the Monthly Magazine.

There was a very excellent sale of work at Beckenham in aid of the Society's funds. Unfortunately Mrs. Stephens, who has every year taken the leading part in this bazaar, was compelled to be absent on the Continent. Her place, however, was well filled by Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. A. Wilson, who, with an admirable band of zealous lady workers, collected a beautiful and attractive mass of articles for sale of every hue, and shape, and fabric, and kept up the sale for two days. The sale of work was opened by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, Clerical Secretary, who, after the South American Hymn was sung, offered up prayer and addressed a few appropriate words to the workers. The sale realized about 35*l*.

Lectures illustrated by dissolving views were given at the following places by Mr. Ponder, and were listened to with great pleasure and even enthusiasm, the illustrations being admirably exhibited by Mr. Rowland:—

On November 14th, at Christ Church Schoolroom, Old Kent

Road. The Rev. R. O. T. Thorpe, M.A., in the chair. Collection, 3*l.* 11*s.*, and 14*s.* 4*d.* for publications sold.

On December 1st, All Saints' Schoolroom, Gordon Square. The Rev. A. R. Godson, M.A., in the chair. The audience consisted of the members and friends of the Juvenile Association.

On December 8th at Holy Trinity School, Penge. The Rev. A. C. Higgs, B.A., in the chair. The Rev. T. S. Scott, M.A., Vicar, was absent owing to illness. Several collecting cards were distributed and publications sold.

The Annual Meeting for Prayer and Praise will (D.V.) be held at the Society's office on Thursday, 5th inst., at noon.

We beg to remind our friends that it will be a great convenience to have all receipts for 1881 paid in at once in view of closing the accounts at the earliest date possible in January.

THE following has been received from the Foreign Office in reply to an application for [redacted] interview and the presentation of a Memorial on Religious Toleration in Peru :—

"*Foreign Office, Nov.* 18, 1881.

"Sir,—I am directed by Lord Granville to acknowledge the recept of your letter of the 2nd instant, requesting that he would name a time when he could receive a deputation with a memorial on the subject of religious toleration in Peru.

"I am directed by his Lordship to state to you in reply that the accounts which have reached Her Majesty's Government of the condition of the country, describe it as being in a state of the greatest confusion and disorder, a great portion of it being held by the Chilian troops.

"Lord Granville is of opinion that it would not be desirable to move in the matter to which your letter refers until the country becomes more settled, and I am therefore to state to you that his Lordship considers that no advantage would be obtained by his meeting a deputation on the subject at the present moment.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

"TENTERDEN.

"Rev. R. J. S., 11, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street."



WE have received the following letter from Bishop Stirling :—

"*Las Rosas, Santa Fé Camp, October 27th*, 1881.

"Mr. Spilsbury has determined to attempt a school at Flores, and to unite with it the Chaplaincy there. In this he has my complete sympathy. I think it wise and right. The Camp Chaplaincy, therefore, is vacant from the beginning of next month.

"You may consider that Dr. Cunningham is now associated with Mr. Lett, and will work in this district as lay-reader under him for the present.

"Finding the Italian schoolmaster very badly off indeed, and yet a most deserving man (a man who has kept up the services of religion among his Waldensian brethren and taught their children diligently in the face of many difficulties), I authorized Mr. Webster to pay him 10*l*. from the Society, and promised to advise a further grant of 10*l*. in his favour. Mr. Webster writes that he has made the grant, and asks me to pay the 10*l*. into his account at Rosario. This I shall do within a week, and I leave the matter in your hands in regard to refunding the money. You may well consider you are benefiting the Alexandra Colony spiritually if you give a grant in aid to this deserving and Evangelical teacher of the Waldensian settlers. These people have passed through many trials during the last ten years of their colonial life, and in the midst of them all the faithful teacher of the young and leader of public worship has lovingly and courageously done his duty. His people could afford no salary. Food and gifts of clothing were his simple payments. Hard times he has seen and shared with his people; but now their serious difficulties are over, and a period of prosperity is, I hope, in view. It is to be hoped they will have generous hearts and recognise the claims of their teacher. They live very simply indeed themselves. His intelligence and information are considerable. He is diligent, too, in his duties; but, being lame and unable to engage in agricultural work, he cannot advance his material interests as they can. I found him, therefore, very poor and in want. Mr. Webster got the Government to promise him a small salary, but he has not received a farthing. Finding this to be the case I ventured to make a grant of 10*l*., and to recommend another equal sum to be paid, in the hope that before very long he may find other sources of supply. I leave this for your consideration.

"The Waldenses are very thrifty and very industrious. They weave their own wool and make their own clothes, as well as work steadily in the fields, and in tending their cattle. There is no idler in any household, and

not one who is given to drinking. Their religious faith is kept alive and vigorous by daily reading the Word of God—it being the habit, I am told, to read some portion of the Bible at least once a day, and that generally of an evening, or to join in prayer. They have a schoolroom, in which public worship is conducted on every Sunday; and on the occasion of my late visit to the Colony with Mr. Spilsbury you have heard of the interest they took in the services in French and Spanish conducted by Mr. Spilsbury; how they presented candidates for confirmation, or rejoiced in the opportunity of partaking of the Lord's Supper. For much of this Christian life and zeal we must thank the warmhearted, simpleminded Evangelist for whom I ask the grant in aid. He has been, I believe, an example of godliness, and God has blessed his ministrations.

"I come now to Cordoba. My visit there lasted three days only; but I think it was sufficient to enable me to judge fairly of the work going on. Nothing can be more quiet and unobtrusive than the methods pursued. A private dwelling-house in a central position is tenanted by Mr. and Mrs. Miles. The house is roomy. On the ground floor to the right and left as you enter are two apartments 28ft. by 15ft., fitted with desks and forms, with maps and blackboards, for school purposes. These rooms have their windows facing the street. In the rear is another apartment arranged for public worship. The fittings are simple but church-like. The two tables of the Law hang over the Lord's-table—very suggestive in their position of life out of death—of the Law that condemns, and the Lamb that redeems men. The reading-desk and pulpit in one suits the simple conditions of service, and a sweet-toned harmonium lends its aid to holy chants and psalms. In this place our Christian friends in Cordoba have been accustomed to meet for public worship for a considerable time past. They have been without a clergyman for more than two years, excepting occasional visits paid to them by the Rev. F. N. Lett, of Rosario. The plan has been for certain gentlemen in turn to read the English Church service on Sunday evenings. The average attendance has been about 27—a number quite half (if not rather more) of the total English residents, men, women, and children, in Cordoba. The wholesome effect of this service is undoubted. On the occasion of my visit the congregation exceeded fifty both morning and evening, but they were not all English. Four candidates were confirmed, whom I had reason to believe had been diligently prepared, and whose hearts were seriously affected. The Sunday-school gave me great satisfaction as I listened to the course of instruction and witnessed the interest and intelligence of the children. There was nothing perfunctory here. It was plain that a lesson was to be taught—that a lesson arresting the attention and demanding their most thoughtful mood was under the children's consideration. I speak particularly of what went on in one class, which I watched with sincere pleasure; but from a general view I should say the Sunday-school in Cordoba as at present conducted is full of potential good.

"The teachers were Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Demmler. Mr. Lett and myself were in part listeners, in part questioners. We were both gratified, and admired greatly the quickness and accuracy of some of the children. The singing was joyous and sweet, such as young happy hearts delight to render.

"In the day-school were 39 children, and of these 24 were native or Spanish, the remainder English or German. The examination I made in Scripture, in geography, in writing, and arithmetic, turned out very satisfactorily. The children are in the habit not only of learning facts of Scripture history, but whole passages of Scripture in orderly sequence. They are taught, moreover, in a way to interest them, because their understandings are appealed to. I listened, for instance, to an admirable lesson on the Parable of the Ten Virgins, which happened to come in the ordinary course on the day of my visit. This system of Scripture teaching in the day-school is characteristic. There is no conscience clause. No one need send a child there, but if a child is sent a daily lesson in Scripture forms part of its instruction. It is something, therefore, to know that even now in Cordoba 24 Spanish children voluntarily attend the school.

"The examination in geography was a triumph from beginning to end. I never heard anything better. The writing was of an average quality, and the arithmetic correct so far as it went. After some time spent in the schoolroom we adjourned to the service-room for singing, and here the delight of the children was immense. They entered into the hymns, &c., with marvellous zest, and thoroughly enjoyed them. In fact, the children are bright and lively in school beyond what in England we are accustomed to. The eagerness to answer is striking, and the rivalry keen and vivid. In a larger school more restraint would be needful for order, but with barely forty, and these divided into two rooms, the animation of the children is, perhaps, wisely allowed free play. The discipline of good feeling, of confidence, and affection seemed to me supreme. A more mechanical discipline might very possibly weaken the moral force that now prevails. I enjoyed my visit to the school.

"I need not tell you that this quiet work at Cordoba has given me great cause to rejoice. By the Society's grant these Christian agencies have been fostered and sustained. But the heart and soul of all is Mrs. Miles. Her earnest Christian spirit has, under God, inspired the whole movement. Work more effectual for good has never in my opinion been done in Cordoba by our own or any Protestant Church. This is not my opinion only, but the express, deliberate, judgment of those whose judgment is valuable, and who live on the spot. The Committee may rejoice to know that if a reverence for Christian things, if the fear of God, if the checking of vice and the encouragement of virtue, if watching for the soul's health, as well as the cultivation of the hearts and minds of the young, be work worthy of the Mission, then at Cordoba true and genuine work is being done by it. The sick and erring are looked lovingly after

by Mrs. Miles, whose Christian character and love and sympathy commend the Gospel to the consciences of all.

"The work is not self-supporting, but I consider no grant made by the Society more honourably employed, so far as the receiver of it goes, than the grant at Cordoba.

"Mrs. Demmler, I should add, is a capital teacher and a great help to Mrs. Miles; but then Mrs. Miles is more than a teacher of a school—she is a Christian lady of devoted spirit, full of love for Christ, and ever seeking to redeem the time. Had the Society more missionaries like Mrs. Miles the work would indeed prosper.

"WAITE H. FALKLAND ISLANDS."

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA.

THE Rev. Thomas Bridges writes as follows:—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuego, August* 12*th*, 1881.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' is now about to sail to the Falklands, to bring thence goods from home which have been awaiting shipment at Keppel Island for over six months, also to bring from Keppel Island Mr. Bartlett, junior, who went there from Sandy Point in the 'Foam' a day or two before the 'Allen Gardiner' reached Sandy Point. The 'Allen Gardiner' will also bring us from Keppel all the disposable produce, as potatoes, swedes, and salted meat, and thus enable us to economise purchased stores. As we have large prospects of work till next winter, *i.e.*, for the next nine months, we must have proportionate means for employing native labour in the shape of food supplies. The work in prospect is, 1st, the erection of catechists' house and school; 2nd, completion of two model cottages and erection of one or two more; and 3rd, the carrying on of the regular work of the station, in connection with the farm, fuel for Orphanage and school, repairs of buildings and fences, &c., &c.

"Of course the Home, containing 26 children, takes a large part of the provisions, say to the sum of 200*l*. a year. To meet our wants I must now send to Valparaiso for more stores, say to the sum of 200*l*., comprising flour, bread, beans, rice, and sugar.

"For instance such of these goods as are purchased by us will be priced to us at a rate to cover every expense in sending them out. As far as we

yet know none of these have been materially damaged. The stoves, &c., from Glasgow and Messrs. Whyte and Ridsdale's goods were excellently packed, and though we saved the expense, which I think it wise to do as a rule, of tin-lined cases, all came perfectly dry and in good condition.

"Also we have safely received with much joy gifts of clothing and other things for the natives from the following kind friends and all in good condition :—Miss Thring of Weymouth, Mrs. Gahan, Mrs. Longman, Miss Couty, Mrs. Shand of Edinburgh, Misses Martin of Odiham, Hants; Miss King, Miss Barrow, Miss Price, Mr. Hughes Hughes, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Acworth—her trowsers, good jumpers, and serge, most acceptable; Mrs. Poulden, whose contribution is most suitable and valuable; Miss Windle, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Witherby, Mrs. Lulham, Mrs. Gardiner of Kensington, Miss Bright of Stoke, Mrs. Teape of Edinburgh, Mrs. Snell, and Mrs. Powys, also Mrs. Acworth of Bath. To all these we desire to express our hearty thanks, and to say that they have very materially helped us. We shall be glad to write to these kind helpers as we can find time.

"I trust that the Lord may relieve our Committee of anxiety concerning necessary means to meet expenditure. "THOMAS BRIDGES."

"*Ooshooia, Fireland, August* 13, 1881.

"The 'Allen Gardiner,' in consequence of calms, head winds, and thick snowy weather, made a very long passage of five weeks to Sandy Point, and this after a detention here through similar weather before she left for Sandy Point. Fortunately the weather was very favourable after she arrived for taking in cargo, and her return passage occupied but five days. She brought a very large cargo; all the framework of the building, all our private goods and stores, and stores from Sandy Point and Valparaiso. There, is, however, enough left to fill her well of the house materials, consisting of flooring and lining boards, doors, window frames, &c. The 'Allen Gardiner' also brought our whaleboat, called 'Leeloom,' with which we are very pleased. It was kindly purchased for me in Chili by Captain Shannon, of the steamer 'Iberia,' is 28ft. long, of good beam, and thoroughly well made. It will be of essential service to us in the prosecution of our Christian work among the very scattered and wandering natives of these islands.

"The consignment of 500 St. Luke's Gospels we have received with real joy. They are damaged in no way, and give us great satisfaction. The print is of good size, paper good, and the binding attractive. Three several natives came in and read parts of it, and could readily understand it, they said. I have no doubt whatever but that this portion of God's Word will prove a great blessing to the natives, and a great help to us in our work.

"We have fixed the selling price of these Gospels at 1*s.* each. We have

sold already twenty-two copies. Of course, we must dispose of some free, but we will keep good accounts of their disposal, and through you refund to the British and Foreign Bible Society the proceeds of sales from time to time. The natives are very interested to have this Gospel in their own tongue, and they now see their language in print for the first time. I am now half way through in translating the Acts of the Apostles, and hope by the 'Allen Gardiner's' return from the Falklands, for which she is now on the eve of starting, to have it ready to send you to be printed. I must tell you that we have duly received all invoices of the goods lately sent out, and have received the contents in good condition. The bales of clothes and other things from many kind friends, mentioned by name in former letter, have reached us in good condition, and for the most part were very suitable for the natives. For the future guidance of these true helpers, I wish to remind them that the people are short of stature, fairly stout, have no narrowing at their waists, and that their arms and legs are somewhat short and small. The average height of the men is 5ft. 3½in. and the women 5ft. 1in. The climate is rough, wet, and cold, and the materials for their clothes should be stout and warm. Jackets for women of serge or flannel, and blouses for the men and boys, are of double value if lined to the waist with stout calico. They then last twice as long, are warm, and well prized by the wearers. These do rough work in the woods and canoe, and flimsy clothing are worthless in a short time. Such clothing as is suitable for the labouring poor and fishing people at home are such as these people require.

"As far as the materials for the school have come to hand, nothing material is damaged. We have, however, lost the size and staining, which was wasted during the passage by leakage. We shall (D.V.) next month commence preparations for its erection, and Mr. Whaits speaks confidently of completing it, materials all being prepared, in a short time. We shall well drain the site, and raise it a good foot above the surrounding surface. The numbered description and plans we have received, and thus the whole matter of putting it together is made easy.

"Mr. Bartlett duly arrived by 'Magellan' at Sandy Point, where, after waiting for the 'Allen Gardiner' about seven weeks in vain, owing to her unusual detention through bad weather in returning there after landing us, he embarked with Hausen in his schooner 'The Foam,' for the Falklands. Some two or three days after he left the 'Allen Gardiner' arrived. When we left Sandy Point I had hoped the 'Allen Gardiner' would be back there again ready to receive him.

"I have not yet heard the freight charged on the case of Yaghan Gospels. I quite agree with the wisdom of getting the natives to purchase at a fair price these little books, rather than lessen their sense of their value by giving them away, or selling them at a lower price.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' arrived from Sandy Point this day fortnight. We were all occupied three days discharging and storing the cargo she

brought, which we usually accomplish in one day. The natives under the most trying circumstances of weather and road brought up the goods on their backs. It was quite impossible to use our cart, the road for the most part being thickly covered with ice. We paid them well, for they did this work with risk.

"Since I last wrote we have had quiet times. Most of the people generally here had left in quest of necessary food. We had no provisions to spare for employing them, and in fact we had to borrow stores from Captain Lynch, of the sealing schooner 'Thomas Hunt,' who lent us a sack of beans and 600 lbs. of flour.

"There has been much sickness and death among the natives, and four deaths have occurred here.

"I have been much gratified with the conduct of the natives, and the interest they have shown in hearing the Word of God. I trust the remembrance of their distress this winter will spur them on to industry in summer. Many acknowledge with much feeling their lost opportunities. Mr. Whaits, assisted by the orphan lads, has been occupied in completing the model cottage 'Chila yéca,' and has brought his work nearly to a close there. The lifeboat sent out two years ago I asked him to open out. As a lifeboat it was of no service here, as an open boat it will be of great use. At Keppel Island they want a handy boat, and now I am sending them the 'Margaret Dundas,' as we shall find the opened lifeboat well adapted for our work. Natives have asked us to take them across to the Wamki Coast, in order they might obtain necessary food, and as they could not leave by canoe, Mr. Whaits and I on different occasions took these families over in the 'Margaret Dundas,' having as crew the four oldest orphan lads. Mr. Whaits met with bad weather, and was absent two days. He thus had opportunity of experiencing the evils of the life of these people, which so frequently overtake them in winter. The night they were out was spent on a small island out in mid-channel, where they had neither shelter nor fire, and the wind would not permit them to go on or turn back. Snow covered the ground. I am very happy to say no evil consequences resulted to him or others from the cold. The natives have been largely occupied hunting guanaco, but with very poor success.

"Mr. and Mrs. Whaits find much need of discipline aud diligence in their charge of the Orphan Home, now numbering 26 inmates, of whom 13 are boys and 13 girls. All are baptized save the last received. Of these I send you a paper of particulars, from which you will see that 20 are supported by kind friends, and thus our general funds greatly relieved. Remarkably few natives have visited Ooshooia this winter, the bad weather making them keep close to their winter haunts. Mr. Lawrence has carried on the schooling of the orphans and such few other children as are here.

PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE 26 INMATES

AUGUST 11TH

	Christian Name of Children.	Former Name of Children.	Habitat of Parents.	Date of Entry into Home.	Supposed Age on entry.
1	Ann Maria Lee ...	Wuhyasimowlkeepa.	Wahkimŏon ...	Mar. 22, 1879	15
2	Wallace Cummins Lee	Picahshinalarjir.....	Dowiowīa	Ditto	10
3	Julia Hansen.....	Katunooshwīlikeepa.	Yahgashahga ...	Ditto	10
4	Susan Townsend...	Hawacúchin	Shookīahgoo ...	Ditto	9
5	Fanny	Tushcapalowlkeepa...	Ooshooīa	Ditto	8
6	Louisa	Sebisănalakihrkeepa.	Yundagīa	Ditto	10
7	Charlotte Lincoln	Dahnacussi	Yundahgīa	Ditto	7
8	Lizzie	Ushīamahbilikeepa...	Ooshooīa	Ditto	6
9	Nathaniel	Ooshpakīywatanjir...	Ooshwushamúra	Ditto	14
10	John Askwith Macklin	Mulapamahgoonjir ..	Aselīahgoo	Ditto	13
11	Willie Beckenham	Pucanănalakihrtanjir	Yahgashaga ...	Ditto	12
12	James Fitzroy Button	Cooshăypoonjir	Ditto ..	Ditto	9

OF THE ORPHAN HOME AT OOSHOOIA,

, 1881.

Parents of the Children.	Supporters of Child.
Chilīmutaganan and Līwīlikeepa	Miss Couty's Bible-class, and Lee Association.
Garatowan and Arooīlikeepa	Ditto.
Hanūeetan and Amanowlkeepa	Mrs. Hansen, of Carcas Island, Falklands.
Cahgashanīacan and Shicunjirkeepa ...	Miss S. Townsend, of Cork.
Wahpanunnacan and Ucakīlikeepa.....	Miss Keating, of Prince's Terrace.
Tecăyatel and Yecatellakeepa.....	South Stoke Working Party.
Owachtellowloom and Uppugamacan...	Miss Clarke, of Lincoln.
Wahpanunnacan and Ucakīlikeepa ...	Miss Gell, of Derby.
Oofkitowan and Wuracowlkeepa.....	South American Missionary Society.
Tahshīahgoo and Wulīashcowlkeepa ..	John Stretton, of Derby.
Coofvinaganjir and Loocănīlikeepa.....	Beckenham Association.
Ditto and Ditto	Mrs. Fitzroy, and Officers of H.M.S. "Beagle."

13	Parry Williams ...	Canasinik	Yundahgīa	Mar. 22, 1879	10	Ahleenatan and Meiamasakeepa.....	Miss Williams, of Dover.
14	Robert Whaits ...	Showakikinjir	Wahkimoon ...	Ditto	9	Arapawīan & Ooshwushamurowlkeepa	Miss Janette Simpson.
15	Michael Winton...	Tispinjir	Ooshooia	Ditto	8	Meecungaze and Owoohrcahgo	Winchester Association.
16	Thomas	Ushinanīanjir.....	Lupatīa	June, 1879 ...	14	Amanowloom and Shushchooīlikeepa ...	South American Missionary Society.
17	Arthur	Usapunănīanjir	Dowiowīa	Ditto ...	12	Yekīacamoosh and Simachilikeepa.....	South American Missionary Society.
18	Charley	Cushlahnanjir.....	Chipănīa	Ditto ...	11	Eniole and Cushoohrpootalakeepa	South American Missionary Society.
19	Eleanor Welby ...	Ahshīlikeepa	Yahga	July, 1879 ...	7	Lulīan and Coollagīlikeepa	Mrs. Welby, of Tollerton.
20	John Strickland...	Shunnakitănīanjir ...	Wahkimoon ...	August, 1879	7	Wīyellin and Oosiănīa	Mrs. Fear, of Cotham.
21	Mary	Ahsyoowāan	Ooshooia	Jan., 1880 ...	12	Lahsapowloom and Oofkitowan	South American Missionary Society.
22	Jane	Ahshooahnan	Ucakīa	Feb., 1880 ...	12	Saytellan and Wunoowowlkeepa.....	South American Missionary Society.
23	Janet Hastings ...	Weeikihr	Tweenauīa	Jan., 1880 ...	12	Halashuca and Ucakīan	Miss Marsh, of Hastings.
24	BertieWindlesham	Ucahsiman	Yundagīa	Nov., 1880 ...	5	Datamahgan and Ucowarowlkeepa.....	Mrs. Snell, of Bournemouth.
25	Annie Louise Benney	Ucahsimahwilis	Yundagīa	Feb., 1881 ...	5	Tecăyatel and Yecatellowlkeepa.....	Mrs. Benney, of Saunders Island, West Falklands.
26	Not yet baptized, a girl	Cushootootalahgoohwilis	Ooshooia	July, 1881 ...	2½	Shahpawula and Owoohrcahga	South American Missionary Society.

Orphie Loftus, the Protegée of the Lee Association, and supported for some five years, left the Home in October, 1879, on her marriage with Alfred Mahteen. Thus, then, the number of children who are and have been sheltered and taught in the Home is 27.

THOMAS BRIDGES.

"Saalungkin, who is suffering from cancer, has been wholly dependent even for fuel on the Mission, which is daily provided for him by the orphan lads under Mr. Whaits' care.

"And now I must tell you that I have had a relapse of my old complaint. The last ten days particularly have been very trying. For many weeks I have been much hindered and troubled by this complaint. I am glad to be able to speak well of the health of the rest of the Mission party.

"If you are still seeking some person of education to join me here, let me earnestly propose to you to prefer medical to clerical help. But above all things let your choice rest upon a man of Christian and staid character. A medical man would be of great importance here, as the numbers of the people visiting here would bring within reach of his medical and Christian efforts sufficient to fully tax them. You will best know where to apply for such a person, and may a suitable person be moved to come forward for this work. Of course if you have previously selected a young clergyman for this work you will be precluded from following my suggestion.

"There is an increasing tendency among our young men to settle out away from the confines of this settlement. This is well.

"I see that in a few years there will be small native farmsteads around in every direction. This will, however, result in a difficulty of getting the children in large numbers to school, or of the adult population regularly attending the means of grace. A division of labour, however, must and will develop, which will result to some extent to keep the people congregated in a few central spots. The usual supplies of certain kinds of fish and stranded whales which help these people through the winter season have failed this season, but I am happy to say their principal winter funguses are plentiful.

"Our best thanks are due to our kind friends in Valparaiso for their generous response to my appeal. They sent us 34 packages of food, which I reckon (I have had no particulars from them) must have cost 30*l.* or more. I write to Mr. Lloyd our warm thanks.

"I also wish to say that very valuable gifts of clothing have been received from the following ladies and the working parties conducted by them, to whom we specially desire to express our gratitude :—Miss Thring, Mrs. Snell, Mrs. Poulden, Miss Couty, Mrs. Gahan, Mrs. Teape, Mrs. Acworth of Beckenham, and Mrs. Acworth of Bath.

"Wishing you and the members of Committee every encouragement in the conduct of the Lord's work in South America, and knowing well they shall be blessed by the Lord through their sympathy with this work and their efforts to keep it going. "THOS. BRIDGES."

"*Ooshooia, August 22nd*, 1881.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' through long-continued calms is still here, I am very grieved to say. She started this day week but had to come back.

We have re-supplied her with beef. There is a good prospect of wind to-day. My health has been daily improving, and I have recovered my usual strength and health, and trust I may now through the mercy of God continue well.

"The natives are, and have been, well conducted, and we have had no manner of cause for anxiety from any of them. They are beginning to leave their winter quarters and to resort hither for employment. The land is for the most part covered with snow and sealed with frost. Soon will come the season of mire, when the road will be scarcely passable owing to the slushy mud.

"Not till October will the soil be dry enough to work.

"We have neither seen nor heard of any contentions among the natives since our arrival, and they all appear well agreed. This peace and good-will among them is a sure and most happy consequence of the blessed Gospel and the grace of God. I trust that steady industry and thrift and cleanliness may make rapid progress among them.

"THOMAS BRIDGES."

Argentine Republic.

CORDOBA.

"*Cordoba, Sept.* 29, 1881.

"I send a copy of the prospectus which I had printed at the beginning of the year, when we moved to the new house. It was necessary to have some rules laid down as to payment, and also have the instruction in the Bible entered as one of the branches taught. This ends all argument, as I tell them that if a child enters he takes up every branch, according to his age, the only optional ones being languages. We now never have a question raised as to the religious instruction, and some of the children seem to take a real interest in the lessons.

"The move has been a decided improvement in every respect. We are now in the exact centre of the town, and in one of the best streets; the rooms are larger, more airy, and delightfully cool in summer. As rents are higher in this part than where we were before, I have charged one dollar a month extra to the school. We have one good-sized room at the back, which we did not require for our private use, and this Mr. Miles at once set apart for the Church services; so the church furniture which was put away when Mr. Spilsbury left is now in use, and we have evening prayers and occasionally a sermon read every Sunday evening, my husband and two other gentlemen taking in turns to officiate. We have very nice little gatherings, varying from 25 to 32 in numbers.

"I think I may say that the school is progressing satisfactorily in every

way ; the numbers show an increase each month on those of last year, and the receipts, of course, do the same. I hope to have close upon 300 dollars in hand on making up the accounts at the end of this month ; so that I trust shortly to send some small sum home to the Society as a first-fruits in a monetary sense of their outlay.

"We have not been able to hold the examinations in August, as last year, on account of so many of our best scholars leaving for England and other parts, and their places being filled by new comers, who required longer time before we could present them ; so we propose holding them the beginning of December, when I hope Mr. Lett will be able to come up to assist.

"I do not think you will think it out of place my mentioning that the teacher of the school in Buenos Ayres, to which three of our children were sent on their mother going to that city, called on her to inquire where the children had attended, as she had seldom had any come so advanced for their age. I do not mention this as any very remarkable praise, because as the generality of the schools are at a very low ebb it is not so wonderful, but it shows that we can compete with others ; and one is pleased to have the testimony of independent persons on the subject, as now and then one feels as though no progress was made.

"Our Sunday-school has increased slightly, and I have a Spanish class of four or five elder girls, but their attendance at present is not encouraging, but, of course, one must have patience. The English element in our school has greatly diminished by the many departures for home, &c., but the increase of the native and German more than balances.

"These months have been sad ones: first smallpox was very bad, but nothing compared to the terrible diphtheria which has raged amongst the children during the last few weeks. In fact, on the 21st I closed the school, until next Monday, October 3rd; for out of 45 children only 20 attended, and each day fresh ones were absent, the parents fearing to send them. I am thankful to say none who were actually in attendance died, though two were ill, but in one family the two eldest girls died last week after a few days' illness ; they were kept at home since the end of June, the parents fearing smallpox. The doctors attribute it to the want of rain and fierce heat we had the beginning of the month. I have not heard of any fresh cases lately, and as it is somewhat fresher and cooler, though we have had no rain, I hope the worst is over, and that we shall be able to continue our work as usual next week.

"I do not think I have anything more of importance to mention. We are looking forward to the Bishop's visit, when I hope four or five will come up for confirmation.

"EDITH MILES."

Valedictory Meeting.

ON Thursday, December 8th, there was a meeting of the friends of the Society, specially convened to bid farewell to our friend Mr. H. J. Davis, before his departure for Santiago on the 14th of this month, to take the important and responsible post of Superintendent of the Bible Depôt at Santiago, and to act as missionary and evangelist where opportunity may offer.

The meeting was well attended, and a strong feeling of friendly and Christian sympathy was expressed for Mr. Davis, who has held a position of trust in our office for many years, and who in going out has shown a spirit of self-sacrifice worthy of the important work on which he is sent.

D. Couty, Esq., presided, and opened the meeting with touching words appropriate to such an occasion, and full of the spirit of love and wisdom.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. T. W. Wilkinson, the originator of our work at Santiago, and the Rev. H. S. Acworth, and a farewell letter read by the Clerical Secretary.

The Rev. J. Sharp, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society (which has generously joined our Society in sending out Mr. Davis), then gave the address—an address listened to with deep attention and sympathy by Mr. Davis and all present, and of which the following is a brief synopsis:—

Mr. Sharp stated that he considered it a great privilege, as well as responsibility, to speak these farewell words of sympathy and brotherly love to one who was going out under circumstances of considerable interest and self-sacrifice.

It was a work of great honour and responsibility to which Mr. Davis was called.

The British and Foreign Bible Society is the greatest boon to every Society of a Christian character, inasmuch as the Word of God must underlie as a foundation every movement for spreading the knowledge of the living God and Jesus Christ His Son.

That Holy Word speaks for itself. There need be no controversy. England 500 years ago reaped much blessing from that Holy Word.

Its effect on the world cannot be denied, and its effects upon individuals are most manifest. The selling of the Bible and its circulation would be vastly promoted by the godly conversation and Christian example of the agent who is carrying out this work. Meekness and humility were indispensable.

The Bible Depôt at Santiago had hitherto been a comparative failure. It was now for Mr. Davis, in God's strength, to develop the resources of the Depôt by his activity, and by adorning the doctrine of God his Saviour in all things.

Mr. Davis replied in a few hearty and simple words, full of hope and confidence in God, and expressing the kindest feeling towards the Committee and Mr. Sharp, as well as to the two Societies whom he was called on to represent at Santiago.

The South American Hymn was sung, and the Rev. W. F. Satchell closed the meeting with the Benedicton.

The South American Missionary Society at Torquay.

THE Annual Meeting of the friends and supporters of the Local Branch of this Mission was held at the Bath Saloon on Wednesday, December 6th. The chair was taken by Mr. D. M. Fox, who was supported by Rear-Admiral Hockin, the Rev. Prebendary Wolfe, the Rev. J. A. Jamieson, and the Rev. W. H. Redknap, the deputation.

The Meeting was very good considering the boisterous state of the weather.

The Meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. A. Jamieson.

The Rev. J. A. JAMIESON read the Report, setting forth what had been done in Torquay during the past year. From all sources there had been raised 78*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* (including 12*l.* 18*s.* collected by Miss Louisa Jellard),

and after deducting 3*l*. 9*s*. 6*d*. expenses the sum of 75*l*. 18*s*. 2*d*. had been remitted to the Parent Society.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the sum of 50*l*. had been realized by Mrs. Hockin and Mrs. Fox from a sale of work for the Seamen's Mission at Rio de Janeiro. He had no doubt, he said, that they were all grateful at the success of the friends of the Society in Torquay during the past year. If the objects of the Society were better known, it would be as largely and as liberally supported as the Church Missionary Society. Touching briefly on the manner in which the Society was founded by Capt. Allen Gardiner, and the melancholy end of that gentleman, the speaker proceeded to deal with the present state of the Society. He would not, he said, dilate on the Mission farther than to say a few brief words respecting the Tierra del Fuegians. Mr. Darwin bore remarkable testimony to the Society's work. That gentleman said the history of the conversion of the Fuegians from their barbarous customs to civilization was one of the most wonderful things in the history of the world. Mr. Darwin had many opportunities of proving this for himself when he visited that part of South America in H.M.S. "Beagle," and it should be added that the statement was not made for any interested purpose. Not many years ago the Fuegians from their barbarous habits were the terror of all who navigated those seas, but they were now under the influence of Christianity, and had abandoned their old habits. Passing from that, he wished to speak of the value of the Society to Englishmen abroad. The Englishman was to be found all over the globe ; he made the railways, he delved in the mines, he made canals, and in fact he was the pioneer of civilization. There were many present, no doubt, who had sons and brothers engaged in pursuits abroad, and such people were anxious that their friends and relations should have the same religious privileges which were enjoyed in England. The Society helped them to do this, for if any little English community desired to have a clergyman the Society agreed to pay half the stipend provided the community raised the remainder. The benefit of this was incalculable, because they were thus enabled to set a high example of Christian life in Roman Catholic countries. It was too often the case that in such places Englishmen had no church which they could attend, and in course of time they lapsed altogether and gave rise to a notion among the Roman Catholics that the Protestants had no religion at all. After referring to the Seamen's Mission at Rio de Janeiro, and the important work that is being done there, the Chairman brought his address to a close.

Rear-Admiral HOCKIN next addressed the Meeting. He said, although he was not accustomed to public speaking, he would venture to say a few words in behalf of the Society whose claims they had met together to advocate. As an old seaman, who had been fifty-six years in Her Majesty's service, and had visited the seaports of many nations where British vessels touch at, he could personally testify to the great neglect

shown by all classes, high and low alike, as to the spiritual welfare of British seamen when abroad. As South America was the sphere of the Society's operations, the efforts of the Society were devoted to that vast continent, in the ports of which were to be found numbers of British seamen. But how few persons in England realized the temptation and the perils to which they were exposed—perils by land in the haunts of vice which he could not venture to do more than simply refer to—and the perils by sea, as witness the fearful loss of life during the late gales, when the Prince of the powers of the air roamed like a lion seeking his prey. Greatly indeed were the seamen entitled to the spiritual assistance of their countrymen and countrywomen at home, who little knew the dangers by which they were encompassed on all sides. On these and other considerations he heartily commended the South American Mission to the sympathy and support of the public at large.

The Rev. Prebendary WOLFE addressed the Meeting, and remarked that he had been under the impression that the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts embraced missionary enterprise in all parts of the world, but it appeared that they did not extend their operations to South America. Although he had hitherto paid but very little attention to the subject, he hoped to know more in future.

The Rev. W. H. REDKNAP, the deputation, delivered an address, in which he gave interesting details of the Mission work and anecdotes of the indomitable courage and self-denial of Bishop Stirling, who was the first Englishman who ever ventured to live alone among the Tierra del Fuegians, and from whose noble example the happiest results had followed. He concluded with an earnest appeal in behalf of the Society.

The Meeting was brought to a close with the Benediction.

The collection made at the door amounted to 14*l.* 3*s.* 0½*d*; 1*l.* of this was received from Colonel Martin on behalf of a lady.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects suggested for special prayer and praise on Monday, January 2nd:—

1. That God would accept our warm thanksgiving for the recovery of our dear friend the Rev. Thomas Bridges from a dangerous illness.
2. That God would graciously raise up suitable men to fill the offices of medical missionary and of colleague for Mr. Bridges in the Southern Mission; also those of Chaplain at the Alexandra Colony, the Buenos Ayres Camps, and Saõ Paulo.
3. That God may bless our venture of faith at Santiago in the appointment of Mr. H. J. Davis as Superintendent of the Bible Depôt there, and cause His blessed Word "to have free course and be glorified," and the message of the Prince of Peace to spread peace and goodwill amongst the thouands now afflicted by war and bloodshed in the distracted continent of South America.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

WE alluded in the last number to the successful efforts of our Northern Association Secretary, and have since learned that he had meetings in no less than sixteen new places during the month of November. This is unprecedented in the history of any one District; 100 being the number of new openings usually obtained for the Society during the entire year in all our Districts put together. We especially rejoice to see our cause is being well ventilated in Sunderland and the neighbourhood, Mr. Farmer having delivered four or five lectures in the different parishes at the end of November. Whitby, North Frodingham, Driffield, and Pateley Bridge were the Yorkshire places visited. At the last of these our former Association Secretary, Mr. Scott, is now the Vicar, and writes most encouragingly of the prospects of the Society there. The only other Northern Association that claims notice is Douglas, in the Isle of Man, where our Association Secretary had a crowded meeting. Not the least encouraging feature in the North is the large sale of our publications. In one month 334 Almanacs and 49 "Providences" were disposed of.

Mr. Welby has himself visited Kenilworth, Shrewsbury, and certain places in Lincolnshire, and for the Nottingham Annual Meeting invited our Clerical Secretary, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Edgcome kindly taking the Sunday services in his own Church on the Sunday previous.

In the Southern Provinces the work has been prosecuted most actively. Mr. Redknap, of St. James's, Ryde, took Sermons and Meetings at Weston-super-Mare, and the Annual Meetings at Exeter, Ellacombe, and Torquay. Of the last a full report is given elsewhere. The work of our Society has been introduced for the first time into the following parishes:—St. John's, Havant; St. Sebastian's, Wokingham; Glynde, Laughton, Grey Friars, Reading, and Verwood. The remaining Auxiliaries visited are Worthing, Cranborne, Lamorbey, Maidenhead, Maidstone, Goring, Bourne, Weymouth, and Dorchester. The "Sales of Work" at Beckenham and Chobham have respectively produced as yet 28*l.* and 30*l.* The former we cannot doubt suffered by the unavoidable absence of our indefatigable Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Stephens; but our best thanks are due to those kind friends who acted for her. At Chobham an effort of the kind is a novelty, and we trust the results will *grow*. The attendance of strangers to the Society was most encouraging, many driving long distances to be present. Thanks are due to the various friends who sent work. On the borders of a New Year we earnestly pray that it may be a very prosperous and happy one for all our workers both at home and abroad.

Gleanings.

AND it is only when one comes to feel deeply that all sin is a perversion of one's true nature, that he will resist it with proper determination, and therefore with success. When I see that there is something in me which does not truly belong to me, but which has been imposed upon me by my worst enemy, to my grievous harm, it is then that I will rouse myself to battle against it, to resist its dominion over me, and to oppose it in deadly conflict. If sin is natural, I shall resist it in vain, for vainly does any one contend with nature, or strive to become what God did not intend him to be; but if sin is unnatural, if it is a disease of my heart, then when I feel this profoundly, will I strive and pray to have it cured, then will I submit myself to the Divine prescriptions, then will I take the Divine medicine, then will I seek to know and to obey the truth of God. While I accept it as the rule and law of my being, I will tamely submit to and acquiesce in it; but when I regard it as a lawless usurpation committed upon me by Satan, then will I rise against it, then will I rejoice that there is One mightier than I am, who has broken Satan's power, then will I seek and pray in the strength of my great Deliverer, Jesus Christ, to be released from the bondage which oppresses me, and blessed with the glorious liberty of the children of God. It is when I feel that I am made for something better than I am,—that there is a dignity about my nature which it does not at present display, but which it was made to display,—it is then I will feel it impossible to remain any longer under the yoke that binds me down: it is then that I will begin to struggle upwards, with an earnest heart, determined for freedom. And this is freedom, even the true freedom of a man, when all that is unnatural is banished away, and he is restored to that likeness of God, which is the true type of his own natural being.—*Robertson's Sermons.*

Wanted Four Missionary Chaplains (if possible) in full Orders. They must be men of high character and sound in the Faith, of undoubted piety, and ready to "endure hardness," and to work patiently. An acquaintance with the Spanish and Portuguese languages very desireable.

I. For the Chaplaincy of Saõ Paulo and its Seaport, Santos, Brazil.

II. A Lay or Clerical Missionary, possessing medical and surgical knowledge, is much required for the Southern Mission.

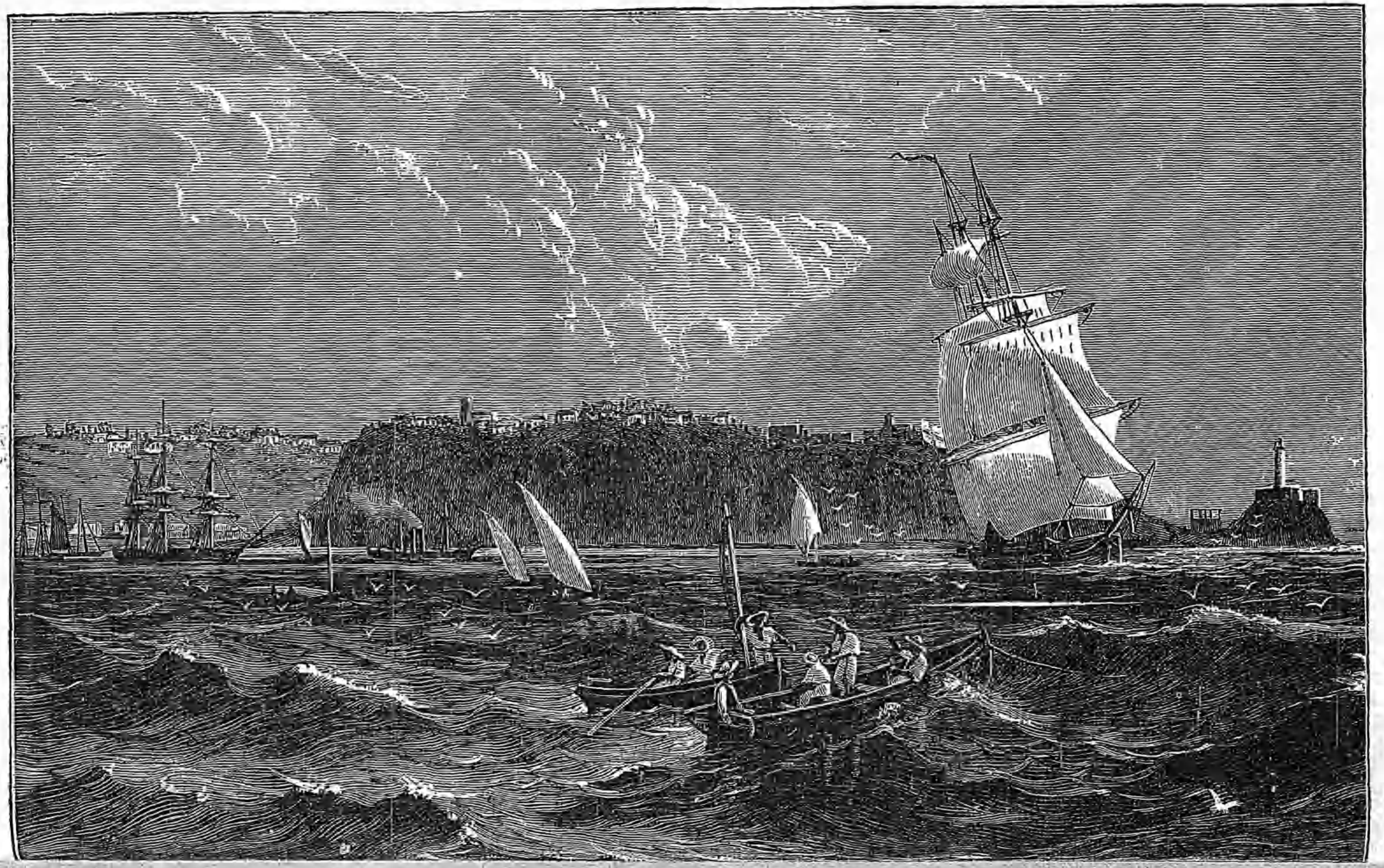
III. For the Southern Mission, Tierra-del-Fuego.

IV. For the Buenos Ayres Camps.

Applications to be addressed to the Clerical Secretary, 11, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C., who will give every information.

ACTS xvi. 9.

BRITISH
9 DE82
MUSEUM



THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

FERRUARY [redacted], 1882.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue, letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*Dec.* 8); Revs. T. Bridges (*Nov.* 1 and 22); W. H. Lloyd (*Oct.* 25, *Nov.* 10 and 12); J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (*Dec.* 8); W. H. Shimield (*Nov.* 28, *Dec.* 3, 12, and 14); T. J. Scott (*Dec.* 6); F. N. Lett (*Dec.* 5); J. A. Dodds (*Nov.* 9); Messrs. C. H Krabbé (*Dec.* 7); H. Burleigh (*Oct.* 13); H. J. Davis (*Dec.* 22); W. T. Bartlett (*Nov.* 21); Lieut. Jones (*Nov.* 3, 4, and 27); Captain Willis (*Dec.* 8).

BUSINESS.

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

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

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received for the year 1881 from December 1st to January 20th, 1882, was £2,883 5*s.* 6*d.*

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 9th and 23rd instant.

BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IT will be gratifying to our readers to find that our beloved Bishop is, in good health and strength, continuing his visitation tour, and with labours welcomed and abundant gladdening the hearts and refreshing the spirits of our Missions on the East Coast.

Amongst the most interesting of those labours has been his first Confirmation, in Spanish, of Spanish candidates and surrounded by a large Spanish congregation. The account will be found in an interesting letter from Dr. Cunningham, who has himself become a zealous and important helper to Mr. Lett and Mr. Henricksen. The evangelistic work carried on at Rosario cannot be over-estimated. It is a subject for deep thankfulness and bright hope. The efforts in this department of our work made by Mr. Lett, Mr. Gybbon-Spilsbury, Mr. Shimield, and Mr. Bowring are being abundantly blest and promise to become something more than a mere passing local movement; and when the Spanish-speaking people of South America have, as we hope they soon may have, not only the Holy Scriptnres, but their own evangelical and beautiful Liturgy in their native language, both taught and administered in that same language by a duly ordained ministry, they will join, not by hundreds, but by thousands, the Reformed Catholic Church of Spain, the Church of their primitive forefathers revived.

We regret to find that Peru is still more or less a prey to anarchy, division, and bloodshed. It is to be devoutly hoped that these national plagues may soon be withdrawn and that under a new, a better, and a freer Constitution Peru may take her place amongst the peaceful and prosperous States of that great continent. But for this great end being attained, there is one thing needful, the fullest religious toleration based upon the free course of the Holy Scriptures through the land, so that the people may know the truth and that "truth may make them free," in the best sense of that precious but often misused term.

We have great pleasure in stating that the firms of Messrs.

Hitchcock and Williams, Messrs. Meeking and Co., Messrs. Copestake, Hughes, Crampton, and Co., and Messrs. Morley and Son have kindly given facilities to the Clerical and Metropolitan Secretary to give addresses to the many hundreds of assistants in their vast establishments on winter's evenings, illustrating them with the beautiful dissolving views of South America. We will give one or two accounts of these meetings in our next Magazine.

We trust this excellent example may be extensively followed.

An address of a similar kind is to be given at the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate Street, on Feb. 21st, Steavenson Blackwood, Esq., Secretary of the Post Office, kindly presiding and giving every facility for the publication of the meeting amongst the employés of the General Post Office, Central Telegraph Office, and District offices of London.

We take this opportunity of reminding our Home supporters who have not yet sent in their collections and subscriptions for the year 1881, that in order to appear in detail in the Report for that year, all such amounts should be sent to the office immediately.

We are very happy to be able to announce Mr. Davis's safe arrival at Pernambuco on his way to Santiago.

We have great pleasure in stating that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has kindly consented to preside at our Annual Meeting on April 26th, and has considerately offered the Society Lambeth Palace as the place of meeting.

R. J. S.

THE Annual Meeting for Prayer and Praise was held at 11, Serjeants' Inn, on Thursday, January 5th, at noon. There were present several of the old friends of the Society, amongst whom were D. Couty, Esq.; H. Morris, Esq.; Rev. W. Windle; Rev. W. F. Satchell; Rev. H. S. Acworth; C. P. Higgs, Esq.; A. Hall, Esq.; Capt. Poulden, R.N.; and Rev. R. J. Simpson, Clerical Secretary, together with several ladies and children interested in the work of the Society.

The Chair was taken by H. Morris, Esq.

The Meeting was opened by singing the 8th Hymn.

The Chairman gave the following address:—

"It is a happy coincidence that this New Year began with the Lord's-day. Thus the first seven days of the year form the week of prayer, and it is a pleasant circumstance that the year's work of this Committee should begin during this week of devotion. We have called our friends together to join with us in thanksgiving for the past and in supplication for the future.

"The commencement of the New Year demands some retrospect of the year that has just closed. Two events in its history rise prominently before us. The first is the return of our friend Mr. Bridges, with his party, to his far-distant mission station in the South, with a portion of God's Word in his hand, translated into the language of the people. We have been grieved to hear that, since his return, he has had a relapse of the illness which had caused his return to England; but the latest reports were favourable, and it is hoped that his health has been considerably restored. This forces on my mind, however, the consideration how desirable it is that someone should be sent to assist him, to be trained under him, and eventually either to take his place or to open new branches from that Mission.

"The second event to which I alluded is the recent departure of Mr. Davis to Santiago. It is a cheering circumstance that the British and Foreign Bible Society have consented to share the expense of this endeavour to place the depôt there on a satisfactory footing. It is most important to keep in efficiency that solitary testimony to Bible truth in the capital of such a country as Chili; and it is hoped that Mr. Davis may, by God's help, be able to infuse new life and energy and vigour into the management of the depôt, and may make it bright and attractive.

"The thought which rises most forcibly in my mind at such a season as this is, with what imperfect instruments God graciously deigns to work. While, however, we who have the privilege of belonging to the Committee feel the feebleness and imperfection of our service, we wish to look forward with confidence and hope, knowing that God the Holy Spirit is working in and through us, if we unreservedly place ourselves in His hands for His use and service. This is the dispensation of the Spirit, and it is absolutely necessary for all really successful work to trust implicitly to Him whom I once heard a bishop of our Church felicitously call 'the dear Holy Ghost.' May He guide and animate the Committee in all their duties during the coming year, and help all the agents of the Society, however humble their labour may be. Let us go onward. 'Let the dead past bury its dead,' and let us look forward with cheerfulness and hope.

"The unknown future lies before us. Our sight cannot pierce into its hidden recesses; but we have the satisfaction of trusting in a personal God

and Saviour, who has promised to befriend us. Let us place our hand in His, and may we feel the gentle pressure of His loving grasp. Trusting to Him, leaning on Him, guided by Him, we will press on, remembering such precious promises as these—'Lo, *I* am with you always;' '*I* will never leave thee, nor forsake thee;' *I* will give thee a crown of life.'"

The South American Hymn and subsequently the 9th Hymn were sung.

The Rev. A. Ben-Oliel then addressed a few words to the Meeting on the events of year past—words full of heartiness, piety, and point. He spoke of Mr. Davis's appointment as superintendent of the Bible Depôt at Santiago, and the duty and privilege of spreading that Word far and wide. He forcibly described the effect upon his own heart and mind of the "Story of Allen Gardiner," and pointed out in happy terms how such a bright example should cheer and encourage us in our lesser and less perilous efforts to further Christ's kingdom in South America.

The Rev. W. Windle and the Rev. H. S. Acworth in appropriate and forcible terms led the Meeting in prayer.

D. Couty, Esq., with words of deep devotion offered up thanksgiving for God's mercies during the past year.

The Chairman read the 146th and 126th Psalms, and announced the interesting fact that the Bishop of the Falkland Islands had just held his first confirmation of Spanish candidates in Spanish and in the midst of a large Spanish congregation.

The Meeting was closed by the Rev. W. F. Satchell with the Benediction.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

MR. LAWRENCE writes to us as follows:—

"*Ooshooia, August 17th*, 1881.

"It has given us great pleasure to have dear Mr. Bridges and his family with us again. We were disappointed to find he was so little improved in health, and since his return he has suffered much more than formerly, especially during the last fortnight. He bears his affliction with much patience, being humbly

submissive to the will of God. His present illness has caused a greater change in him than anything previous. It is not without sorrow and some anxiety that we inform you of the present condition of Mr. Bridges. Our hope and sincere prayer to God is, that he may speedily be restored to better health. If no improvement takes place we shall be very anxious to see the 'Allen Gardiner' return from the Falklands.

"During the winter there has been much sickness and many deaths among the natives, at Ooshooia and other places, some after a long illness, and others taken away almost suddenly. Those who had been living with us, and for some time past had enjoyed the privileges of Christian teaching and baptism, were visited by us during their sickness, and we have reason to hope they are now enjoying the happiness of heaven.

"We are truly gratified to have in our hands the Gospel written by St. Luke translated into the Yahgan tongue. Many of the natives who are now able to read I am sure will appreciate it very much; some have already expressed their wish to have a copy and others have been purchased. May the prayerful reading and studying of God's Word be blessed to the people of Fireland! "JOHN LAWRENCE."

The "Allen Gardiner."

THE two following letters from Captain Willis have reached us :—

"*Stanley, Sept. 17th,* 1881.

"I now write to inform you of our safe arrival here yesterday with a load of potatoes from Keppel, which place I left on the 14th at 8 a.m., with a southerly wind, which increased to a gale, so that the 15th was spent laying-too to the north of Volunteers; and on the 16th we beat to Stanley with single-reefed sails in what is called a living gale of wind and tremendous sea, much to the discomfort of Mrs. Bartlett and two daughters, Mrs. Willis, and Mr. Jones. I arrived at Ooshooia on the 30th of July, and landed the cargo. The provisions were very acceptable. You will doubtless hear from Mr. Bridges of his illness before and after my return from Sandy Point. It was admitted by all that he had never been so ill before. He suffered great pain. Many days he ate less than an infant, and milk was all he could take for some time. His condition causes much anxiety to all your employés and Mrs. Bridges and family. Before I left on the 24th) he was much improved, and was doing many little things in the house. I have four recipes with me for medicine for him. I return to Ooshooia, viâ Keppel, as soon as possible, thence to Sandy Point. W. Bartlett will go with me. The weather in these parts has been something terrific, as you may hear from Mr. Dean. You will see from my last letter that the winter months are too severe for

navigating in Tierra del Fuego; they would be more profitably spent in the Falklands.

"We have great reason to be grateful to our Heavenly Father, who holds the winds and waves in the hollow of His hands, for preserving mercies, while so many have received injury and loss from the fury of the elements.

"J. C. T. WILLIS."

"*The Allen Gardiner, Stanley, September 30th*, 1881.

"We are now ready for sea, waiting for a change in the weather, which is still very bad. The 'Allen Gardiner' has had sundry necessary repairs—skylight raised seven inches, as the water used to go below and make the passengers wet and uncomfortable; also a new cabin. I hope this summer will be more propitious than the last, and that the work in Fireland will prosper. Doubtless ere this you have heard of the dangerous illness of Mr. Bridges, and the anxiety of your employés at Ooshooia, as they have no medical aid, or means of transit, or communication with the terrestrial world in our absence. It is the same in heathen as in civilized nations—the heart is reached by pain and suffering of the body, and healed in the same manner. Praying that God will bless our every effort to do good, and overrule all things to His own honour and glory.

"J. C. T. WILLIS."

Uruguay.

PAYSANDU.

WE are indebted to the Rev. H. Shimield for the following interesting account of Paysandu:—

"This town is situated on the River Uruguay, eighty leagues north of Buenos Ayres, and twenty leagues north of Fray Bentos. It disputes with Salto the claim of being considered, in size and importance, the second town of the Republic of the Uruguay. During the last twenty years the trade and population of Paysandu have considerably increased, and from a collection of mud ranchos, which were most of them battered down by the Brazilians in the Flores war, there has arisen a well-built town, with several handsome residences, and one of the finest churches in the country.

"Being the capital of a large Department, in which are settled some of he wealthiest cattle farmers in the Republic, and having several large salarderos in its immediate neighbourhood, it does more business, and

presents a less stagnant and more European appearance than most of the towns of the Uruguay. It has also the advantage of being the last port on the river up to which sea-going vessels can always ascend. Above it there are several dangerous reefs of rocks which can only be passed by vessels of light draught, excepting when the river is unusually flooded.

"The town has a population of between nine and ten thousand souls, composed of Brazilians, natives, and Europeans; the business houses belonging chiefly to the latter. There are now only two English families permanently resident in the town and an English doctor. During part of the year, however, the English community is increased by the employers of two Ox Tongue Preserving Companies, one of which has long ago become famous, for ten thousand of McCaul's Pysandu ox tongues are prepared and sent to England every year. Another English Company also commenced this business last year, on the same principle, I believe. But as the season for the slaughter of cattle only lasts four or five months in the summer, the staff of these fabricas is dispersed when that season is over.

"Divine service is held here occasionally by the Society's chaplain at Fray Bentos, and the various estancias in the Department visited as opportunity offers."

MONTE VIDEO.

"*Monte Video, Oct. 30th,* 1881.

"I shall be much obliged if you will kindly send me a few almanacs for 1882, and also, monthly, about a dozen numbers of the Magazine for me to distribute among the community. I am anxious to revive an interest here in your work. I shall speak to the Bishop at the first opportunity about forming a Branch Association. If you would be good enough to include a few specimen numbers of different missionary magazines suitable for children, I would select one to order of the publishers for regular distribution in the Sunday-school, which, I am happy to say, is rapidly increasing in numbers, and bids fair to become a very thriving institution.

"Montevideo ought to do a good work for your Society, and I hope, at all events, to be able to start it in that direction.

"How sad to think that, with so large an English-speaking community in Peru (over 2,000 in Callao and Lima), there is not a Protestant service or Sunday-school, a Bible depôt or colporteur, in the Republic, much less any attempt whatever being made to evangelize the natives. I am satisfied that a young, earnest, liberal minded man, even if only licensed as lay-reader, would be welcomed in Callao, and would be nearly, if not entirely, supported by the community.

"R. LANGBRIDGE."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

R. CUNNINGHAM sends the following interesting letters :—

"*Rosario, Santa de Fe, Nov. 5th,* 1881.

"We have been very busy, especially as the Bishop is still in our midst, residing at the Parsonage ; but he will leave for Buenos Ayres on Wednesday next, the 9th. After he is gone we shall settle down into steady work. I am assisting Mr. Lett in the Sunday and also in the day school, and I shall next Sunday commence visiting and reading Divine service on board the several ships in the harbour, a duty which from circumstances has been left hitherto undone.

"There are a very large number of Sabbath schools and weekday scholars. Our worthy and hard-worked pastor stands much in need of assistance, and I hope to be able to materially assist him in his labours.

"I send you a detailed description of the Spanish Confirmation Service, in St. Bartholomew's, on Sunday. It is creating intense interest amongst the Spanish community. "C. L. CUNNINGHAM."

"*St. Bartholomew's Parsonage, Rosario, Santa de Fe,*

"*Dec.* 1*st,* 1881.

"The Spanish confirmation ceremony has taken place, a notice having appeared on the church gates, and also in the columns of one of the Rosario daily papers, to the effect that our good Bishop of the Falklands intended holding a confirmation service in St. Bartholomew's for the especial benefit of Spanish-speaking persons who were desirous of receiving that rite. A very large congregation gathered together on the day and time set apart for its performance.

"On Sunday, November 6th, about 3 p.m., our chapel began to fill, and, upon the commencement of the Spanish service, there could not have been far short of 250 seated or standing within the walls, and who had come to witness so novel and so interesting a ceremony for the first time performed within the limits of the South American Republic.

"The service was opened by the Rev. F. N. Lett, our esteemed pastor, reading from the desk a portion of 'El orden de la oracion comun,' the Lessons selected being undertaken by the Spanish licensed reader, Mr. Henricksen. On the conclusion of the First Lesson all rose from their seats to listen to the 'Te Deum' in Spanish sung by the well-trained choir under the able leadership of Mr. Knight. The text of the original 'Te Deum' as sung in England having been carefully revised with its translation adapted into Spanish by Mr. Lett, whilst the words have been carefully set to appropriate music by Mr. Newall, and this being pre-

pared for the lithographic stone by your humble servant a day or so beforehand, enabled the authorities to distribute copies for the use of all the congregation present. After the collect and prayer for Queen and United States President a hymn followed, and was in turn succeeded by Mr. Lett's sermon also in Spanish—the translation of the text being, 'And the Lord said unto Moses: cry not unto me, but speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward.' The sermon had reference to the progress of religion amongst us. It showed the ceremony of confirmation to be 'a call to go forward.' After its institution and requirements had been explained and enlarged upon by Mr. Lett, and a truly Christian and affectionate appeal to 'hold fast' had been enjoined on those who were then about to participate in the benefits of this holy rite, Mr. Lett concluded a sermon full of sound practical sense and replete with Christian zeal.

'Another hymn followed the discourse, in which the congregation heartily joined, and then the interesting ceremony of the day commenced. The candidates, six in number, all of full age, were brought to the chancel steps by the Rector, and interrogated through him by the Bishop in the usual way.

"The Bishop then took up his position in front of the communion-table within the rails, and after rehearsing the order of the Confirmation Service in the Spanish language, he received the candidates, one by one kneeling in front of him, and gave them the blessing.

"This portion of the ceremony concluded, a third hymn was sung, and a collection made brought the service to a close, and terminated the first and probably the most interesting ceremony that has ever been yet conducted by clergy of the English Church on this side of the equator, when the position and race of the converts are taken into consideration. It augurs well for the future. Let our cry, then, be 'Go forward' and 'possess the land,' and may God indeed grant it speedily be so!

"We have been visited by several severe thunderstorms of late; one particularly so on Sunday evening last. The lightning struck a small house close to us, and the escape of its occupants was so providential that I propose giving you a detailed account of it in my next. I am now engaged visiting the Hospital twice a week, reading and distributing papers, &c., to the inmates. I am also superintending the Bethel Mission to Seamen on board English and American ships in our port, and have charge of the pastoral visiting and ministerial work at Cacarania, some thirty-five miles from here. I give service in one of the houses there every other Sunday.

"I have also undertaken assistance in the day and Sunday schools attached to this church; so that with Bible, Prayer-meeting, and sermon on Wednesday evenings, and generally assisting Mr. Lett otherwise, my time is fully occupied throughout the working day of twelve hours.

"CHARLES L. CUNNINGHAM."

West Coast.

LOTA.

THE Rev. J. A. Dodds thus writes :—

"*Lota, Chili, August 29th,* 1881.

"The services have been attended much the same as usual, though there has been a slight falling off, especially at the Sunday evening service. Sometimes this may have been accounted for by the inclemency of the weather, but at other times there is no accounting for it, as the weather has certainly not been bad. Then, again, we have had no visitors of late ; as sometimes we have had in officers from the steamers or the ships lying in the bay. Yet we have great cause for thankfulness that the services have kept up so well thus far. Of late we have had a new face or two from among our own community. You will perhaps wonder what I mean by this. I will explain.

"You will remember in one of my previous letters that I mentioned something about the industries of the place,—how that the chief industry is coal mining, and next to that copper smelting ; then brickmaking and rough pottery works. Then there are the other industries, which are for the purpose of providing the others with their plants and tools, or keeping them in working order, such as a fine engineering shop, fitted up with all the best steam machinery, and a moulders' shop, large carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops—all fitted up with the modern improvements of Europe. All these works, of course, supply employment for a vast number of men. I think I am speaking within bounds if I place their number at two thousand.

"Now, most of the chief servants, foremen, and mechanics of the establishment are foreigners, and a fair share—indeed, I think I may say the majority of them—are British ; and as there is a great deal of the work that entails a certain amount of Sunday labour, such as the mines and the copper works, you can perhaps understand how it is I remark a new face, even of an old resident. Two or three of the male portion of our community I had never seen till recently, and when I saw them in church for the first time I felt not a little encouraged and thankful.

"I am obliged to visit the men at their work to know them at all. Most of the men work from sunrise to sunset, or from six a.m. to six p.m. ; consequently, the hours are very long, and they are glad to get all the rest they can on the Sunday, if they are not called upon to work on that day also. This (among others not so laudable) is the reason that I have comparatively so few of the men at church. I would that there were more.

"The following is an attendance for the month, which shows that not-

withstanding that weather and other circumstances have been somewhat against us, yet we have kept up very well. August 7th, morning 70, evening 43; 14th, morning 60, evening 40; 21st, morning 67, evening 35; 28th, morning 73, evening 40.

"The Sunday-school, which is held but once in the day, from two to three p.m. The attendance has been as follows:—August 7th, teachers 6, scholars 47; 14th, teachers 7, scholars 44; 21st, teachers 6, scholars 50; 28th, teachers 5, scholars 48.

"There are 7 teachers, including myself, and the possible number of attendances the children could make is 46; because though I have more on the books, some have removed and others are away. Now the spring has come, and the fair and warm weather is beginning, I hope and expect the numbers will increase. I have reason to believe that there is a good work being done amongst the young, and I have to thank those kind hearts who are so willing and ready in giving their help to the good cause of Sunday-school teaching. "JAMES ALLAN DODDS."

NORTHERN MISSION.

The Amazon River.

LIEUT. JONES writes as follows:—

"*Saô Pedro, Rio Purus, August* 31*st.*

"I enclose my diary for the month of August. I think that you may notice that there are several little items in the daily diary which perhaps to some may appear of no consequence, and might as well be left out; but I would ask them to remember that we are enclosed within six or eight acres of cleared land; that we are in a small world of our own; so that if these small items were not inserted, there would necessarily be a blank, as the only variation we find in our life is the arrival of a steamer or of a passing Portuguese trader. The health of our little party is at present, I am thankful to say, excellent, and the children seem also very happy and contented. I am also glad to tell you that my foot is much better, if not nearly well. I may say that our young American friend who is stopping with us has also suffered severely from pium-bites but is now also much better. I am not yet able to put on a boot, but can walk easily with a stick. As you will notice in the diary, we have been employed cutting down undergrowth and burning it. We have now, I should think, about eight acres of land (if not more) cleared. The formation, however, of the cleared land makes it rather awkward for us, a steep hill on each side of the igaisse running down to the stream. It might

have been more advantageous if the land had been cleared more towards our right, where after the ascent up the opposite hill is a broad belt of perfectly flat land, a kind of plateau ; it stretches a good way into the forest, about one mile, before it is again cut by a deep ravine. We have already planted sugarcane and corn. I heard this morning that our superintendent is at the Caxueira, and so I suppose will be coming down to-day. He has been away nearly six weeks.

"With regard to 'Cayai,' frankly speaking I think that if anybody would care to bring him up as a servant in a Christian family and teach him, it would be the life which would suit him. He is very quick in picking up anything, would be willing, and in fact prove valuable. Brought here as a child, he seems more fitted than any Indian I have ever seen for the comforts and advantages of civilized life ; his features would give one the impression that he was no Indian at all, they are so regular. In speaking of one I speak of two or three other of our boys, that they would be found adapted for a Christian home ; but such boys are rather spoilt by coming continually into contact with the class of people you meet out here. I hear that Irima was at the 'Caxueira' and has joined a trader, who, from what I hear, has taken some interest in Indian children, and has already sent some to Manaos to school, and seems favourably inclined to Indians generally. I hear, also, that he does not intend coming back again to Saô Pedro (I am telling you what I have simply heard myself) ; but there is no knowing, perhaps he may return."

Extracts from Diary :—

"To-day we have been employed clearing the ground in front of house. Sugarcane has been planted on this spot. The undergrowth, &c., springs up so rapidly that we have to be continually at this work (of what would be in more temperate climates nothing more than a process of 'weeding,' but out here is the really hard and hot work of cutting down tropical undergrowth). At such times one has to be very careful indeed of venomous snakes and wasps' nests. The ss. 'Macapa' arrived here from the Caxueira about midday, and stopped in order to pick up some cargo belonging to a trader at present staying with us.

"*August 2nd.*—This morning four Indians arrived in a canoe (from the Pawimy, an affluent on the Purus above the Caxueira) very early this morning, and asked to see the Superintendent. On learning that he was absent they went away, continuing their course down river, saying that they would be back in one moon (month). As usual, every morning and evening I collect the children before they have their coffee, and after tea to say the Lord's Prayer in English. I am picking up the language, but find many difficulties, although can make myself understood in many things. One of the great difficulties is, that the Indian children have no idea that you wish to pick up their language,

and so they repeat what you say and laugh. I am told that this is invariably the case when speaking to Indian men and women; also among themselves they talk very quickly indeed, so that unless one has a very quick ear one finds it a difficulty to catch any of their words, much less sentences. I think that Dr. Livingstone's plan must be the only one in order to pick the language up thoroughly—*i.e.*, of living entirely amongst them for some time. But I like their language far better than the Portuguese. It is a language which I wish to know, and should like to know very much indeed, and, with God's blessing and help, hope I shall know it in time.

"With regard to the day's work, I always tell the men (working about house) and children that from 10 a.m. to 3.30 I do not wish them to work, as the sun is too hot between those hours. From 10 a.m. I take the children to school. Every afternoon the children are in the habit of asking me leave to hunt after turtles' eggs or go hunting in the woods, which I, as a rule, always grant. We generally work for about an hour in the afternoon, and our tea time is generally between 6 and 7 p.m.

"3*rd*.—I went up to the Caxueira this morning, a steamer, 'Trombetas,' having passed up this morning with letters, &c. I took the occasion of going on board of her at the Caxueira and signing some papers, &c. Came back about 4 p.m.

"5*th*.—Last night it became very chilly, and it has been actually cold all day to-day—one of the cold spells spoken of by William Bates, in his book on the Amazons. The wind since yesterday at noon and all day to-day has come from the south and south-east. I noticed in the cold spell we had once before that we had the wind in the same direction, which seems to coincide with the theory of the above-named gentleman. As these cold spells have the same effect on us that the cold weather has on Englishmen at home, I gave the children a holiday, and I went in a canoe with the children to a neighbour who lives below us, and bought some articles from him.

"6*th*.—It has been a lovely day to-day, cool breeze and no piums. This evening it has become much warmer, but still cool and pleasant.

"*Monday*, 8*th*.—After two or three days of chilly weather, to us very chilly, we have again stepped into tropical weather. Yesterday, Sunday, was another lovely day, a cool breeze tempering what would have been otherwise a hot day. Employed clearing in front of house.

"*Friday*, 12*th*.—The work and school as usual. I have six boys with me. I am teaching them the Portuguese alphabet and writing. All of them can write now I may say fairly. Their difficulty is to get the use of their fingers in moving the pen when they are first taught. They move the whole of the hand when wishing to make a line; the finger joints seem rusty, and appear to be wanting in flexibility, but that wears off in time. I may say that the children with me now are Maniwa, who has been with this Mission since its commencement, Manookari, Caneeri, and

Kamouria, who arrived here last December, brought by the Superintendent, and Panakuri, our latest arrival (a very nice little boy), who was brought here by the Superintendent in April this year from the 'Sipateeny,' after having taken Irima's father and 'Irima' (who by-the-bye has not yet come back) to their home in the Sipateeny.

"*Saturday*, 13*th*.—In the afternoon allowed the children to go in a canoe and gather turtles' eggs. They brought back a large number of eggs. We have been expecting the Superintendent since the 10th, as he said that he would not be later than the 10th.

"*Tuesday*, 30*th*.—Finished our weeding, &c., for the time being ; took the boys as usual to school ; expecting the steamer from Para. This day has been very sultry indeed ; it makes one feel so listless on such days. Launched a new canoe made by one of our men. Heard to-day that the Superintendent was at the Caxueira ; expect him down to-night.

"*Wednesday*, 31*st*.—The Superintendent has not yet arrived. The steamer from Para arrived to-day. It has been a very pleasant day to-day, it being more or less cloudy ; thunder heard in the distance ; have no doubt that there is a thunderstorm passing us, though some distance off."

THE LORD'S PRAYER AS ADAPTED TO THE LANGUAGE AND IDEAS OF THE IPURINAS.

Ămakўnĭcă	Paty God,	ĭtănūshēētĭ	heaven	ăwă-cărĭ cănărēē
Our	*Father*	*heavens*	*above*	*who art*
		or, *who art in the heavens above*		
á-āngўbă	paănrĕkĭnĭrĭ,	ătўrўtĭmĭtīngănĕ ;		Pĭ-shĭnĭrĕcăr
our hearts	*make Thou good*	*that we may love Thee ;*		*Remember Thou*
p-ākĭrēētă	ĭtăcūnchĭkĭcŭ	haukĕrĭwăcŭrĭ	ĭnŭă	wēĕnrĕcă
(that) Thou call	*everywhere*	*sons*	*them*	*afterwards*
pĭrў āwă pĭtĭpŭrў	Pĭ-shĭnĭrĕcăr	pĭ-cēēcă	ătătă	ĭkўnўrēētĭcăr
be Thou a Father to.	*Remember Thou*	*(that) Thou give*	*us*	*all*
ĭtăcūnçhĭkĭcū	hāukĕrĭ-wăcŭrĭ	awēĕnrangўbă,	ăkăārmăcŭtĭnĭētĭngănĕ	
everywhere	*sons*	*good hearts*	*that we may obey*	
pĭpănīgătĭnĭ	pĭçāngĭrĕ	ătā mūnĭ hărĕcărĭ	cămўrўaănăwăcŭrĭ	
(what) Thou commandest	*Thyself to speak to us*	*like the*	*good*	
ătūcŭ peeta cātă*	heaven	ăwăcarĭ	Pēecăpŭrŭc	imbărăāutĕ
spirits (which) with Thee (in)		*art*	*cause it*	*to rain*
awăcănănўўă pĭtĭpŭrĭ	keemee,	cumeeree,	yuminyāārĭ,	chĭpărĭ
always	*(that) the corn*	*bananas*	*cassadua*	*(and) plants*

ĭkĭnĭcă ĭpĕchĕkĭnĭtīngănĕ, ănĭkēētĭtīngănĕ ; Atănăpāy pĭmănĭyănămănĭ,
(of) all (kinds) may grow, that we may eat with us be Thou not angry

* Cātă, pronounced "sayter."

ătātūcū ăpăcăchănĭrĭ ămănĭyănămănĭ; Cŭnĕ pawĭrēētă maāūrĕtў
like we *with others* *are not angry.* *Do* *not allow* *bad*

cămēērĭănăwăcūrĭ Satan, cun 'āāngўăn yŭrŭăn,
spirits *(do) not (allow them)* *our hearts* *to enter*

cunĕ māāūrer uwărăbirătăwătă: Ăwăpĭtĭpŭrĭ
(do) not (allow them) *evil* *to teach us* *Always*

pĭmāpŭtŭkĭnĭ āătă; Ikĭnĭcă ĭtănŭshēēti, ĭshĭtĭshēētĭ, pĭtooĭ:
Thou take care of us. *Everything* *above* *below* *(is) Thine.*

Cătăpărăēē pēētă, pupărĭănkēēănāĭy itoucănăni hărĕcāĭy, ăwăpēētipŭrў
Strong (art) Thou *generous* *very good,* *always*

AMEN.

NOTE.—I may say that all *a*'s are pronounced as in French except *atanapa* in the final a.

The Lee and Blackheath Juvenile Association.



IT was a very pretty and instructive sight to see the members of this flourishing Association assembled on the evening of January 3rd at the Institution, Lee, under the presidency of D. Couty, Esq., and under the loving care and encouragement of the Misses Couty. The children seemed the picture of innocent happiness, while a good tea, thoroughly enjoyed, gave a social tone to the gathering. Mr. Couty opened the Meeting with prayer, and addressed a few happy and well-chosen words of good cheer to the children. The South American Hymn was then heartily sung. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Clarke, then read the Annual Report, which was of a most satisfactory character. The progress of the Association has been most noteworthy. It has been in existence for four years, and has each year made an appreciable advance.

	No. of Members.	Sums Collected.
1st year . .	18 . .	12 10 0
2nd year . .	22 . .	29 10 0
3rd year . .	24 . .	35 10 0
4th year . .	43 . .	46 0 0

The number of persons contributing has been 480. The collections made by each collector have varied from 4*l.* 15*s.* to 2*l.* 9*s.*, 200*l.*, 1*l.*, 10*s.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.*

The Rev. R. J. Simpson, Clerical Secretary, then gave an address to the children, in which he congratulated them on the progress they had made each year in the amount of their cards, and not least the last year, when the total had reached 46*l.*

He alluded to the deaths of two dear children who had passed from them during the past year, and read out a most touching letter from one of them, Flora Courts, addressed to Miss Couty, from the hospital, in her dying hours.

In allusion to this, the hymn was sung, "Over There."

Mr. Nettlefold and Mr. Aspinall (the former Hon. Secretary) then said a few words full of instruction and kind feeling, and the Meeting was closed with prayer and the Benediction.

We would call special attention to the Meeting of the Lee and Blackheath Juvenile Association, and to the great expediency of founding similar Associations based on a similar constitution. Each Collector to work on the lines of

PUNCTUALITY, PATIENCE, PERSEVERANCE, PRAYER.

The rules are as follows :—

The aim and object of forming this Association is to enlist the sympathies and train the interests of the young in Missionary Work, by engaging them personally in a systematic way to help forward the spread of the Gospel in loving obedience to our Lord's command, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

Our Rules and Plan of Work are simple :—

1. Each Collector must have obtained the sanction of his or her parents.
2. Collections are restricted in their applications to the Home Circle or School.
3. They are not to solicit more than one halfpenny per week from each person.
4. They must obtain eight such subscribers of one halfpenny weekly, and must have paid in one month's collection, before they can receive from the Secretary a card of Membership.

5. Each Collector is furnished with a bag for the money, and a book in which to put down their weekly collections.
6. The Collectors are expected to bring their books and money, at a stated time and place, monthly, to the Secretary, who notes their correctness and accuracy, and signs the book.

At these monthly meetings missionary information is given, and the Society's Quarterly "Juvenile Gift," to which every weekly subscriber is entitled.

Each Collector who has increased his or her collection has a star appended to the name, and a similar mark of distinction in case a Collector has been able to bring in a new Collector to the Association.

We earnestly hope that many ladies interested in our work will adopt the course taken by the Misses Couty at Lee and Blackheath; it is at once an appreciable source of income and an admirable training-school for missionary energy and love.

HAWAII.

OUR old and valued friend and Secretary, Captain Stephens, of H.M.S. "Thetis," has written home the following very interesting letter, which has been kindly placed at our disposal:—

"*H.M.S. Thetis, June* 28

"The town lays at the foot and side of a beautiful valley with high mountains on either side, and for some two miles on either side of the valley road are ensconced amongst the richest profusion of foliage the cool and unpretending-looking residences of the society of Honolulu. The people—natives I mean—in one sense are a delightful race; so joyous, unsuspicious, confiding, and generous, that it is impossible not to take a fancy to them. It is sad to think that in a few years they will be a race of the past, as at present they are dying at the rate of 2,000 per annum. When Captain Cook discovered the islands he estimated the population of the whole group at 400,000. The last census (1878) gave about 56,000. This rapid extinction is to be attributed to the immoral habits of the people before they

received Christianity. Their sole idea of life was to enjoy it. The marriage tie was unknown. Women systematically murdered their children in order not to have the trouble of rearing them. Men and women abandoned themselves to the most frightful orgies. Drunkenness, the parent of every other vice, was rampant. In short, the Hawaiian kingdom was a pandemonium. Such was the state of the people when the first American missionaries arrived in the year 1820. Shortly after their arrival they saw at once that they must get hold of the children; so a meeting was arranged, and the mothers asked to bring their children with them. A large number of women attended, and those who had brought their offspring were proud of them, but the great majority were without children. 'Why are you childless?' One woman replied in tears, holding out her hands, 'These must answer the question! I have been the mother of eight children, but with these hands I buried them alive one after another, that I might follow my pleasures and avoid growing old. Oh! if I had but one of them back again to comfort me now! If tears and penitence could restore the dead!' She was followed by others making the same sad confessions of burying alive, of strangling, of smothering, until tears and sobs filled the house. 'Oh!' said one, 'you have little idea of our heartless depravity before we had the Word of God. We thought only of preserving our youth and beauty, following the train of our kings and chiefs, singing and dancing and being merry. We only cared for the present pleasures. Such was our darkness!' No wonder that God should have poured out His wrath upon them and have visited them in anger. One disease that has made great ravages amongst them is leprosy. When we were sailing by the beautiful island of Molokai, admiring the lovely scenery, its fairy-like glens, its silvery cascades, the rich profusion of vegetation, the lights and shadows cast on it by the setting sun, little did we think that the clean-looking, systematically laid out town that we saw nestling at the foot of the rugged yet verdure-clothed mountains towering 2,000 feet above it was a leper town; and yet so it was. The spires of two unpretending-looking modern churches told us that it was a Christian place, but little did we think that none but lepers inhabited it.

"Of all the wonderful successes achieved by the Gospel, the conversion of the Hawaiian race stands pre-eminent. In the year 1819 they were to be reckoned amongst the veriest savages on the face of the globe. Tis true they have never been credited with being cannibals, but human sacrifices and other hellish practices were universal. Originally the islands were independent of each other, but the King of Hawaii—Kamehameha—subjugated them and constituted them into one kingdom. He was a great man and only died one year before the Gospel came to his shores. For some reason or other, and I could get no satisfactory information on this point, he abolished all the idols in his kingdom just before the first missionaries landed, so that they found one obstacle to their success removed. The remains of their temples are still to be seen and some of their idols

have been found. A most interesting and curious feature in their idol-worship was that they had temples of refuge. On the large island of Hawaii there were two such. The gates of the temple stood perpetually open, and thither the murderer, the manslayer, or other fugitive repaired to the presence of the idol, pursued often to the very threshold; but once inside he was safe from king, chief, or avenger. After a certain time the fugitives were allowed to return home, and none dared to injure those to whom the high gods had granted protection.

"When the missionaries arrived they found a people prepared to receive the Gospel. The news of 'an endless life in Jesus' appears to have been regarded by them as the most joyful news they ever heard. In the year 1821, three of the missionaries and their wives were presented to the King, who received them in regal state. His five Queens stood on his right, two of them his half-sisters. After the introduction had taken place, the King turned to the Queen nearest to him, and said, 'These foreigners wish to remain in our kingdom and teach a new religion. One of their peculiar doctrines is that a man must have but one wife. If they remain I shall be obliged to send away four of you.' 'Let it be so,' they promptly replied; 'let them remain, and be it as you say.' As each of the queens weighed from 300 to 400 lbs. each, I should think the King was not sorry at their decision! Beauty, according to Hawaiian fancy, is by weight. One of the Princesses now at Honolulu weighs over 400 lbs.

"But it was not until the year 1837 that the great wave of God's Spirit passed over the islands. The people were then affected by masses. In the big island of Hawaii there were only two missionaries, and in the district they lived there were 15,000 people scattered over 100 miles ravenous for the Gospel. The poor missionaries were nearly killed with work, and must have succumbed had not the impatience of the people made them cluster round them. Grass and banana houses appeared as if by magic, and in a short time the little village of 1,000 people where they lived swelled to 10,000. At any hour of the day or night the sound of the shell-horn brought together often 6,000 worshippers. There was no disorder in this strangely extemporised city; quietness reigned, each one seemingly having his mind bent upon the one object of seeking to know the true God. This lasted for two years. On the first Sunday in July, 1838, a great baptism took place. The greatest care had been taken in teaching, watching, and examining the candidates. Many were converts of two years' standing. On that Sunday morning 1,705 persons, formerly heathens, were baptized. They were seated in rows on the ground close together, and the two missionaries passed through them sprinkling them. After they had all been sprinkled the missionary pronounced the words, 'I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.' The majority were in tears. After this 2,400 converts received the Holy Communion. These two missionaries are still alive, and live in the same place. They are venerable men and have wonderful accounts to give of their early days in

Hawaii. Mr. Coan and Mr. Lyman are their names. I had a letter of introduction to the first-named gentleman, from Mr. Cayford's friend, Mr. Arundel, whom I mentioned in my letter from Honolulu. There are now fifteen churches in the district I have been speaking of, divided into seven congregations ; six of them have native pastors. Besides liberally sustaining their pastors, they contribute annually 1,200 dollars for foreign Missions, and twelve of their number have gone as missionaries to the South Sea Islands. One story told of them is very good. They are a very keen people, and easily detect peculiarities or inconsistencies. One day one of them asked, 'Have you different gods?' 'Different gods? No, we all worship the same living and true God.' 'Do you have different Bibles?' 'Certainly not. There is but one Bible, written by men divinely inspired.' 'Have you all the same Saviour?' 'Yes, the same.' 'Well, then, with the same God, the same Saviour, and the same Bible, we cannot understand why you differ.' The question was doubtless put after the arrival of the Roman Catholics and other sects."

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects for special prayer on Monday, 6th inst. :—

I. That God may be pleased to bless the efforts now being made to interest the young men in the large commercial houses of London in the objects and operations of the Society.

II. That the work now being carried on at Lota (the Society's first Mission under the late Rev. A. Gardiner) may prosper, and prove a good witness for Christ and His Gospel on the West Coast.

III. That peace may soon be restored to afflicted Peru, and that the Gospel of Peace and of the Prince of Peace may heal the wounds of that war-stricken land.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

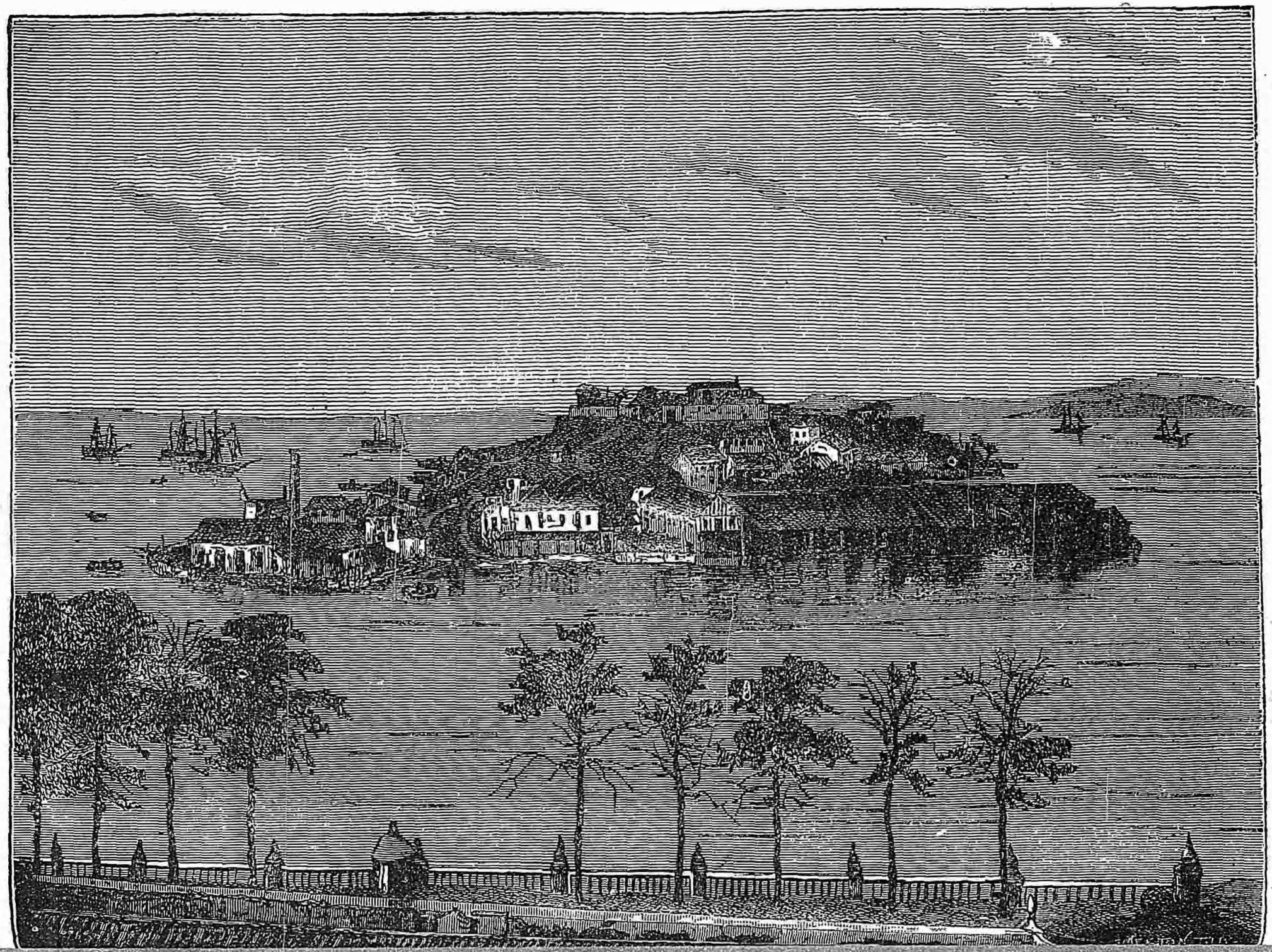
THERE is usually a lull in our Association work at the close of the old and the opening of the new year. And this has been specially the case the past few weeks from Christmas Day and New Year's Day falling on Sunday. Thus between December 18th and January 15th we have had no Sermons preached. On the former day Mr. Allen was at Weymouth, and on the latter at Blandford, where 9*l.* 4*s.* was collected after the Annual Sermons. Between the dates a few Meetings have been obtained in the Southern Province. At Durweston, in Dorset, and at Midgham, in Berks, excellent Meetings were held in December. That at Midgham was the more encouraging, as being the first in the parish for our Mission. Combe Down and South Stoke were, as usual, visited the first week in the year. The interest in our Society at both places seems well maintained, thanks to the unflagging efforts of our Hon. Secretary. At Combe Down, Bishop Horden, of Moosonee, gave a valuable testimony to the work of the Society, and mentioned that at one time he had serious thoughts of offering himself to the South American Mission Field. He gladly consented to be enrolled as a patron of the Society.

In the midland district, Coleshill, Sutton Coldfield, and Carcolston were visited by Mr. Welby, and the Sermons at Walmley were taken, as so often before, by the Incumbent, Mr. Robinson, one of our oldest friends, and a vice-president.

In the North, Mr. Farmer has since we last wrote lectured in two of the Bolton parishes, and at Ashton-under-Lyne in Lancashire, at Barrow in Cheshire, and at Ackworth in Yorkshire. The last of these is a new and valuable opening, and its Vicar, Canon Falloon, one who can well weigh our claims, having so long ministered in Liverpool. The Vicar of Sandal kindly gave us a children's offertory, which, though not large in amount, probably represents a great many contributions. Many Meetings and Sermons are in course of arrangement, and in our next issue we hope to tell of these as successfully carried out.

A correspondent suggests in the "Record" the formation of a "C.M.S. Self-denial Association," and invites each member to dispense with some article of luxury this year to assist the greatest of Missionary Societies. The idea is one which has often ere now produced considerable sums, though those thus using self-denial have not been hitherto "associated." But if such an Association were to be started, no Society has a better claim to share in the proceeds than our own; for where, in the annals of Missions, is a more truly self-denying life to be found than that of our martyr-missionary, Captain Allen Gardiner?

BRITISH MUSEUM 9 DEC 82



THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

MARCH 1, 1882.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue, letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*Jan.* 16); Revs. W. H. Shimield (*Dec.* 30); J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (*Dec.* 31, *Jan.* 11); F. N. Lett (*Dec.* 30, *Jan.* 2 and 10); W. Thwaites Duke (*Dec.* 15 and 23); T. J. Scott (*Jan.* 21); W. H. Lloyd (*Jan.* 4); J. A. Dodds (*Dec.* 20, *Jan.* 3); Pastor Zink (*Dec.* 22); Dr. Cunningham (*Dec.* 26 and 31); Captain Willis (*Dec.* 28); Messrs. Ralph W. Jones (*Dec.* 7); W. T. Bartlett (*Nov.* 21); H. Phillips (*Jan.* 3).

BUSINESS.

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

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

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received for the year 1881 from January 21st to February 22nd, 1882, was £710 6*s.* 3*d.*

The total amount received for the month of January, 1882, was £207 7*s.*

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 9th and 23rd instant.

BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

AMONGST the many letters of interest we have received from our dear friend Mr. Bridges none can surpass that which appears in our Magazine of this month, and that interest is much enhanced by the cheering fact that his own health appears to have been quite restored. He announces that another portion of God's Holy Word has been translated into Yahgan—the Book of the Acts of the Apostles—and this has been received, and is now placed in the hands of the Bible Society, which will doubtless, as in the case of the Gospel of St. Luke, supply us with several hundred printed copies to distribute amongst the Fuegians.

Our friends at Lee, London, and Plymouth will rejoice to read how the "Leeloom" has already done gallant service.

We are thankful to say that we have received satisfactory accounts from Mr. Duke of the progress of work on the Amazons. These will be published in our next number.

Mr. Robertson's good work in Chañaral and Las Animas appears from his letter to be heartily valued by our people in those places, Mr. Whittle, Mr. Pool, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. and Mrs. Blarney having all proved good and tried lay helpers.

Mr. Shimield's account of the confirmations in Salto and Fray Bentos, and of the Spanish service in the evening at the former place, as also his description of the school festival in connection with Mr. Bowring's admirable work amongst the Spanish-speaking people, are all subjects for thankfulness and of deep interest.

Dr. Cunningham, M.D., and Mr. A. Henricksen were both licensed as lay readers by Bishop Stirling at Rosario.

Dr. Humble's letter communicates two or three matters of importance, and, not least, the fact named in the last paragraph, and the desirability of our taking early action in the matter.

The meeting at Lichfield was very successful, and cannot

fail to put the objects of our Society in a more decided light in that important diocese.

Meetings have also been held at York and Newcastle, which will be referred to in our next Magazine.

The Annual Meeting will be held on April 27th at Lambeth Palace. The chair will be taken by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury at 3 p.m. The Annual Sermon will be preached on Ascension Day by the Rev. Canon Spence, M.A., Vicar of St. Pancras.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA.

THE following letters of deep interest have been received from the Rev. Thomas Bridges :—

"*Tushcapulan, Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuego,*
"*Nov.* 1*st*, 1881.

"Again is the 'Allen Gardiner' much beyond her time. We have been expecting her daily for the last three weeks. We are now prevented from employing native labour because we have no food supplies to feed the workpeople, for we find they will not work unless sustained by food from us, their own supplies being altogether inadequate to give them any heart for work.

"During the past month we have employed daily some sixteen or more hands, chiefly in repairing and putting up of fences, dressing and digging up the garden land, preparing the site of the catechist's house and school—1st, by opening a good drain to ensure dryness ; 2nd, by removing the soil from off it to deepen the soil of the garden laid around, as it is very shallow ; 3rd, by bringing large quantities of clay and rubble from the drain, and the road which we drained and levelled out, and have thus well raised the site above the land around, and thus have security for thorough dryness as well as conspicuousness ; 4th, we have built up roughly the stones all round whereon we have placed the bottom plates and sleepers. Thus, then, the site is finished, and the building in fair course of erection. Mr. Whaits considers its erection but a small work, and anticipates getting through with it with the help only of the orphan lads in a short time. He has been chiefly occupied in completing the cottage called 'Chila Yeca.' He has fitted the two bedrooms with sleeping bunks, and little now is left to bring it to completion. The fence around is up and

fitted with gates, the windows are glazed and fixed, and a week's work will quite finish the cottage. Stirling highly values his, and certainly it is a very great acquisition to him. He feels he has a house worth looking after, where he and his can be comfortable. I have had much wood cut, and piled up ready for shipment on the north shore, at a place called 'Oosiahgoo,' which means white land, oosi being land, and yahgoo white, a place about a mile distant from Tushcapulan, but, like this place, equally entitled to be called Ooshooia, which is a large district, extending about fourteen miles round the shores of the large bay properly called Ooshooia. The Orphanage has been provided with a good supply of fuel, which the children have been largely occupied upon sawing, splitting, and storing it ready for use. We have yet much work to do before we can sow the Mission-land, and earnestly I trust the 'Allen Gardiner' will arrive that we may go on with this necessary work, as if we fail to crop our enclosed land we suffer a great loss of produce most valuable to our work. During my absence not half of this land was cropped, but was allowed to lie fallow, and so we may hope to get a good crop this year. Our own several gardens are all finished. These the several occupiers cultivate by native handiwork at their own charges, and the employment thus given is very helpful to the natives and the objects of our Mission. I have supplied about ninety different persons with swede and turnip seed, and if the results are at all commensurate with the seed distributed, the growth of these roots will be very extensive and very widely scattered. The natives have done much work for themselves here in preparing their gardens, cutting down trees for fences and dwellings.

"It is a pleasant sight to see these people going about with wheel-barrows and other vessels collecting manure to dress their land. The weather has hitherto been decidedly favourable for work, the land has been thoroughly dry for a month, and we have had many fine days, and not been hindered a day for four weeks by either rain or snow. There has been much wind, which has often been very cold and trying. The swallows, which are the latest arrivals, are now here; and the wild flowers, such as buttercups, cresses, dandelions of different kinds, auriculas, mimilis, yellow scentless violets, berberis, and others, are now abundant. The trees are now in full leaf and freshness, and our spirits are in tune with the vigour and cheer around us, rejoicing in good health, and striving to do all we can in furthering the best interests of the people around us.

"As I find time, I will now go on with St. John's Gospel.

"The school children, especially those in the Home, are making satisfactory progress in reading; and the Yahgan Gospels are very serviceable in helping them on. On the whole, we find St. Luke's Gospel intelligibly rendered and accurately printed, and much appreciated, and a great blessing to the work. I have now prepared for the press the Acts of the Apostles, and have it quite ready for forwarding by post, and hope it may soon pass through the press

and be in the hands of these people. Whenever I have asked any of them about the intelligibleness of St. Luke's Gospel, they have invariably replied that they thoroughly understand it when I read it to them.

"The general conduct of the natives has been satisfactory, and the change in the general life of the people is perceptibly great and happy, and should be a great cause of joy and praise to all the servants of Jesus Christ who have helped on this work, for I do assure them that a good work, an extensive work of reformation of life, of morals, of religion has been done here, which is glorifying to God, profitable to the happiness of hundreds of our fellow-creatures, in all essentials identical with ourselves, whose improvement in mind, heart, and life is a very worthy object to engage our best sympathies and assistance. To this improvement of character the minds of the natives often revert with pleasure and thankfulness, and they express their appreciation of the reality and long continuance of the efforts made by Christians in a far-off land to do them good.

"We have now resumed our Sunday evening prayer-meetings in the schoolroom; Mr. and Mrs. Whaits most kindly continue their weekly prayer-meeting for the native converts in the large room of the Orphanage; Mr. Lawrence also continues his weekly evening reading lesson for adults, held in his own house; and Miss Martin meets her class of girls to make clothing once a week. Miss Varder and Miss Whaits spend two afternoons and evenings in the week in preparing work for the orphan girls and working with them in the Orphanage. These children sew very well. We have had much sewing done by outside natives, who very much value the opportunity of thus earning such things as they are most in need of. We thus get large quantities of trowsers and other garments made.

"Owing to the last two seasons having been remarkably wet, the land has become choked with weeds, and great application will be required by all occupiers to keep the weeds—chiefly chickweed and groundsel—down. These weeds are as thick as if they had been sown.

"There has been much sickness and death since I last wrote, and among the deaths I am very sorry to record that of Alexander Tellamaulaze. He was a thoroughly well-conducted man of about fifty years, who has left a widow and five children, all girls, and very pretty children they are. He and his wife lived most happily together, and he was one of our most hopeful men. His garden he carefully tilled, and he had his present of two cows with their calves about two years ago. His widow I am happy to say is living happily with her eldest daughter Emma, who is married very happily to Samuel Matum. I have undertaken to put the fences round her garden in order and to dig and sow it for her this season. But for this assistance the poor widow would be utterly at a loss to provide for herself and three young children.

"She is very grateful for this assistance. Her poor husband, before he was taken ill with inflammation of the lungs, had just commenced to work in his garden to drain it. He had spent the whole winter at Yun-

dagfa, his own proper place. He bore his sufferings patiently, and was resigned to the will of God, and his friends bear abundant witness to the sincerity of his faith and obedience.

"His is the first interment in our new burial ground, which is some little distance away. The former, which was small, is full, and it was too near the dwellings to be fit to be continued or enlarged.

"The natives here fail to provide themselves as they should by their own industry with such things as they require, as for instance with canoes. Such few as they obtain they purchase from their friends who visit this place, and thus keep themselves in a miserably poor state.

"Also the young men, who grow up here, not being taught to make canoes, when they get wives keep them and themselves very ill provided, to our great grief and disappointment. They must all put forth more energy in their daily life before their circumstances will or can be much happier. We are very desirous of stirring them up to self-supporting energy, showing them that this is their duty and honour, and that they might thus become a very happy people.

"To-day some twelve of them have gone across the Beagle Channel to Wocimoon to get a large supply of mussels and other shell-fish for their families in my whaleboat, which I am well pleased thus to lend them, when they are prepared to do something adequate. I gave notice that if a number of them wished to do anything worthy and together, and there were some trusty persons among them, I should be pleased to lend them the boat, but not otherwise. Here, whilst there is plenty of good bark for canoes, there are no winter's bark trees, the saplings of which the natives split and line their canoes with from end to end. To obtain these three or more persons may, on application, obtain the use of a whaleboat to bring them here from the south side of the channel. We are looking forward with very real satisfaction to the completion of the schoolroom. We daily feel the great need we have for such a place, where we shall be able comfortably to seat all who choose to attend our meetings on weekdays and Sundays, and where all the children who come to school can be so seated that we shall be able to teach them without distraction. We have a good supply of maps and other apparatus to furnish it.

"It is now long since we had news, and I am longing to hear how matters stand with regard to our Society, and how its funds are able to meet the many calls upon them. I am very glad to be able to say that, save for provisions, our needs are met for some time to come.

"I desire my kindest regards to the members of Committee and our two excellent Chairmen. I am very glad to know many of them, and most sincerely trust their connection with this work will prove a blessing to them, and directly helpful to the work, and that all may consult and determine together in a spirit of true love to the Master and each other.

"I now send you the translation of the Acts of the Apostles to be printed.

"THOS. BRIDGES."

"*Ooshooia, Nov. 22nd*, 1881.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' arrived here on the 18th inst., and will leave to-day, if there is any wind, for Sandy Point. She brought us some cases of goods from the Falklands, and five tons of potatoes from Keppel Island, whence she occupied three weeks in coming hither.

"We are now able again to employ the natives for awhile, and hope to get the Mission field and the new quarters for the cattle finished. You will be glad to hear that Mr. Wm. Bartlett has at length joined us in good health and spirits. He has had a long visit to Keppel Island, owing to the long delays befalling the 'Allen Gardiner' in all her movements of late. You will have heard that through stress of head weather she was detained in Stanley four whole weeks.

"But for the kindly help given us a second time by Captain Lynch of the 'Thomas Hunt,' we should have been sorely put to for means to keep the orphans supplied with food, owing in both instances to the most unusual and prolonged absences of the yawl. This good man lent us a part of his stores, and has at all times proved ready to help us, and just and kind in all his dealings with the natives here and elsewhere.

"Owing to the majority of the door lintels and window-frame lintels having unwittingly been left at Sandy Point Mr. Whaits finds he cannot go on further with erection of the school till they are brought. Don't be over-disappointed at this, as we have much work on hand in connection with the farm which must be done. Mr. Bartlett, I feel assured, will prove a most acceptable addition to our working staff.

"All is going on comfortably, and we are oftentimes made happy by perceiving the many good results of our efforts in promoting among these natives Christian knowledge and ways of life.

"Some are dissatisfied because their wants are not more fully met by the Mission, and have left off their garden work in displeasure, but I am happy to assure you that these are publicly condemned by native opinion.

"THOS. BRIDGES."

OUR readers will be interested in the subjoined extracts from a recent letter of the Rev. T. Bridges, addressed to one of our Hon. Secretaries. The whaleboat referred to was a present to the Rev. T. Bridges, as an expression of personal esteem and affection, and in sympathy with his work, from a few friends in Lee, Plymouth, and London, a purse of 32*l.* being presented

to him for its purchase, at the Lee Institute, on the eve of his return to Ooshooia :—

"You will rejoice to hear of the safe arrival of our whaleboat. Its name is 'Leeloom.' It is a first-rate boat, 25 feet of good beam, very stoutly built, and complete. It has a spare set of oars, mast, and anchor. The sails were unfortunately stolen at Sandy Point. Captain Shannon, of the 'Iberia,' has served me as a true friend, and nothing could be added to our satisfaction in what he has done. The boat is admired greatly by all, and Captain Lynch, an American sealing captain, says 'she is a first-class boat.' On his return here in November he will give me a suit of sails. Captain Lynch has been here a great deal, and has proved a kind friend to the natives and to us ; and as we ran out of stores for the Orphanage he lent us six bags of flour and a sack of beans, a week before the 'Allen Gardiner' returned.

"One day I wished to impart some ideas to the natives' minds, so after morning prayers I took them down, and Captain Lynch sent his boat to fetch us off. We went down into his cabin, and first I showed them a contrivance for drying gloves, socks, &c., ingeniously attached to the stove-pipe. Next I pointed out to them a guanaco mat, lined with sacking. The hollows in the skin were neatly filled out with pieces from the legs, and thus the skin was made the most of, and a very serviceable warm mat it was, such as the natives would find most useful either as mat, bed, or bedding. We then looked at his assortment of picked and prepared skins of seals, otters, &c., and we all learned from him how to do likewise. Again, they heard to what good purpose they could turn their wood ashes as lye, which would enable them to wash with good effect, and a saving of soap, which costs money. They and I greatly enjoyed the visit, and they received much valuable information. Again, Captain Lynch, out of kindness to the natives, has employed them in a variety of work, simply out of pity for their necessities, having plenty of men of his own. He has prepared here a large pile of firewood for his homeward passage.

"You will, I know, rejoice to hear that our good boat 'Leeloom' has already been of valuable service. One afternoon John Marsh's wooden canoe, very precious to him, was allowed to drift away, through the carelessness of the women who had been using it. At the time it was fast getting dusk, the wind was boisterous and contrary, and our mate, Charley, did not think he could safely go after it in the 'Allen Gardiner's' long boat. I proposed our whaleboat, 'Leeloom,' and sent him five native men as crew. They put off, in a short time reached the now invisible drifting boat, and pulled back in the teeth of the breeze in fine style, and did not take in a drop of water. The natives were delighted with the good qualities of the boat, and John very grateful for his restored canoe, which, if not thus saved, would presently have been dashed to pieces on the rocky north-east shore. We shall now be able safely and expeditiously to visit the scattered native

settlements. These natives I doubt not will always be very glad to see us. I purpose (D.V.) to go shortly to Gable Island and Kiloosh, an adjoining settlement. . . . . We have made the half-yearly distribution of clothing; your jumpers were greatly admired; get many of our kind helpers to send us out such as them, with strong shirts for boys and men. . . . . We would there was more comfort in the daily lives of the people around us, and it is our sincere effort to enable them to obtain it, but it can only come through their own efforts and worthiness. I am very hopeful for them, for they see clearly that if they are idle in summer, they and theirs must suffer in winter. . . . . "

Keppel Island.

CRANMER STATION.

MR. BURLEIGH writes as follows:—

"*October* 13*th*, 1881.

"The 'Foam' will (D.V.) pass here in a day or two on her way to Sandy Point, and as Captain Hansen has kindly promised to call in, I write a few lines to send *vid* Sandy Point.

"We are daily expecting the 'Allen Gardiner' to arrive from Stanley, whither she is gone with potatoes. We believe they met a ready sale, notwithstanding the fact that quantities are imported from Valparaiso, &c. We were glad to learn that the opportunities of posting and receiving letters had been increased to twelve times in a year, and we wish that something could be done to insure our receiving our mails with a corresponding regularity. As it is, we seldom get one that has been written within the range of six months, and a similar difficulty exists in posting letters from here.

"But we hope that with the rumoured additions to Stanley, vessels may more frequently pass this way, and thus remedy this evil. The winter, which has been unusually long and severe, has passed away, and spring has broken upon us with indications of fair promise. The cattle have suffered much from the severity of the weather and scarceness of pasturage, and many sheep, cows, and calves have died. Great numbers of rabbits and game have been killed off, and we hope that as these decrease the injury they cause to the grass will be prevented, and the at present poor condition of the camp improved.

"The Indians also have suffered much from colds, sore throat, &c.; many kept their bed for days; six especially were very ill, and required much care and attention, which I am thankful to say I was able to give

them, for though similarly affected myself I was able to keep on with my work.

"The chlorodyne, &c., you kindly sent out relieved many a pain, and did good service; all, through the goodness of God, are quite recovered, and we thank Him for renewed health, strength, and grace.

"With much sorrow did we hear of the continued bad health of Mr. Bridges. Poor sufferer! he has been brought very low several times since his return.

"Our prayer-meeting continues to be held on Friday evenings, when the majority of the boys come in for prayer and the reading of the Word, to our mutual comfort and happiness. "H. BURLEIGH."

Uruguay.

SALTO AND FRAY BENTOS.

FROM Mr. Shimield the following letter has been received:—

"*Fray Bentos, Uruguay, Dec. 12th*, 1881.

"Ten days ago I parted from the Bishop, who has been visiting the chief centres of my districts. His [redacted]-yearly visitation is always a season of profit and pleasure both to me and to the people under my pastoral care, and I am sure we all regret that we do not see him more frequently, but, with his enormous diocese, this is of course impossible. On Sunday, Nov. 20th, he held a Confirmation in our church at Salto, and seven young people were presented for this rite, two of them being the outcome of our Spanish Mission there. After this service, with the administration of the Holy Communion, the Bishop remained to see the Sunday-school, and in the afternoon visited Concordia and preached to my congregation there. In the evening our church in Salto was crowded for the Spanish service—some probably coming to satisfy their curiosity as to the existence of a real Bishop in our church; but all behaved reverently, and joined in the responses and hymns. At the Bishop's desire, Mr. Bowring conducted the whole service and preached.

"The next evening was fixed for our school festival, which, on account of the heat, was held under the shade of trees in the church ground. A tent was erected, and illuminated by Chinese lanterns and lamps, and chairs were placed for the parents and friends of the children. Between two and three hundred people assembled, the majority of them being native and Spanish families of the town, whose interest and sympathy had evidently been excited by the work Mr. Bowring is carrying on there. And when we consider with what suspicion and distrust anything pertaining to Protestantism is regarded by Romanists in these countries, and

the ignorance that prevails as to our faith and ecclesiastical status, the attendance of many representative assemblies of the town may be regarded, I think, as a proof, not only of the past success of the work, but also as an encouraging omen for the future. You may imagine how thankful both Mr. Bowring and I feel at the result, and I doubt not this feeling is shared by the Bishop and the Committee. May we be kept faithful and diligent, and then the Divine blessing is certain to crown our efforts!

"The children recited several pieces in Spanish and English, to the evident gratification of their friends, and they sang the Oriental and English National and other hymns at intervals during the evening. These proceedings lasted two hours, and then the children were regaled with tea and cakes in the schoolroom, and after a few words of encouragement and counsel from the Bishop they dispersed to their homes, to look back on the happy evening they had spent, and forward with pleasant anticipation to a similar gathering next year.

"From Salto we proceeded to Fray Bentos, and on Sunday, the 27th, the Bishop held a confirmation in our little church. There were three candidates, and a good congregation, though as the fabrica was working some of the employés were unable to attend. The Bishop was pleased with the improved appearance of the church, the new seats, reading-desk, harmonium, and communion-table covers, &c., having been added since he was here two years ago.

"On the 29th we started for the Camp district, south of Mercedes, and the next day held Divine service at the Estancia Corralito. I presented three candidates for confirmation, and as they did not speak English the Bishop conducted the confirmation service in Spanish. Considering the distance that many had to come, some ten and fifteen leagues, there was a very good attendance—over forty, and twenty-two of these partook of the Holy Communion.

"All this is pleasant to record, but I have sad news also. Mr. G. S. Loraine, one of our Paysandu congregation, has met with a violent death. Mr. Loraine had an estancia nine leagues from the town, and in attempting to apprehend two outlaws who were killing ostriches on his camp, he was shot dead on the spot by one of the villains. His death is not only a loss to his own family, but also to the English community in general. He was a credit to his country, and his moral influence will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

"Since the Bishop left I have been occupied in visiting the district north of the Rio Negro, twenty leagues from here, and also the town of Gualiquaychu, in both of which places I baptized several children.

"The heat has set in this summer with unusual intensity.

"W. H. SHIMIELD."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

MR. LETT writes to us as follows :—

"*Rosario, Argentine Republic, December 5th*, 1881.

"I have great pleasure in informing you that Mr. C. L. Cunningham, M.D., arrived here on October 26th.

"At a special service held on November 5th, he was duly re-licensed by the Bishop, having been previously admitted as licentiate by the Bishop of Barbadoes.

"He has been appointed as an assistant minister in this Mission, and is actively engaged, and will for the present reside in this city.

"Mr. Adolphus Henricksen was also admitted as licentiate on the same occasion. He is the assistant agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society in these Republics, and also works in connexion with the Spanish department of our Mission here, as an unpaid assistant minister.

"F. N. LETT."

Patagonia.

FROM Patagones Dr. Humble writes :—

"*Patagones, Nov. 7th*, 1881.

"A large influx of Irish is expected to these parts, many thousands, I am told. They will occupy the triangular piece of territory between the rivers Timay and Nenquen (affluent of the Rio Negro) and the Andes. They say there are 60,000 expected. It is decided by the Argentine Government to continue the Southern Railway to Bahia-Blanca ; it is to be completed in three years. The telegraph now reaches to Patagones, and extends a long way up the river on the north side. Probably in time the railway will also extend to Patagones.

"An Argentine expedition to explore the region of the South Pole either has started or is about to start : the expedition will first proceed to Tierra del Fuego.

"It seems the question of territory in Patagones between the Argentine Republic and Chili is now settled ; the eastern half of Tierra del Fuego will belong to the former, and the western half to Chili. I have heard something about sending Romish missionaries to Tierra del Fuego ; as the eastern half is now declared to be Argentine territory, I should not be surprised if the Archbishop of Buenos Ayres were to make the attempt.

"The question as to when the new capital of the Province of Buenos Ayres shall be located will doubtless soon be decided. I have already suggested the advisibility of putting a chaplain there as soon as the matter is settled, for if this is not done there will doubtless soon be others in the field and the opportunity lost. "GEORGE A. HUMBLE."

Chili.

CHAÑARAL.

WE have the following news from Mr. Robertson:—

"*Chañaral, Chile, October* 15*th*, 1881.

"The attendance at church during the months of August and September was quite up to the average. As the 'dier-i-ocho' (18th of September), the anniversary of the Independence of Chile, fell on Sunday, it was thought advisable to hold service in the morning only. The usual 'fiestas' were indulged in *ad libitum* for three days. The parading of the 'civicos' and gun-firing during the day, and crackers and fireworks at night, seemed to comprise the chief amusements. The celebration of any event in this country begins and ends with a speech, and in their way the Chilenos, even the uneducated, are very eloquent.

"On Saturday last, the 8th, I went by train to Las Animas, arriving there about 11 a.m. After some refreshment Mr. W. Whittle, of the 'Poderosa' and 'Paraguaya' mines, took me to see as many of our countrymen as time would permit. We were enabled to visit the 'Fortunata,' 'Fronton,' 'Elena,' and 'Progresi' mines. On Sunday we held an afternoon service in a large room at the 'Poderosa,' kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. Whittle. I was greatly cheered by seeing thirty-five people present, including two friends from Taltal and three from the port, more especially when I remember the last time we met together at Las Animas for worship (January 11th, 1880), only nine presented themselves, but many changes have taken place since then.

"Mrs. Pool very efficiently presided at the harmonium, which was lent by Mr. Skinner, formerly of Carrizalillo.

"Mr. and Mrs. Blarney, of the 'Fortunata,' placed a room at my disposal, and were most kind; in fact, my visit was rendered excessively agreeable in every way by all with whom I came in contact. We have arranged (D.V.) to hold service on the second Sunday in every month.

"News from Taltal is very discouraging. The duty on the nitrate was put on in September, and the consequence is that many of the 'oficinas' have been compelled to stop working.

"I have received a request from Carrizalillo to renew the services there. I hope at an early date to give you a good account of our people at that mine.

"Mr. Allen and his party arrived safely, and I found all well after a pleasant journey in the 'Magellan.' Some of the children will attend the school when they are settled in their new home."

NORTHERN MISSION.

The Amazon River.

THE following are a few extracts from Lieut. Jones's diary for October:

"*Saô Pedro, Rio Púrus, October*, 1881.

"3*rd.*—Arrived, the 'Joao Augusto' paddle steamer with letters, &c. The Superintendent went to Caxueira to-day by the steamer, taking with him Angituy and another person, and intending to come back during evening, and came back late. Busy in writing letters, &c., for steamer when on her way down.

"4*th.*—Steamer 'Joao Augusto' came down earlier than we expected.

"5*th.*—Blacksmith is now at work repairing the engines of 'Colibri.' We are enjoying the mornings at this time of year. The morning air is fresh and cool, but about 10 a.m. it becomes at times very hot.

"8*th.*—Angituy, native boy, left us on a second visit to his relations living in the Itumitrain, an affluent of the Púrus. The corn which we planted in July is now ripe for plucking. Watermelons and other plants, and sugarcane, have lately been planted in a part of the ground recently cleared.

"9*th.*—Cleaned table, forms, and passage, and had a general clear up outside. I think that no one who has been in the Navy can ever forget the 'Saturdays,' and the care taken to see everything in its proper place for the inspection on Sunday. By doing this every Saturday our boys learn two or three very useful lessons.

"11*th.*—We had a heavy thunderstorm this afternoon about 5 p.m., which lasted nearly two hours, rain pouring down.

"12*th.*—We have had a wonderfully cool day on account of the heavy thunderstorm yesterday evening.

"15*th.*—Superintendent went up in 'Colibri' to Chinaman's house on business, leaving Saô Pedro about noon.

"16*th.*—A beautiful day. Quite cool till late in morning.

"17*th.*—'Colibri' arrived at about 4 p.m., with Superintendent. Had

a heavy shower of rain with thunder and lightning during night; in fact, the rainy season has commenced.

"18*th*.—A small steamer, 'Beija Flor,' arrived—the same steamer which took the exploring party (under the guidance of Messrs. Lidstone and Brown). During the evening an Indian and his wife arrived from the Itomiham; they stayed here for the night; we have also provided them with clothes.

"19*th*.—It has been very sultry to-day. The river seems to be rising fast. A small steamer, 'Maderinbra,' touched here on her way down this day during afternoon. I have been enabled to put on a boot on my left foot. For over eight months I have been unable to put a boot on my left foot. I feel so thankful that my foot is at last well. I think I must have suffered from blood-poisoning by some means or other; for during twelve years' service I never had a day's illness; but I can humbly thank God for otherwise keeping me in perfect health.

"20*th*.—This day has been one of the coolest days we have had for some time. The river is now rapidly rising.

"21*st*.—Took children to school. The 'Beija Flor' left us, intending to go higher up the river, but she grounded soon after; and her owner stopped at the Caxueira, resolving not to go up any further.

"22*nd*.—Indian girl was found with some clay in her possession; perhaps she meant to eat it for supper. At all events, we relieved her of that responsibility. It is a very curious thing that not only on the Púrus, but in the region of the Amazons, children of all sorts contract a habit of eating clay, not only Indian children, but Portuguese and Brazilian children as well; and this is the cause of another habit which is fostered by the parents—that of smoking. Children of all ages smoke here. It is supposed to have the virtue of destroying the desire for eating clay.

"23*rd*.—The launch this afternoon was floated by the rising waters of the river. She had been hauled up for painting, &c.

"24*th*.—The Superintendent caught one of our Indian girls in the act of eating some clay, so she was promptly asked to give the clay up; and the Superintendent thought it advisable to punish her, so stood her up on a form for a short time.

"26*th*.—We had a heavy shower of rain last night, with lightning and thunder, which made it very cool indeed.

"27*th*.—We have had another cool day to-day. In afternoon children went into forest gathering fruit.

"29*th*.—It rained from a very early hour this morning, and lasted till about noon. Blacksmith working at one or two jobs. The boys filling in of what is to be the ground part of oven. They seem delighted when working in the rain."

South American Missionary Society.—Lichfield Auxiliary, 1882.

THE Annual Meeting of the Lichfield Association in connexion with the South American Missionary Society was held on Wednesday afternoon, January 25th, at the National Provincial Bank, Lichfield, when there were present the Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield (who presided), the Rev. Prebendary Macdonald, Rector of Kersal, Manchester, and the Rev. George P. Quick, late chaplain at Santiago (who formed the deputation); the Archdeacon of Stafford, the Rev. Canon Lonsdale, the Rev. Prebendary Scott, the Rev. John Graham, the Rev. H. Stokes, the Rev. George Poole, the Rev. R. Gordon, the Rev. C. E. McCreery, General Phillips, Colonel Buller, and Mr. W. F. Robinson, with a large number of ladies. The Meeting having been opened with prayer offered by the Rev. Prebendary Scott,

The Very Rev. the CHAIRMAN said that it was always with some hesitation that he proceeded to make his opening remarks upon those occasions of their Annual Meeting—he was so afraid of wearying them by the repetition of what they must have heard so frequently. Yet it was necessary that he should give them a sort of general *résumé* of the object and of the operations of the South American Missionary Society, for the information of those who might not have been present at previous meetings. He might say in a few words that that Society took as its field of labour the whole of South America with one exception, namely, Guiana, on the north coast, which belongs to England, and is administered by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The whole of the rest of South America was more or less under the administration in spiritual matters of the South American Missionary Society. He would mention that the area of South America is upwards of seven millions of square miles, and that the population is upwards of twenty-one millions of people, and that it has a seaboard of something like ten thousand miles. That might give them an idea of the extent of the district which that Society included within its benevolent endeavours and the enormous tract of country which Bishop Stirling, the father of their kind hostess (Mrs. Robinson), in whose room they were met that day, administered so wisely, lovingly, and energetically. Of course he could not pretend to take them over the whole of that vast area, he could only point out two or three spots of special interest. First, then, let him take them to the southernmost portion of that great continent, Tierra del Fuego. There Captain Gardiner laboured very many years ago, and in 1851 he perished

with six or seven companions, for want of supplies of food. Strange to say, there was found among his correspondence a letter written to his wife the day before his death, in which he expressed his earnest desire that the Mission work at Tierra del Fuego might be taken up by others after his death, and that they might endeavour to extend the blessings of the Gospel over the whole of South America. That wish of Captain Gardiner had to a great extent been fulfilled. Bishop Stirling, who had been Bishop for upwards of thirteen years, went out as a missionary; and it was in Tierra del Fuego he might be said to have laid the foundation of the work. Those savage people, among the lowest in the scale of humanity, who were the terror of all sailors—those wild races were gradually becoming Christianized and civilized. In one particular part of that island there was now a large Christian village, named Ooshooia, where resided Mr. Bridges, whom they had had the pleasure of seeing there in the previous year, and where day by day Christian influences were spreading further and further, and Tierra del Fuego was now becoming a place which sailors were only too happy to visit. Mr. Bridges, whose health since his visit to England last year had broken down, had now recovered, and was not only spreading further and further the Gospel message amongst those races, but was exerting a very great influence over them, and had succeeded in making their language a written language, had furnished them with a grammar and a dictionary of it, and had translated into it the Gospel of St. Luke. This language he calls the Yahgan. Those were great events, and spoke powerfully as to the greatness and value of the work being performed there. But he (the Very Rev. Chairman) must not linger there. He should like to take them to another spot which was of a very interesting character. There is a large and very important town or city called Rosario, in the Argentine Republic, a confederation which is likely to exercise great influence over South American interests. This city is upon the River Plate, just at the point where the various tributary streams of that part of South America come together to form that great river or estuary. At that place a great deal of excellent work was being done among the Spaniards, as those who had the direction of spiritual affairs there understood the Spanish language. The result had been that not much more than two months previously Bishop Stirling had held a confirmation, at which no less than six Spanish-speaking people had been confirmed. The whole of the questions and answers had been in Spanish. That event had created a considerable sensation amongst the Spanish-speaking population of Rosario; and it was expected and hoped that the members of the Church would be very much increased as the people came to be more familiar with the doctrine and discipline of the Reformed English Church. That, he thought, was an interesting circumstance, as showing that there was a very great Christian work going on not only amongst the wild races, but also amongst the more civilized people who had come from other countries. There was another matter which pressed much upon the heart of good Bishop Stirling. He was very desirous

for the welfare of the aborigines, who still occupy portions of central South America, to the number, it is said, in the Gran Chaco of 20,000 or 30,000. It was a sad thing to think of these races both there and on the River Amazon dying out. Speaking of the aborigines he (the Dean) could not but feel—though he hardly liked to use the word—indignation, when he thought of the way in which the aborigines had been treated. Almighty God had assigned to men the bounds of their habitations—it was God who by His providence had placed those various races on the earth, and what were the colonists, to whatever nationality they might belong, that they should go and slaughter them down like wild cattle? It was such a disgrace to the civilization, to say nothing of the Christianity, of any country that one's heart beat with indignation. He had always felt that it was in the providence of God that different races with different degrees of intellect were planted over the face of the earth, but he believed also that all the races—all the various tribes of the earth—sprang from one common stock; that what St. Paul said was as true now as it was then—"God has made of one"—it was doubtful whether the word "blood" should rightly be in their version—"God has made of one, all the nations of the earth." It might be also that in the course of His providence a change, a re-disposition of those inhabitants might take place; but their duty was one and the same,—to use every means in their power to improve those races, regarding them as "of one" with themselves, and endeavouring to give to them those Christian blessings which they themselves enjoyed. It was a very gratifying thing to those who believed in God's Word—it was very gratifying for them to know that those views which were Bible truths were held by some of the greatest and the best philosophers. He would mention Humboldt and Sir Charles Lyell, both of whom were of the opinion that the various tribes of men have come from one common stock. So they ever found that the truths of the Bible were endorsed by sound scientific investigation. He hoped that the remembrance of that would stimulate them to support with all their power the objects of that South American Missionary Society. Just one word more he should like to say. He had often been struck when reading of good, dear Bishop Stirling's work, with the parable of the grain of mustard seed. Why did the Lord compare His Church with so small a thing? He might have compared it with the vine, the oak, or the cedar. No; He chose the mustard seed because he wanted to teach them how out of very small beginnings great things flow. It was so with their Lord Himself, living in a little isolated country, in Syria, and yet spreading His Divine power and influence all through the world; and then, to compare small things with great, look at Bishop Stirling, alone in his little hut at Tierra del Fuego, winning his way gradually amongst those savage races, and now in command of that magnificent territory of South America, and doing all that man could do to spread the Gospel through the whole of the country. The mustard seed to which their Lord compared His Church, was said by a

traveller to grow on the slopes of the mountains of Chili to such a height that he could ride under the branches. Might they not hope that that was an emblem that in the future the Church of Christ might spread and be carried over the whole of that great district?

The Rev. Prebendary MACDONALD traced the history of the formation of the Society after the death of Captain Gardiner, at a period when the *Times* newspaper mocked their efforts, and the Rev. GEORGE QUICK gave a brief description of the work done by the chaplains in the different parts of South America which he had visited.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Reverend Gentlemen forming the deputation (which was proposed by the Rev. J. Graham), and to the Dean for presiding (on the Motion of the Rev. Prebendary Scott). The collection at the doors realized 14*l.* 7*s.*

In the evening the Rev. Prebendary Macdonald preached at St. Mary's Church in aid of the funds of the Society, taking as his text 2 Cor. x. 16. The collection amounted to 3*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

Last year the Lichfield Association forwarded 60*l.* 12*s.* to the central body.

Metropolitan Proceedings.

ON Friday, Jan. 19th, there was a large and hearty gathering of the assistants and their friends at the establishment of Messrs. Copestake, Hughes, Crampton, and Co., to hear the account of the origin, the objects, and the work of the Society. The Meeting was presided over most kindly and ably by W. Thompson, Esq., one of the Firm. An address was given by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, Clerical Secretary, after which a few telling remarks were made by Capt. Poulden, R.N., the Secretary of the Society. The South American Hymn was sung.

Mr. Thompson then concluded with a few eloquent and practical words, hoping that this evening's work would be followed up by some permanent action and sympathy for the Society's work.

A Bow Churchyard Association has been formed, and many annual subscribers and donors have already joined, headed by "the Firm" and Wm. Thompson, Esq. Mr. Veal is Hon. Treasurer and Secretary.

On January 23rd there was a crowded Meeting of the assistants, together with their relatives and friends, in the large Library of Messrs. Hitchcock and Williams, St. Paul's Churchyard, to hear an address from the Rev. R. J. Simpson, Clerical and Metropolitan Secretary, on the work of the Society in the Mission Fields of South America. George Williams, Esq., Senior Member of the Firm, kindly took the Chair and addressed some most pithy and touching words to those assembled, commending the Society's cause to their sympathy and liberality. The Dissolving Views gave much

pleasure. The South American Hymn was sung very heartily, and the Meeting was closed with the Benediction. Many thanks are due to Mr. Simpson, Secretary to the St. Paul's Young Men's Association, for his excellent arrangements for the Meeting.

Sermons were preached last month at the Parish Church, Brompton, and at St. Peter's, South Kensington, on behalf of the Society, by the Rev. Gordon Calthrop, M.A., and the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A.

A very successful Drawing-room Meeting was held on February 17th, at the residence of H. Carr, Esq., 21, Cedars Road, when Mrs. and Miss Carr most kindly gave room and welcome to about 100 guests. The Chair was occupied (in the absence of Bishop Claughton, who was prevented doing so by illness) by the Ven. Archdeacon Whately, M.A. The South American Hymn being sung, the Rev. C. Campe opened the Meeting with prayer. The Chairman said a few fitting words in opening and closing the Meeting.

The Rev. R. J. Simpson, the Secretary, then addressed the Meeting at some length on the objects and work of the Society. The Rev. J. Roe added some interesting facts as to Santiago and Caraccas, after which the Rev. Wm. Piper made some kind and telling remarks, and the Meeting was closed with the Benediction. The offerings amounted to 18*l.*, and the books sold to 17*s.* 6*d.*

Proceedings in the Provinces.

WE are much concerned to have to notice a falling off in the receipts from the Southern and Midland Districts for 1881. The Meetings and Sermons were as numerous as in 1880, and produced about the same sum; but such collections, as we have often reminded our readers, represent less than a third of the sum raised by our Associations. In other words, we depend on the loving labours of our Hon. Secretaries and Collectors for the remainder of our Society's income. If their hands grow heavy during the year, the closing of the accounts displays the inevitable result of a *lessened income* and a consequent necessity of *retrenchment in our work*. It would be invidious to specify the Auxiliaries which show a falling off during the past year, and it is to little purpose to advance reasons for the decline. We may just say this, and we speak with a general knowledge of all our Associations, that the diminished receipts do not mean diminished confidence in our Society nor diminished love of the work. The best way in which we can regard any falling off in the past is to resolve, God helping us, to make up for it by increased amounts for the future.

Our Deputation work has been prosecuted with considerable activity during the past four weeks. In the Southern Provinces meetings have been held at Brighton, Higham, Monkton Combe, Burghfield, Abergavenny, Blakeney, Matson, Bath, Clifton, Cardiff, Amberley, Swanscombe, Steyning, and Cambridge; and Sermons preached at Monkton Combe,

Clifton, Awre, Cardiff, Ryde, Rochester, Rainham, Brompton, and Strood. The Rev. G. Calthrop kindly advocated our cause at Strood and Brompton; the Rev. E. Markby at Ryde and Steyning; the Rev. W. H. Redknap at Clifton, Bath, and Cardiff; and the Revs. C. G. Acworth and W. B. Keer respectively preached and lectured for us at Monkton Combe. Such help from Hon. Deputations is simply invaluable. Mr. Redknap's address at Clifton was particularly liked, and the Rev. C. R. Lilly accepted the Hon. Clerical Secretaryship there.

Strood, Steyning, Burghfield, Matson, and Swanscombe are all new openings, and give good promise for the time to come.

Lichfield is the most important Association that has been visited in the Midland District; and the Meeting and Sermon there by the Rev. Prebendary McDonald yielded excellent results. In the North Mr. Farmer has obtained new openings at Christ Church, Everton, Sowerby, West Derby, Heslington, and Clayton-le-Moors, and had the assistance of our Clerical Secretary at the York Meeting, the Dean taking the Chair. Mr. Simpson also visited Newcastle and took part in a Meeting there, preaching on January 29th at Newton Hall. Here we have lost the helping hand of Colonel Joicey, whose death we alluded to last year. And this reminds us that four of our earliest and most constant helpers have just passed away, in the persons of the Rev. Dr. Gimlette, of East Dunmore, near Waterford, the Rev. Robert Braithwaite, Vicar of Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, the Rev. G. W. Braikenridge, of Clevedon, and Miss Terry, of Odiham. We naturally long to see fresh volunteers steeping forward to take the places of those whom God calls from us. Workers pass away one by one, but the work abides, and demands more and more zeal, devotion, and patience.

Gleanings.

THERE are two principles, which, if they could be duly kept in view, would in a great measure preserve that peace in the Church which is so mainly calculated to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, as well as so desirable to its individual members. The first is, that we set no more than a just value on things which are not of primary importance. If this rule were more generally observed, how much of the fuel of dissension would be taken away! But in this respect the conduct of mankind is often at variance with their avowed conviction. The Arminian, of any candour or experience, will acknowledge that the firm advocate of personal election may yet "strive to enter in at the strait gate;" may labour to "work out his salvation with fear and trembling." The Calvinist, on the other hand, will not in terms deny that one who believes that the grace of God does not irresistibly subdue the sinfulness of the natural heart, may nevertheless be

"poor in spirit," and own himself an "unprofitable servant." And yet a difference in these points, confessedly unessential to salvation, is often able to preclude friendship and prevent co-operation, and shuts out both parties from spiritual advantages, by rendering them unwilling to profit by the writings or discourses of others. So likewise with regard to conduct: a difference in matters which it cannot be pretended are essential, and which being left undecided in Holy Writ, may properly be referred to views of individual expediency, is often treated as if it marked the character, and drew the boundary-line between the despiser and the follower of the Gospel.

Who is the "peacemaker" in these cases? He who steps in and says "Sirs, ye are brethren; why do ye wrong one to another?" who points out the forgotten grounds of mutual agreement, the reasons for union, and the evils of dissension. And whose is the spirit which is opposite to that inculcated in the text? His, who exaggerates the supposed consequences of the opinion which he does not hold; who fixes severe imputations; suggests uncertain inferences; distorts the views or conduct of the party to which he does not belong; uses the opportunities which ought to be employed in edifying, in hostile attacks and recriminations; and insinuates that there can be no sincerity where there is not an absolute decision upon points which Scripture appears to have left unsettled. God grant, my brethren, that those who have done or do these things, may not be judged according to the pernicious consequences of their intolerance! A bad effect may possibly follow a good intention: but every man is bound most scrupulously to examine his motives, and to be "persuaded in his own mind," that his conduct is free from the influence of prejudice or passion.

But in order to preserve peace in the Church, this rule of not laying any undue stress upon things of unessential moment, must be joined with another; viz., that we do set a just value on matters of undeniable importance. Now, there is one concern of overpowering importance to ourselves and others: the eternal welfare of the soul; the repentance, faith, and holiness on which that welfare depends. If this, in our habitual judgment, stands forward in a true light, it will throw into the shade a host of those trifling considerations which often become occasions of dissension and hostility.—*Archbishop Sumner.*

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

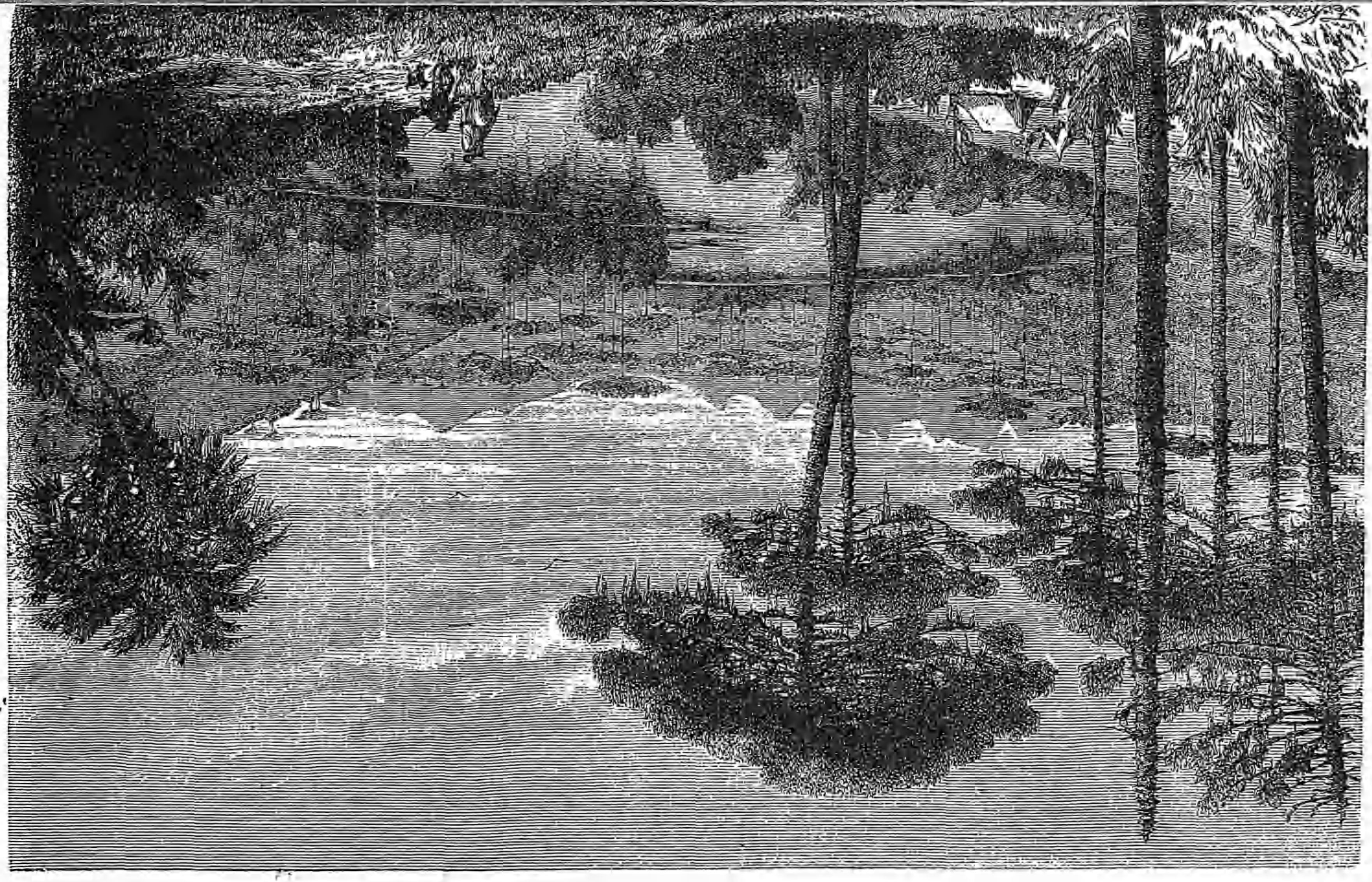
The following are the subjects for Special Prayer on 6th inst.:—

I. That the Lord of the Harvest would raise up faithful and suitable men to fill the Mission posts now vacant in South America.

II. That the Father of the fatherless would take under His special protection and guidance the twenty-seven little Fuegians in the Orphanage at Ooshooia.

III. That Dr. Humble's work in Patagonia may be sustained and furthered.

BRITISH
9 DE 82



THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

APRIL [redacted], 1882.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from Revs. T. Bridges (*Dec.* 30, *Jan.* 5, 12, and 13); J. A. Dodds (*Jan.* 16); F. N. Lett (*Jan.* 23, *Feb.* 6, 11); W. H. Lloyd (*Jan.* 16); T. J. Scott (*Feb.* 13); F. Young (*Jan.* 5); Dr. Cunningham (*Jan.* 5); Messrs. Henry J. Davis (*Jan.* 30); Henry Reynard (*Jan.* 24); J. S. Robertson (*Jan.* 12).

BUSINESS.

Meetings of the Committee were held on the 7th ult., in connexion with the return of Mr. R. W. Jones from the Amazon Mission; and on the 14th ult. as usual.

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

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 2nd, 9th, and 23rd ult.

The total amount received for the month of February, 1882, was £424 17*s.* 5*d.*

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 6th and 20th instant.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THERE are few departments of our work more interesting and important than that in which spiritual provision is made for the large number of British and foreign seamen resorting to the various ports of the South American Continent.

The reports under this head contained in this month's Magazine will therefore be read with great satisfaction. So will the accounts of Pastor Zink's labours in the districts lying around San Paulo. It is difficult to estimate the aggregate of improvement effected, religious influence diffused, or the happiness promoted by the sweet sound of the blessed Gospel passing through the land and pausing to gladden the ears and hearts of each little hamlet or group of colonists visited by a godly and gifted man carrying glad tidings of great joy to the weary and heavy laden.

Mr. Gybbon-Spilsbury's work in this same connection has been indeed a noble and gigantic one, and we cannot wonder at his Bishop's commendation of h's zeal and devotion to his work.

It is very pleasant to hear Mr. Robertson's account of the work in his district, and of the "same genial welcome and assistance as on former occasions."

We must remember that the same observation applies to many other cases as well as to this: namely, that the absence of strange, sensational, or startling news from any quarter of a mission-field by no means implies that there is want of faith or zeal in the missionary or stagnation at the Mission. Even Nature teaches us here, as elsewhere, a good lesson. The seed laid in the earth noiselessly and gradually, but not less effectively, produces "the blade, and the ear, and the full corn in the ear." The growth in grace may be quiet but sure, and the bread cast upon the waters "may be found on Life's still waters—but after many days." Let us be given—

1. The place that has need;
2. The man faithful to feed;

3. God's Word the "good seed;"

and one can dispense with many graphic descriptions which when they are the result of "natural selection" are most interesting, but which sometimes bear traces of being overwrought, a fault we can rarely if ever charge on the correspondents of our Society.

Again we remind our friends and supporters of the Annual Meeting of the Society, to be held at Lambeth Palace, on Thursday, 27th inst., at 3 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has kindly consented to preside.



To our Friends and Supporters.

GENERAL review of the Society's financial aspects of the past year shows an excess of expenditure over income of 1,512*l.*, of which, however, the amount of 262*l.* is set aside as a fund to accumulate for the purchase of a new Mission ship at some future date. This makes the actual cash deficit for 1881 to be about 1,250*l.*

This result has arisen partly from the increased demands on the foreign accounts (the home expenses having been less); and partly from a decrease in the ordinary sources of income.

We gratefully remark that the exceptional sources of income, under Donations, &c., afford some notable instances of generous support; but, again, while some of our old and friendly districts have even exceeded their former efforts to support the Mission, others on whose liberality we have much relied in times past, have, for the period in question, sent up smaller amounts to the parent Society.

The Auxiliary Associations and other ordinary sources throughout the United Kingdom have fallen short in the aggregate by about 550*l.* as compared with last year. The financial crisis through which the country has been passing may account largely for this deficiency; but whatever may be the cause, we earnestly appeal to our friends and supporters to

whom the above remarks may apply to endeavour to secure a more favourable return for the current year.

In making collections for the Society we would venture to suggest to our kind friends the two following considerations:—

1. To *begin* their collections *as early as possible in the year.*

2. In the event of any appreciable sums being paid in thus early, to kindly forward the principal portion of such collection to the Office at Serjeants' Inn, retaining a small sum as seed to bear fruit under "the latter rain." Such a course would save the Society the payment of interest on loans for current expenses, which during 1881 amounted to 100*l.*

To clear off the deficit to which attention has been drawn, we suggest to our supporters a Special Thank-offering over and above their ordinary subscriptions, on the accompanying leaflet, on account of the gracious protection recently extended to our beloved Sovereign.

Argentine Republic.

BUENOS AYRES PROVINCE.

THE Rev. J. Gybbon-Spilsbury has sent us the following Address, which contains an interesting account of the work in the province:—

"Dear Friends and Parishioners,—It is our duty to review another year's labours performed through the aid of the Almighty. The increased number of communicants and the earnestness displayed by the catechumens in their recent preparation for confirmation are pleasing records, betokening spiritual growth. Nineteen candidates were presented to the Bishop in St. John's Church, Buenos Aires; many of them had travelled over distances of 200 miles.

"Since July, we have enjoyed, in the River Plate districts, the advantages of a pastoral visitation from our good Bishop, who has cheered us all by his genial presence and materially strengthened us by his advice. In connexion with this Mission, he has personally visited the suburbs of San José de Flores and Belgrano, the Western Camps round Bragado, and the districts of Negrete and Rosas. Through him, a plan for the better working of the chaplaincy has been laid before the Committee of the South American Missionary Society; and it is to be hoped it will shortly be carried out.

"Only one missionary tour has been undertaken to the Far South. But then on the banks of the Sauce Corto, where a year before even squatters

were few and far between, twenty-one settlers assembled for Divine service. The second half-yearly visit, which ought to have taken place in October, was interrupted by family trials. During the last three months, too, the general plan of services has been very irregular, owing to my absence in the Gran Chaco with the Bishop. Meanwhile, however, a few services were supplied by Dr. Cunningham, acting under the Bishop's licence as lay-reader.

"Besides the regular English and German services, several have been held in Spanish, each time with increasing success. A new district, that of the Tuyú, was visited by special arrangement with Mr. Gibson of the estancia 'Los Ingleses.'

"In November of last year, Dr. Smith, Chaplain of St. John's, was reluctantly compelled, through ill-health, to give up the fortnightly services he had hitherto held in the chapel of San José de Flores. The trustees of the chapel communicated with me, and after some discussion I undertook provisionally to give them two services a month. This arrangement so far worked satisfactorily. But later on, the increasing British community of this important suburb, desirous of having more regular services, arranged to erect it into a separate chaplaincy; and after the trustees had consulted with the Bishop they unanimously offered me the Chaplaincy. This, under certain conditions, I have now accepted.

"It is, however, due to your kindness and unvaried good will that I should state the reasons for relinquishing the Camp Chaplaincy. These reasons are twofold—first, the work is extending so rapidly that it has gone beyond my power to cope with it efficiently, and a younger man would do it more thoroughly; secondly, every man owes a certain duty to his family: the manifold duties of this vast Mission have only permitted me to be at home ninety-eight days in the whole year, and then scarcely ever for many hours together.

"There is one point which I wish however to lay before you, and that is, the need of some organization in the Camps for charitable relief. During the past year there have been numerous calls upon me, some for permanent, others for temporary help. In most cases I have been compelled to solicit contributions from friends nearest at hand at the moment. One and all have ever responded with zeal, but these calls have necessarily been most unequally distributed. I would suggest that each estanciero should put by some small donation every year; and, so as not to multiply societies and the consequent expense of management, these contributions might be handed to the Relief Society already existing in Buenos Aires. All donors would then have the right of referring applicants to the parent Society, which would thus take the position of the Charity Organization in England and be better able to examine into the merits of each case, relieving the genuine distressed, and exposing the impostors and idle vagrants.

"The following summary of work is drawn up after the plan of last year: Number of communicants, 117; number of services held, 140;

number of baptisms, 29 ; number of marriages, 6. Distances traversed in train or carriage, 15,211 miles ; distances traversed in steamboats, 1,115 miles; distances traversed on horseback, 4,553 miles—total, 20,879 miles.

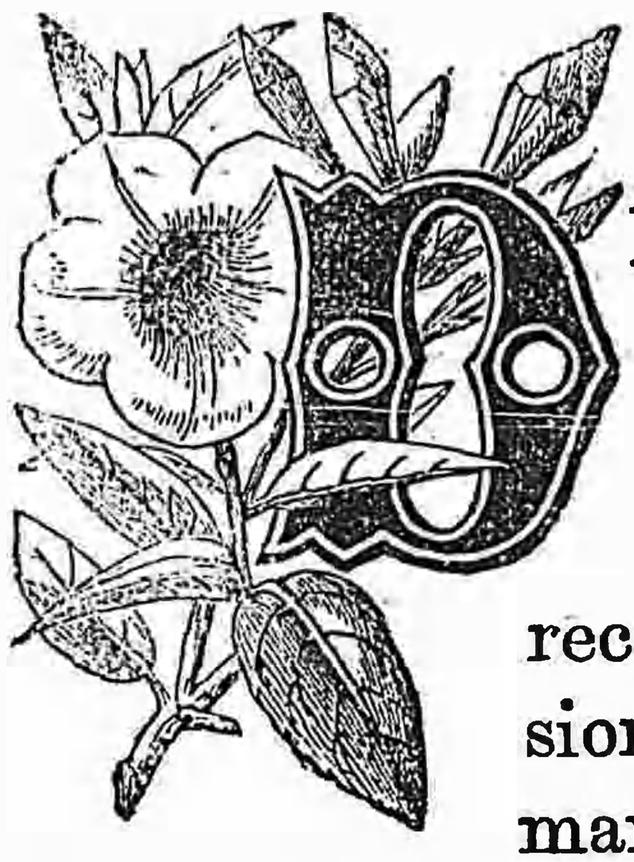
"To those kind supporters who have all continued their aid during the past year must be added the names of Mr. Bruce and Mr. Suarez, who most generously accorded me passages by their respective steamers ; and of the Directors of the Anglo-Argentine Tramway Company, who have granted me a pass over their line.

"It would ill become me not to record the able services of Mr. Charles Krabbé, who has so kindly performed the duties of Treasurer. His friendship and counsel have been most beneficial to the Mission. Personally I owe him a debt of gratitude which can never be effaced. To him and all my numerous friends I can only offer sincerest thanks, coupled with earnest prayers that the blessing of God the Father may abound in all unto all wisdom.

"J. H. GYBBON-SPILSBURY."

Argentine Republic.

CORDOBA.



R. CHARLES L. CUNNINGHAM has been put in charge of the congregation (St. Paul's) in this city, under the direction of the Rev. F. N. Lett, of Rosario. Our friends will recollect that Dr. Cunningham entered our Mission last year; and we have every hope that his many talents, ripened during a world-wide experience, will be put to good account in his ministrations in that interesting city.

On February the 8th, the room fitted up as a church was filled with an attentive and earnest congregation. Prayers were read by Dr. Cunningham ; and a sermon was preached by the Rev. F. N. Lett on the text, Psalm cxxii. 1, "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord," explanatory of the object of Divine worship and of our duties regarding it, and exhorting the newly-installed Minister to earnestness, fidelity and perseverance in his labours, and to the congregation to sustain his hands, and in all unity, zeal, and devotedness to work for their Church.

At the conclusion of the service the Lord's Supper was

administered, and a solemn feeling pervaded one and all of those who took part in the interesting service, which will, as we trust, continue and increase, so that the work of the Lord may take deep root and grow in this place.

Brazil.

PROVINCE OF SAO PAULO.

PASTOR ZINK has sent the following account of his work:—

"*St. John of Rio Claro, Province of St.*
"*Paulo, December 22nd,* 1881.

"When I again take up the pen to report to you, I feel irresistibly constrained to take up the words of the Patriarch Jacob (Gen. xxxii. 10): 'Lord, I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies and of all the truth which thou hast showed unto thy servant.' Your kind letter, and the allowance you grant, so moved our hearts, that my dear wife and I bent our knees in thankfulness to the Lord for His undeserved mercy. Such tokens of the Lord's loving care encourage me afresh to give to His service all my strength and time. Will you accept my hearty thanks for the help and support thus given to me. And now I must carry on my Report, continuing from my last, which reached to the 1st of last July (1880). From that date, and up to the end of December, 1880, I have held altogether 74 services in German in various parts of my district: that is, 47 in Rio Claro, 11 at Crescinnal, 6 at Pirassemunga and the neighbourhood, 5 at Rocinha, and the rest in other places; with congregations averaging from 18 to 73 present.

"In the six months, and in the various stations, I have baptized 48 children. I had to proceed to Santos, to meet my brother who had arrived from Europe, and there had the opportunity to baptize 4 children. I have married 16 couples at the various stations. I have had 3 funerals, and 35 young persons were confirmed. The total of communicants distributed over my district was 155.

"In the six months my collections have amounted to 958 milreis. I preached 41 times in Portuguese, including 13 times that I preached during a journey that I had to make into the interior; in which journey the furthest point that I reached is about 120 English miles from Rio Claro. The roads are so bad that such a journey can only be taken on horseback. To continue my report as to the whole field of my work: if I look back upon the year now closing I find that the Lord has still given me strength and freedom to spread the seed of the Gospel. From the 1st of January up to the end of June, 1881, I preached 83 times in

German in the various stations and preaching-places (once being for Pastor Müller and once at the Loma Railway Station, 16 miles from Pirassemunga). Then also I had twice the opportunity of preaching on an estate near Culdos, a name which you have had in my earlier reports. The average of hearers has been 42 persons, and in the six months I have baptized altogether 57 children, married 7 couples, buried 3, and confirmed 19. Of communicants I have 80 at Rio Claro and 6 at Campinas, who especially invited me to visit them. My collections have reached 1,000 dols. I also preached 39 times in Portuguese.

"Then further, in the last half of this year, I have preached 60 times in German, and Pastor Müller has also preached once for me at Rocinha, with an average attendance of 50; and I have preached 49 times in Portuguese and baptized 43 children. I had to bury 2 persons, and confirmed 3 at Rio Claro, where also I had 16 communicants, and I have collected 617 dols. within the five months. The above may give you some idea as to how I have been occupied.

"My journey into the interior of this province in October was very enjoyable. I travelled on horseback 120 miles. Wherever I came I was joyfully welcomed and entertained. I preached 16 times in the language of the country; with those already converted I partook of the Lord's Supper; among the communicants was a youth of 16, who was received into the Church. I preached twice at the furthest spot reached, a place called Jabadicabel. No sound of the Gospel had ever before reached the place. It seemed to me that the people were not only willing to hear, but that even the most considerable among the inhabitants took an intelligent part in the worship; and to guard against any interruption, two soldiers were placed on duty. I am thankful that, by God's grace, I have made such progress in the language of the country that I can preach extemporary as easily as in German. The harvest is great and the labourers are few. Ere I close I must once more express my hearty thanks for your love, and beg of you to remember me still in your love and in your prayers at the Throne of Grace. "J. J. ZINK."

SEAMEN'S MISSION.

Rio de Janeiro.

THE Rev. F. Young sends us the following letter and account of Mr. Curran's work amongst the seamen:—

"*Rio de Janeiro, January* 18*th*, 1882.

"I send you copies of our missionary's Reports for the months of September, October, and November, 1881, from which you will see that the work is going on, and I trust, under God, is prospering. I also enclose a short printed

statement of our work, for circulation amongst the British and American residents in this city ; it was authorized to be made at our last Committee Meeting, held on December 22, 1881, at the British Library in Rio. We propose to call a General Meeting of Subscribers to the Mission in a few days' time ; the beginning of a New Year is always a busy time with business men, and it is on this account that the Meeting has not been called sooner.

"It was agreed to propose to the Meeting to carry on the work in the ensuing year as usual. The question of a slight increase of salary to our missionary was considered ; and it was agreed that in consideration of his arduous services in the Mission-work the increase should be made.

"The question of a floating church was also considered, and though it was felt that such addition to the Mission would be useful, yet that our funds would not permit of incurring the expenses attendant on acquiring and fitting out a hulk for the purpose.

"Mr. May, who has in his official position here as agent of the Royal Mail Packet Company much opportunity of judging, stated that he had noticed with pleasure the decrease in the past year of drunkenness and disorderly conduct amongst English-speaking seamen in the streets of Rio, and he thought that this was in a measure due to the work of the Mission and its moral influence.

"Since our Committee Meeting I received a very kind letter from D. M. Fox, Esq., enclosing a cheque for 50*l.* for the Rio Seamen's Mission, the proceeds of a Sale of Work held at Torquay by Mrs. Fox and Mrs. Hockin. I have handed the amount over to our Treasurer, and have acknowledged it to Mr. Fox. It is the wish of Mrs. Fox and her friends that, if possible, the money should be devoted to the establishment of a Sailors' Home in Rio, and I shall lay their wish before the Meeting. If we could get further help in this direction we should at once make the attempt. Do you think the Society for Missions to Seamen would make us a grant for this object ?

"I have to thank your Society, in the name of the Committee, for the grant you so kindly make us, and for the regular quarterly payments of it.

"I propose very shortly to make our annual collection for your Society, as some return for your liberality to us.

"*February 8th.*—We held our Annual Meeting on January 26th to pass accounts and for other business. I enclose a printed Report for the past year, which was submitted to the Meeting, and has been circulated amongst the subscribers ; from it you will learn something of our work. Two new members were added to the Committee—Messrs. Phipps and Campbell, to replace Messrs. Bradley and Welby, who have left Rio. I communicated Mrs. Fox's liberal donation of 50*l.* to the Meeting, together with her wish that the sum should be applied to some such special object as 'A Seamen's Home.' The Meeting have resolved to place it to a separate account, with

a view to such work as Mrs. Fox suggests. Perhaps we may be able to interest friends of Brazil at home in the scheme. My wish would be to have a Floating Seamen's Church in Rio Harbour at some future day (D.V.), as the important work here is afloat. Do you think the Society of Missions to Seamen would assist us?

"I hope to come over to England for a few months this year, and shall do what I can to further the interests of the Mission at home. I shall make a point of calling upon you when in London.

"I have written lately to our Bishop; I believe he is still at the River Plate, but have had no recent news of his movements.

"With all good wishes to you and your colleagues for the New Year,

"FRED. YOUNG."

Extracts from Mr. Curran's Report for months of September, October, and November, 1881:—

"*September* 30*th*.—Your missionary has the pleasure of presenting another monthly Report. The usual routine of services ashore and afloat, with prayer offered on board ship; tracts distributed (having received a fresh supply through Mr. Harrison, from London Tract Society); newspapers from all parts of Great Britain, Australia, and South America supplied. Missionary everywhere well received with inseparable cross, slanders, persecutions, as had St. Paul. Your missionary fed five or six English sailors and firemen, and supplied to them some articles of clothing, and paid 2.500 to them on different occasions. An Englishman from Birmingham, highly spoken of by his captain, came to the Mission-room early one morning, entreating missionary to pray for him, as he was going fast to perdition owing to intemperance, and much pains were taken on his behalf.

"Men keep dropping off in the hospitals from consumption, delirium tremens, smallpox, &c. (yellow fever not prevalent). Had a good congregation on board the steamship 'Delambre,' of engineers, firemen, and sailors; gave them newspapers, tracts, &c., with exhortation.

"A sailor who had been rude in the street, near ship chandler's, to missionary on one occasion, to which no attention was paid at the time, came up afterwards and apologized manfully. Found a home for a poor woman. Have given exhortation on wharves, trapiches, &c. Captain of the American ship 'Sebano' (himself an Englishman) called all her crew on deck to hear missionary and receive papers; invited to visit police quarters with him, where sailors are incarcerated, and supplied tracts there and also to boarding houses, gambling saloons, &c.

"*October* 31*st*.—Sir,—I have the honour to report that all the duties of my office have in a measure been performed this month. Eight Bibles have been supplied to men in want of them, besides reading matter, religious and secular. A Canterbury man in distress came to me;

spent about 3.000 in feeding and and clothing him, supplying him with a Bible, and sent him to sea. Captains apply to missionary for men ; sailors deposit their earnings with him for safe keeping, as it prevents their spending their hard-earned money.

"A poor man died recently in hospital ; he said, 'I cannot forget the help you gave me in my distress.' Have held meetings in Mission-room, where blacks and white men attend worship. Have a balance of 2.500 in hand for poor, as occasion requires. Held preachings and exhortations, &c., in wharves and docks, on board ships, and in the streets. Have assisted six British subjects during October. Invite seamen to Bethel and reading-room. Visited this month the Smallpox Hospital at Gamboâ, one poor sailor convalescing ; treated kindly by sisters of charity, who gave me all necessary information. The hot weather is upon us and the quarantine laws very stringent. Obtained another order from the Guard-amor of the Port in order to approach or board vessels. Missionary con-gratulated by many as being engaged in a good work. Suffered much lately physically, notwithstanding is of good courage. Visited Miseri-ordia ; not many sick there. Thanks are due to Messrs. Rainsford, Scully, Carson, Quirly, Crashley, Steel, Miller, Trout, English and American Consuls, for papers, and for articles of clothing furnished by Mr. Norton for poor and distresed men. . . . . Your missionary solicits the prayers and sympathy of his brethren and kinsmen.

"*November 30th.*—To the Directors and Secretary of Seamen's Mission, Rio. Gentlemen,—Another month's effort on the part of your missionary in behalf of seamen is reported. Evidences of appreciation are daily manifested by those visited by missionary. The husband of a rich family from London who had been visited, said to his wife one day—'I wish the missionary would call, and I hope God will forgive me for having sinned;' had conversed with him on a former occasion. The general health of the Port is good, few seamen in hospital. Visited Mocunqué, where are many English and American ships ; supplied crews with reli-gious and secular reading. Hold exhortations and prayers on boarp ship and in boarding-houses, &c., realising daily and hourly that without Jesus Christ I can do nothing. Sailors come ashore to Bethel, had about a dozen last Sunday ; rooms in good condition. "F. CURRAN."

THE SAILOR'S MISSION.

"A year has passed since the last Report of this Mission was printed and circulated, and the Committee are thankful to say that during these twelve months the work has been steadily going on, and, as they believe, with good results.

"Although it is impossible in such a work as this to furnish many statistics, yet some idea of its character may be gathered from the following facts :

"A service has been held each Sunday at the Mission-room, and has

been fairly attended by men ashore ; besides, it has been the custom of the missionary on the Sunday to go around to the boarding-houses and address the inmates personally; frequently, too, at the invitations of captains he has conducted a short service on board ship.

"During the week he has visited the English and American shipping in the harbour, both sailing vessels and steamers ; and on shore the boarding-houses, the hospitals, the house of detention, &c., and has distributed some thousands of Testaments, tracts, and papers, with words of exhortation and advice to all who were disposed to listen to him.

"The reading-room has been open daily from morning to night, and has been well supplied with newspapers and other reading matter.

"Many cases, in which seafaring men ashore have applied for relief, have been carefully inquired into by Mr. Curran ; and in some instances where it seemed needful help has been given either in money or in food and clothing, and many have been thus assisted to obtain employment again.

"The missionary is enjoined to give special attention to the sick, whether on board ship or ashore—a most needful work in a climate such as ours.

"As a testimony to the indirect good done by the Mission, it was observed at a late Committee Meeting, by one in a position to judge, that there has been in the past year a notable decrease in drunkenness and disorderly conduct amongst English-speaking seamen ashore. Such a fact speaks for itself.

"Looking, then, thankfully to the past, and hopefully to the future, your Committee feel sure that the interest which the English and American residents of Rio have shown hitherto in the Mission will continue—nay, they hope, will increase—and that by their means the Mission will become one of the institutions of this important city and port."

NORTHERN MISSION.

Amazon River.

THE Rev. W. T. Duke sends us the following :—

"*Saô Pedro, River Purus, Province of Amazonas, Brazil, December* 15*th*, 1881.

"I beg to thank you very heartily for your kind and sympathizing letters, which I regret very much not having been able to answer before this. I, and I doubt not many servants of the South American Missionary Society abroad, will appreciate having the number of their correspondents at home

increased. Your labours with the pen will not be in vain if they stir up one or two in like position to my own to firmer faith, more earnest and constant prayer, and greater exertions for the spread of the kingdom of our Lord. I am glad to be able to tell you that the number of children under our charge goes on steadily increasing, and that little by little we seem to be gaining the confidence of the Ipurinás. We have now eleven boys altogether, although one of these came here under different circumstances from the others, being a runaway from the house of a trader, who, having met with Irima, accompanied him to Saô Pedro. On the voyage which I made to the Ciriwené in April, Irima desired very much to accompany his father, whom we were taking home after his visit to Saô Pedro. I accordingly left him near the source of the Ciriwené (pronounced See-ru-y-ny), he promising to return after two or three months. A short time after this our other elder boy, Angityuy, asked leave to go with some Ipurinás who had appeared at Saô Pedro. To this we consented, and he also went. Angityuy made his appearance at home before long, saying that the small canoe in which they went was turned over among some rocks at the entrance of the little river Tçumián (from whence Angityuy comes). Having got a new outfit, he started again for his home. You will be gratified to hear that our confidence in both these lads was not misplaced. Angityuy returned on the 20th of November, bringing with him four Indians, one of whom had with him his wife and two little boys, the eldest of which they handed over to our care, with promises that when the other was better able to take care of himself they would bring him also. On the 22nd of November Irima came, accompanied by the boy already mentioned. I had no scruples about letting the latter stay with us, as his master had used every means to get Irima to stay and cut indiarubber for him, giving him a gun and hammock, box, clothes, &c. However, Irima, preferring Saô Pedro to any other place, left the man's presents and came away home.

"The boy whom Irima brought does not seem to be a bright specimen of the Ipurinás. He has lost the use of one eye, which is a drawback to him in working hours, but at meal and play times he seems to use the small amount of eyesight left to him with wonderful success.

"In April I obtained one little boy from the Indians of the Ciriwené. We saw a considerable number of children amongst them, but they did not seem disposed to yield to our earnest requests. All they seemed to desire was to take advantage of us, demanding guns, axes, &c., &c., and wanting to sell small bunches of bananas for large knives, or what not.

"However, one chief living near the mouth of the river gave us a small boy, a very bright and willing little fellow. By the way, I should mention that the Indians of one large malocca on the banks of the Ciriwené became so enraged at our not giving them presents without their giving us anything in return, that, when we told them to cast loose the line of the 'Pioneer, instead of doing so they cut us adrift, and then bade us adieu with shouts

and cries anything but pleasant to hear. At this place there must have been collected about forty persons—men, women, and children.

"The names of the boys at present with us are as follows: Iriná, Angityuy, Maniwa, Cawai, Yaté, Maucari, Cámuruya, Caniiri (these four from the Sapatiny), Pánacuri (from the Ciriwéne), Joaô (brought by Irima), and Maingá (brought by Angityuy from Tçumiān).

"The last voyage made by me was in July and August, when I towed a canoe for Dr. Melrose, an American gentleman, from here to a short distance within the affluent Pauyny. The cylinder of a steam-launch which he brought broke down, and he begged me to enable him to continue the voyage he had projected by taking his large canoe in tow. After reaching the Pauyny we left him and returned, and on the way down I endeavoured to reach some of the Indians near the banks of the Purus by going through the forest on foot, none of the smaller streams being navigable at that time. At a place called Serury, near the Ciriwené, a young man, one of the Pinhieiros, with whom Mr. Clough stayed while on the Purus, kindly accompanied me. We started in a direction which would bring us to the head of the Ciriwené. After an hour's walk we came upon the huts of some Ipurinás who were engaged cutting indiarubber for the Pinhieiros, and after some difficulty we induced one of them, a young man, to accompany us. They told us that the Indians from near the source of the Ciriwené had quarrelled with one of their party and had killed him, and that consequently they were in fear of an attack. Our guide, however, took us off at a smart pace through the forest, and at nightfall we came to an Indian camping-place, indicated by the ground having been slightly cleared of bushes, some bark hammocks hung up between the trees, and signs of fire having been made. Here we put up for the night, sleeping, some on the ground and others in, or rather upon, the said hammocks. The Ipuriná when travelling makes a hammock in a very expeditious manner; he strips a piece of bark from a tree, about 4 inches wide and 6 or 8 feet long, ties a knot on each end to which he attaches the cords (also of bark), then he splits his piece of bark into 4 or 5, so that it can open out somewhat in the form of a hammock; of course, unless great care is used the sleeper will be very liable to fall through his hammock. The second day we walked almost without resting till evening, and camped again in the same manner; but on the third day, after travelling till noon, our guide announced that we were not very far from our destination, at the same time saying that he did not wish to accompany us any farther, as he was afraid the Indians we wished to visit might attack us, as they had declared their intention of doing if any white people went there. I consulted with my friend Pinheiro, and he seemed to think it dangerous to proceed after what the Indian said. As the rest of the party besides P. and myself were mere boys, I determined that the wisest and of course the safest course was to retire. This we did, much mortified at having walked so far in vain.

"The next place I visited was Inaçape, a lake some little distance lower down. Sen. Severiano, the sub-delegado of police, lent me a guide; and this time I took Farias, the engineer, with me. We slept the night, after a walk of about two hours, at the hut of a seringueiro (Brazilian indiarubber cutter), and next day went about four hours' walk to the summit of a high 'terra firma' on the banks of the lake. Here on a most picturesque spot we found the dome-shaped hut of an Indian chief; he was not at home, but we saw his brother and cousin and their women. The space round the hut was nicely cleared and planted, here and there, with groups of the beautiful pupunha palm. We spent about two hours with them, and on this occasion I made experiment of Angityuy as interpreter, which he did very nicely and readily, telling them of our object in coming here, of the way the children were treated in our house, and at the same time endeavouring to get them to entrust to us one of the little ones which were there; this latter they did not seem inclined to do, excusing themselves by saying that they were all too small. However, I was not at all dissatisfied with our visit. Dr. Melrose returned from the Pauyny after having penetrated in canoe to a considerable distance, and brings good accounts of the Indians there: he says that there are not many Ipurinás, but that he saw considerable numbers of Jamamadys and Catuquinas. I am about to go on a voyage thither taking him with me, and so do not doubt that in my next letter I shall have something to write about which will interest you.

"I am very glad to hear about the magic lantern, and should like very much to offer my thanks to those friends who so kindly responded to our appeal.

"On other matters I am writing to Captain Poulden. I shall look out eagerly for the supply of Bibles, tracts, &c., in Portuguese.

"W. THWAITES DUKE."

"*River Purus, December 23rd*, 1881.

"I fear the Committee will find the expenditure on the station very heavy. I understood that for the future success of the Mission, Saô Pedro was, according to the wish of the Committee, to be the headquarters from which operations were to be carried on, and to which missionaries could return from advanced stations formed at points further up river. With this object in view, I have had a very large space cleared, necessarily very expensive work, and such work as a handful of Indian boys could not accomplish.

"This expense, of course, once made does not involve the same heavy outlay in time to come. I have now dismissed all hands except the most necessary—viz., engineer for launch, who also works as blacksmith; Alexander Rhill, who looks after many minor matters besides baking

bread; one lad, doing general work; and a fisherman, who also helps in general work. I had five hands working by the piece at clearing down forest, but have now cleared accounts with them all.

"On my return from the Pauyny I will occupy myself solely in preparing the accounts to send to the Committee, and feel sure that they will be found satisfactory. If they should find the expenses greater than they had intended them to be on our establishing this Mission, let me assure them that the next few years will amply repay, in a pecuniary sense, the previous outlay. With a commencement of a few head of cattle, that part of our land not under cultivation will easily repay its expenses. The captains of these steamers nearly all bring up cattle for sale and for consumption of their passengers. The cattle on arriving here is always in a very miserable state and of little use for food; hence the captains are always ready to exchange two head of lean cattle for one well fed and fat; and in this way one can, in a short space of time, double or quadruple one's stock.

"Now that the heavier expenses of the Mission are passed, I have great hopes of making it not only wipe off former expenses, but go on nearly, if not completely, supporting itself.

"Let me assure the Committee that my earnest desire has been hitherto, and shall be for the future, the welfare of this Mission and the spread of the message of the glorious Gospel of Jesus Christ amongst the heathen. As to myself, I have written several times desiring that the Society should find out and send out more hands to us here; shorthanded, not only is work impeded, but needless expense is incurred. I do not desire this in order that I may be free to return to England speedily, but that our work may go on unimpeded; that I, or my companions, may be free to pay more continual visits to the huts of the Ipurinás, and perhaps to commence at the same time operations towards some other of the several tribes. For my part, I am willing to stay here for another term of five years should God, in His bountiful goodness, continue to me the strength of body necessary; and this I have foreseen and calculated upon for the last two years. But in three or five years little or nothing can be done in such a country as this, and amidst so many drawbacks.

"Of all the matters on which the Committee desire explanations I shall send them full information with the accounts.

"Please excuse the signs of haste in this letter; it is written sitting under a musquito-net on the bows of the 'Colibri' steam-launch, well known in connexion with the South American Missionary Society.

"W. THWAITES DUKE."

Chili.

VALPARAISO.

WE are pleased to have received the following from Mr. Lloyd:—

"*Valparaiso, Tuesday, January* 17*th*, 1882.

"As the Committee determine to keep on the Bible store at Santiago, I am very glad they have one of whom they can speak so highly as you do of Mr. Davis to send to take charge of it. I remember him slightly, but have no very clear idea of him. When he arrives (which from your letter I gather will be by the 'Magellan' on the 23rd instant) I will get someone to meet and bring him ashore, and will get him a room near us that he may stay with me for a day or two.

"At Santiago our climate changes daily in the winter from cold to warm and back again to cutting cold in the afternoon. There are no fireplaces. However, Mr. Davis will arrive in the middle of summer, and will get gradually seasoned, I hope, before the cold weather sets in. Santiago is over 1,000 feet higher than Valparaiso—100 miles inland, close to the snow-clad Andes, which in winter have encircled it with a girdle of snow. The thermometer here is now at about 72 F. This in summer feels cold to us, and we open windows sparingly, shutting them all at sunset.

"Mr. Dodds works well at Lota, and seems to be meeting any difficulties there with judgment and firmness. The people speak well of him and Mrs. Dodds, and they come to church, which is a great thing in these parts. He gets good congregations.

"Mr. Robertson is also doing his best under trials and disadvantages, and is well spoken of.

"News comes to-day (by telegram) of a truce having been made at Tacna between Chili and Bolivia, and that Bolivia has broken the Peruvian Alliance.

"This seems to be a step in advance, and is, I hope the beginning of a peaceful end to this weary strife.

"We have now a Seamen's Home here, and I have service in it every Thursday evening for the sailors. "W. H. LLOYD."

CHAÑARAL.

"*Chañaral, Chile, January* 12*th*, 1882.

"Many thanks for your kind letter of October 29th and its cheering contents. It is pleasing to learn that your Society not only sympathizes with us in our weak endeavours, but urges us on to more strenuous efforts by expressing its approbation of our work.

"Divine services were renewed at Carrizalillo on November 27th, with small, but attentive and appreciative, congregations. I experienced the same genial welcome and assistance as upon former occasions.

"My visits to Las Animas have been continued regularly each month, with an average congregation of thirty.

"We closed the schools for the Christmas holidays on December 17th.

"Arrangements for holding an evening service at Taltal on New Year's-day were made, but owing to a great change in the state of one of our invalids, who has been ailing since she arrived here in September last, I felt compelled to forego my visit. I had previously written to Autofagasta, proposing to hold a service, but it appears that the people there refuse all such proposals, on the ground of the small number of residents.

"A meeting of the Church Committee was held on December 30th. Accounts were presented and passed, copies of which have been sent to Las Animas and Carrizalillo, and office-bearers proposed for the year. Mr. Peters, I very much regret to say, leaves us soon. He has resigned his post of Treasurer and Secretary, but will continue his interest and support. The financial condition of the Church is considered to be satisfactory. In 1878 the total cost of building the church and school, with fixtures, was 3,770 dols. Up to the end of December, 1881, 3,220.31 had been paid off, leaving still a debt of 549 dols. odd on the Building Fund.

"May I ask you to convey to the Committee my warmest thanks for their continued kindness to me? I have passed your letter to Mr. Schjölberg, the President of our Church Committee, and he has promised that endeavours shall be made to relieve your Society in some way.

"Your letters to Messrs. Schjölberg and Kennedy and to Mr. Peters were received with great pleasure. I am requested to thank you for them.

"At present we have three English ships in the bay. The captains agree to have services on board, and we have arranged for the first one on Sunday (D.V.) next on the 'Beech Holm,' a fine vessel of 1,100 tons.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

PUNTA ARENAS.

THE following letter from H.B.M. Consul shows the kindly interest taken in our work:—

"*Punta Arenas, January 24th*, 1882.

"The Secretary South American Missionary Society, London.

"Dear Sir,—Knowing that yourself and all friends of the Mission are glad to have news of the Tierra del Fuego Station, I avail myself of the arrival of the American sealing schooner

'Thomas Hunt,' Captain Lynch, to give you some information of our friends in the far South.

"Captain Lynch informs me that he left Ooshooia on January 7th all well.

"Captain Lynch describes the new church as being far advanced towards completion; the roof on, window frames in, and in fact needing but little more work. Mr. Bridges he left in the best of health, and he describes him as looking much stouter than he has ever seen him. Most kindly feelings prevail between Captain Lynch and all connected with the station; he on his side has been glad to render on one or two occasions important services to the Mission station in the way of supplying provisions when, by the delay in the arrival of the 'Allen Gardiner,' the Orphanage and Indians were becoming almost destitute of necessaries. I am sure that all friends of the Mission will be glad to hear that such kindly relations have subsisted between the sealing schooner 'Thomas Hunt' and those at Ooshooia, and I only wish you could have heard the warm terms of admiration and respect of Captain Lynch for the work done and the doers of it. You will excuse this hasty note as, per 'Luxor,' have just arrived to my care the captain and first mate of the British ship 'Roxillana,' burnt at sea in the Pacific.

"With best wishes for the new year, I am, yours faithfully,

"HENRY L. REYNARD."

Metropolitan Proceedings.

MEETINGS have been held in the following places, and lectures given on the objects and operations of the Society, illustrated by the beautiful dissolving views of many of the scenes of the Society's labours:—

At St. David's Schoolroom, Upper Holloway, Rev. R. Hoare in the chair, Captain Poulden, R.N., gave the address.

At St. Paul's, Old Ford, the Rev. A. B. Adams was chairman; Mr. F. Ponder delivered the lecture.

At Curzon National Schools, Curzon Street, Mayfair, the Rev. E. Williams presided; Mr. F. Ponder gave the lecture.

At St. Mary's, Spital Square, the Vicar, the Rev. M. Thomas, M.A., presided.

At Christ Church Schoolroom, Stepney, the chair was taken by the Rev. W. H. Wyatt-Hannath. Mr. F. Ponder delivered the lecture, and as usual deeply interested all his hearers young and old, while Mr. Rowland's exhibition of the beautiful dissolving views left nothing to be desired on this or on any other similar occasion.

A Drawing-room Meeting was held on Tuesday, March 21st, at Mrs. Chenevix Trench's, 2, Onslow Gardens. The Rev. J. Webb-Peploe, M.A., presided, and eloquently commended the Society and its work to the warm sympathies of his parishioners and those present. Mr. Chalmers opened the Meeting with prayer, and afterwards addressed some touching words on the subject of Captain Allen Gardiner, and Captain Stephens of the "Thetis," with both of whom he had been personally acquainted. The South American Hymn having been sung, the Rev. R. J. Simpson spoke at some length on the work of the Society. Captain Poulden, R.N., the Secretary, then spoke of the Society's work amongst children and at the Bible Depôt at Santiago. The Meeting concluded with the Benediction, upwards of 5*l.* being collected, several of the Society's publications sold, and Mr. Webb-Peploe becoming an annual subscriber of 1*l.* 1*s.*

The Society have much reason to thank Mrs. Chenevix Trench for the use of her drawing-room and her courtesy and kindness on this occasion, as well as for her donation of 1*l.*

Proceedings in the Provinces.

WE have been adding up the Meetings and Sermons taken in the Provinces during the past year, and think it may interest our readers to have a summary of the results, and to know at what cost these results were obtained. We find that 216 Sermons were preached and 319 Meetings held. They produced, within a few shillings, 1,500*l.*, and the travelling expenses entailed by them were very nearly 150*l.*, or 10 per cent. of the receipts. We can hardly be surprised at this, knowing the vast distances that have to be traversed to visit all the Provincial Associations. If we could fix our own time for each place the expense would be very materially lessened; but this is plainly out of the question, as each parish has its own arrangements, and "beggars must not be choosers." It will be seen that each collection is, on an average, under 3*l.*, and were it not for after results the amount collected would barely cover the expense of deputations. There were 88 new openings in 1881, which is about the usual number in the year; but almost as many places which helped in 1880 failed us last year, so we are very much where we were, unless it be for diffused information.

As regards our past four weeks' work the Northern District, as is usually the case, takes the lead so far as new openings are concerned, and Mr. Farmer has found his way into the following parishes:—Christ Church, Toxteth Park, Liverpool; Dewsbury; Christ Church, Latchford; Thelwall, and St. Stephen's, Manchester. He has also visited the following old Auxiliaries:—Kersal, Warrington, Drypool, and St. Paul's, Southport. He says:—"A good deal of interest was manifested at almost every

place, and I hope in some instances permanent good results will follow."

Cropwell, Hanbury, Thrapston, Clareborough, Bonby, Waltham, King's Heath, and East Leake, are the places in Mr. Welby's District which have given either Sermons or Meetings.

In the Southern Provinces Sermons have been preached or Meetings held, sometimes both, at the following places:—Clevedon, Kingsbury, Bagshot, Taunton, St. John's, Wimborne, Kinson, Bournemouth, Parley, Fisherton, Stalbridge, Corfe Mullen, Burstow, and Reigate. Of these Kingsbury, in Somerset, and Bagshot, in Surrey, are new openings. At the latter of these the Meeting was spoiled by rain, but Sermons are promised later, and the cause of our Society will, we trust, strike deep root. Easter will soon be here. May all our workers find it a season of holy joy, and afresh rise with the Lord of all Missions to newness of life!

Gleanings.

IF, then, you repeat the question, what was the wisdom which St. Paul preached?—he began, as he tells, with the plain, grand, simple story of Christ and Him crucified; but then afterwards, as men received this and came under its power, he gradually led them forward, for instance, into such doctrine regarding the justification of sinners by faith, in contradistinction from works, as we find in the Epistles to the Romans and Galatians, and concerning the person and offices of Christ, as we find in the Epistles to the Ephesians and Colossians;—in short, into that world of thought, all bearing on and illustrating the Fatherly love of God in Christ, and the dealings of God with the spiritual mind, into which his various letters have led the Church, and which is so wide and rich that, after the study of 1800 years, we have not only not exhausted, but hardly even entered upon its manifold treasures both of knowledge and of wisdom—of food for the intellect and food for the heart.

All this is true; but the other point is more important. In Christian doctrine, as in all other things, if people are to be spoken to with any degree of advantage, they must be spoken to as they can bear it,—or, in other words, as they are prepared to understand and receive what is said to them; and, for this reason,—though always within the limits of the one grand message which is the same for all,—there are different styles, and even to a certain extent different subjects of preaching and teaching, and generally of religious thought, which are suitable to different classes and different degrees of mental and moral culture. All this, I say, is true. But it is equally true, and of far greater consequence to be observed, that one of the best results of culture,—the culture of thought or the culture of

experience,—is just that men should see and appreciate more the depth of wisdom which there is in the simplest elements of our Holy Faith. One of the distinguishing qualities in those who are most advanced in the knowledge of Christianity is just that they discern and realize and relish the value and excellence of its most rudimentary truths; as, for example, that we are all the children of God in Jesus Christ our Lord, and that He has a purpose of grace towards us, which He is ever seeking to carry out under, and by means of, all His dispensations.

If there is anything among us, however, which indicates a real progress, it is, I think, this,—that we are coming to value a little more the simple elements of the faith. There may be much scepticism abroad, much infidelity, avowed and covert; a very uncertain sound may be heard sometimes from within the Church itself, as to what we have been accustomed to consider the very foundations of the Christain faith; but in the midst of all the conflict of opinion, I think we have reason to thank God for a certain degree of advancement; and the evidence of it is to be seen just in the greater love which the most thoughtful and influential minds of the time are showing for the broader and more simple truths of the Gospel, such as God's Fatherhood, and Christ's Headship, and the Spirit's indwelling, and the mercy that is going forth towards all, and ever seeking in a thousand ways to work upon, and kindle into brightness, the light that lighteth every man, so that thereby he may be guided to the land of light and peace.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects for Special Prayer on the 3rd inst.:—

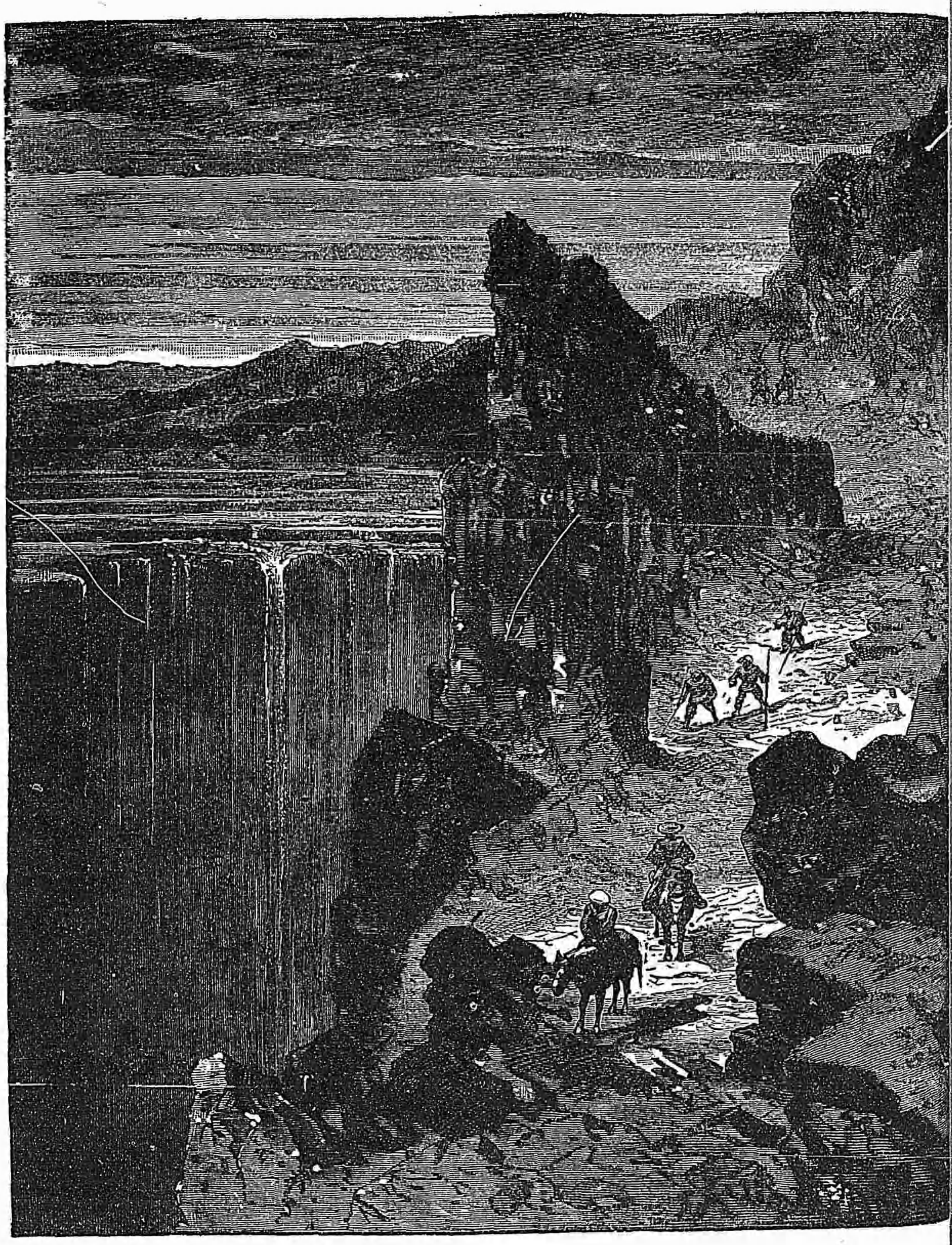
I. That God may graciously guide the Committee of our Society in regard to the many trials and difficulties involved in the carrying out of the Mission on the Amazons.

II. That the Rev. J. A. Dodds may be sustained in his labours at Lota, the first Mission station of the Society, and where the Rev. A. W. Gardiner worked so zealously for several years.

III. That a faithful, godly, and skilful man may be raised up as Medical Missionary for the Southern Mission.

IV. That the Annual Meeting may be blest to the furtherance of the Church of Christ in South America, and to the stirring up of the wills of His faithful people at home to aid in this important work.

BRITISH 9 DEC 82 MUSEUM



PASS IN THE CHILIAN CORDILLERA.

[*By kind permission of Ed. Stanford, Esq.*

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

MAY 1, 1882.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*Feb.* 25); Revs. Thos. Bridges (*Feb.* 14); J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (*March* 4); Dr. Humble (*Feb.* 2); F. N. Lett (*Feb.* 13, 24; *March* 1, 10, 14); W. H. Lloyd (*Jan.* 28, *Feb.* 15); W. H. Shimield (*Feb.* 13, 20); Dr. Cunningham (*Feb.* 13); Mrs. Miles (*Feb.* 6); Capt. Willis (*Feb.* 27); Messrs. W. Bartlett (*Jan.* 27); H. J. Davis (*Feb.* 14 and 15); J. S. Robertson (*Feb.* 18); W. Speers (*March* 22); Singlehurst and Co. (*March* 10); W. Whaits (*Feb.* 14).

BUSINESS.

The usual Monthly Meeting of the Committee was held on the 11th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) be held on the 9th inst.

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received for the month of March, 1882, was £667 5*s.* 11*d.*

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 4th and 18th instant.

BRITISH MUSEUM



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VERY interesting letter from Mr. Shimield in this month's Magazine brings before our Society in a very marked and significant manner the great need of men to supply the wants of our own people in the districts of Uruguay. His is indeed a touching appeal for more help in that vast region. It is to be feared that his own health has suffered from overwork, but we have every hope his three months in England may go far to recruit it. He has received a warm welcome from our Committee after his excellent seven years' service.

A very terrible cyclone has visited Salto, Concordia, and Paysandu, and caused considerable loss and damage. A hundred houses were laid in ruins in Salto, but the church was spared.

The Rev. T. J. Scott, having completed his six months at San Paulo, is about to return to England. The Rev. Dr. Cross has been appointed Missionary Chaplain of San Paulo and Santos, and leaves England on May 10th.

The resignation of Mrs. Miles as Head Teacher of the Cordoba Day School is much to be regretted. It is, however, only owing to her marriage and Mr. Miles's removal from the neighbourhood. Mr. Lett speaks in high terms of her successor, Mrs. Demmler, to whom we heartily wish success. Good and efficient schools, the teaching of which is based on God's Word as interpreted by our English Church, are amongst the most important factors in the success of our Mission work. This the Spanish-speaking people clearly see, and are beginning to largely and boldly avail themselves of this great blessing for their children. Mr. Lett's account of the Rosario parish work and workers has a special charm for the ears of Englishmen and English Churchmen. May every blessing attend him and his band of good hope.

We regret to learn that owing to ill-health Dr. Cunningham will be compelled to return to England.

The Rev. T. Bridges' long letter is as usual full of interest. It is evident the "Lee" whaleboat is doing good service. The remarks as to the effect of temperance and civilized modes of life on savage races are most practical and instructive; but the mortality reported calls loudly for a medical missionary, who should have a care both for the natives and our own staff.

The most welcome news is that Mr. Bridges is able to report his health "greatly restored," and also that a daughter has been added to his family, on which we wish him and Mrs. Bridges every happiness and blessing.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

OUR dear friend, the Rev. Thos. Bridges, sends us the following interesting news :—

"*Ooshooia, Fireland, January 5th*, 1882.

"Since writing to you in the middle of November, when the 'Allen Gardiner' had arrived from the Falklands, and was about to sail for Punta Arenas (the Chilian settlement in the Magellan Strait), we have passed a very important season.

"A few days after the departure of the 'Allen Gardiner' we were much surprised to find a boat come in here under sail from the west. We soon heard the news. In this boat, which was of tarred canvas tacked to a stout wooden frame, some sealers had made their way from the south, where they had been sealing for some six months. With this party was a native from here, called Amuroalaujiz. The party was small, and found the natives from New Year's Sound and neighbouring islands troublesome; and having heard their vessel was lost, they left, under Amuroalaujiz's guidance, for this place, leaving behind considerable supplies, which their boat could not carry. On coming out of the south-west arm into Beagle Channel they saw the 'Allen Gardiner,' then on her way to Punta Arenas: they went alongside, were taken aboard, with the chief of such stores as they had, and the boat, with a few stores and things, were given to Amuroalaujiz, who came down alone to this place in his boat, which to him is a great prize. Our people here hearing the news were much bent on going southward to get the stores and other goods left, as we all knew they would never be saved by those to whom they belonged, being too inconsiderable for them to send for, yet sufficient to pay our poor people here.

Again I was, after hearing Amuroalaujiz's account, very desirous to warn the natives against ill-treating in any way strangers who might visit them, as they would certainly suffer, and bring an ill name upon all the natives of these parts. So I lent my whaleboat, 'The Lee,' to a company of eight young men, whose leader was Stirling Māacoli. They were to go to the place, which none of them had ever been before, to pick up a guide or guides on their way there, to make inquiries of the natives they might find there, to reprove them for their past misconduct, to show them how bad it was not only for them but for all the natives who, through the misconduct of some, all got an evil name, and visitors would be the more apt to keep them all at a safe distance by killing all they came across. Again, they were bidden to charge them to act as men ought to act to their fellow-men. They left on a Monday morning, went through the south-west arm, rounded Cape Keklao, went down Talbot Passage, and so found their way to the place they sought, on the south coast of Caroline Island. On coming within sight of the place, the natives who were there hurried away in great fear. Though the sea was rough and open, yet they braved its dangers; and, though called upon to stop by our natives, they would not, so our boat pursued one party of canoes, and the people landed, deserted their canoes on the rough shore, and hastened up the steep hill-side. At length some of them were induced to join them.

"Our men spoke to the people they found as they had been directed, and spent a Sunday with them, when they met for prayer and instruction. On Monday they began their return, and reached this on Friday, after an absence of eleven days. They did not find much to repay them, as the natives of those parts had already used the chief of the provisions. They brought back some molasses, which, when distributed here, gave to each 10 lbs.

"The men speak very highly of the boat, and took every possible care of her. They would not mind going anywhere in such boats. All returned in good health, save Stirling Mãacoli, who met with a serious wound in his foot whilst chasing a steamer duck.

"Shortly before the expedition southward a party went eastward to open up an intercourse with the Ona and us. Henry Lory and Dataminik headed this party, and were absent about five weeks. They were to go eastward and bring some of the Ona or half Ona with them, with the view of their making some stay here. This party went nearly as far as Valentyn Bay, but did not meet with any Ona. They came across two or three families beionging to Dataminik's tribe, two lads of which returned with them, and are now here. With these we will do what we can to increase our knowledge of the Ona language, and send them back with messages to the Ona. Lory gives us this news. A party of Eastern Ona came across a smaller party of Western Ona, set upon them, and massacred them both men and women. The reported object of this onslaught was the strong desire of the Eastern Ona to come here, which was thwarted by the

Western Ona, who wished to monopolize the trade with us. And yet they have never visited us. From Lory we hear of a settlement on the coast of Onaland by some farming persons, but we hear nothing very definite.

"The weather has been very adverse to our gardens. Last month we had two sharp frosts, with an interval of two weeks between them. The potatoes were sadly nipped, and have not recovered since. These frosts, late and early, with scarcely two months free, together with the very low mean temperature, the frequent gales of wind from south-west to north, and the small amount of sunshine, make agriculture very discouraging and unproductive. The expenses and difficulties are vastly increased; and the farmer sees the cream of his soil blown away in immense clouds, now with a west gale, now with a north. Again, the frequency of rain, and the slow drying of hay from lack of heat and sunshine, render haymaking ruinously risky; and the seasons are sometimes so bad that the turnip crop even is a failure. Cattle rearing and sheep must prove the only remunerative occupation of the people in time to come.

"Through the excessive amount of windy weather the natives have been unable to obtain the fish they so much need, and now plentiful. We have thought it necessary to make several general distributions of food among them to relieve their pressing need. When the weather permits they are out fishing early and late, and generally the take of kelp fish of three or four different kinds is very considerable. The crop of vu-a-chick, which is the principal tree fungus or parasite growing here, is very plentiful, and very largely gathered. We have had a large number of people here who have pressed us for employment, which we were very happy to afford them. The work done since the weather permitted such work has been as follows: First, the cutting a large store of logs for shipment or for use here; secondly, the enclosing of one and a quarter acres for cattle-yard; thirdly, the draining and preparation of site for the school and catechists' house; fourthly, the digging up and dressing and sowing of about five acres of garden. Beside these things, there is the general work of the station; and the repair of fences, owing to the depredations made on them by those who are too lazy to gather their own fuel, make much work.

"The state of the gardens now, which corresponds with the first wee of July in England, is as follows: Potatoes scarcely fit for earthing up; earliest turnips and cabbages just fit for use; cabbage and cauliflower, &c., of the first spring sowing just fit for transplanting; fruit well formed on the currant and gooseberry bushes; strawberries, wild and cultivated, in full bloom, as also peas and beans; carrots and swedes of the earliest sowing just fit for thinning.

"Owing to the late two seasons of excessive wetness, the whole soil seems full of seed of chickweed, groundsel, and garden grass, and it is almost hopeless work to keep them down. The only practical weeding is and must be done by hand. Chickweed is decidedly our worst weed, and

so plentiful was it even before cultivation that the natives had a name for it, and also for the groundsel, though they made no use of either. I perceive a large increase of slugs and destructive worms in the gardens.

"Considering the difficulties of life here one ceases to wonder at the very small population beskirting the shores. The badness of the climate results in a general tendency to lung diseases, which carry off the larger part of the people before they have reached middle life. Those that pass this term are chiefly carried off by cancerous complaints.

"During the last seven months great numbers of the people have died, and chiefly of congestion of the lungs, and the mortality is still going on, though much abated. The mortality among those most subject to our influence has been very decidedly less than among those at a distance, and there can be no doubt that the adoption of clothing and civilized ways and order of life and food is beneficial to the health of these natives even as to ourselves. Human nature is everywhere the same, and it is foolish of people to say that savage races find civilized modes of life destructive. Order, self-restraint, temperance in personal gratification of all kinds, industry and effort of body and mind, virtue and grace, are as truly beneficial to one race as to another, and would soon convert a dying race of savages into a thriving and increasing race of people equal to any long-established race.

"Though there have been few deaths here, yet there has been much sickness, and Stirling Mãacoli and Philip are still very ill. Poor William Hughes's eye is still a source of grievous suffering to him, but he appears to be rallying. Alfred Mateen has been dangerously ill, and also John Furniss Ogle, but both are now convalescent. Stirling and Philip are also on the mend.

"Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Whaits very kindly provided a treat for the orphans. All these, accompanied by the Lawrences and my children, went aboard the 'Allen Gardiner,' the plan being to land on the north shore and go up to the waterfalls. But the wind meanwhile changed and blew hard from the west, and rendered this plan impracticable. So the vessel sailed southward instead of northward, to Yiyooashaliga instead of to Giantega, but no landing was practicable because of the wind. However, the children much enjoyed the outing.

"On Monday week Henry Lory took possession publicly of his cottage, Chila Yeca Chila Yeca, after hearing a statement of the conditions on which he was put in possession, with strong exhortation to be faithful to them. At the same time Stirling Mãacoli was present, who has had possession of his cottage some seven or eight months. He has since paid his half-year's rent with a small ox-hide and beef to the value of thirteen shillings. At the distribution of clothes, having heard from Mr. Lawrence who the best children were in school for good conduct and progress in learning, I gave them prizes in the form of superior outfits in quality and quantity. I never had less trouble through discontent at such a time,

though, as on former occasions, I was compelled to withhold clothes from many expectant ones. These I gave to understand that if they chose to work by cutting logs on the north shore they might thus, according to the quantity they severally cut, supply themselves, their wives, and children with clothes. They are, however, very slow to avail themselves of this offer. I hear good accounts of the state of the natives' gardens in places round about. These are constantly increasing in size and number.

"And now I must tell you that we have a daughter added to our family, and that all is going on well with the mother and child. On Sunday last I baptized Mr. Lawrence's little girl, and Susan Bruce's little daughter. The former received the name of Minnie May, the latter of Acooistalhwilis, after her mother's mother. My health is greatly restored, and the health of all the Mission party is satisfactory.

"A short time back a whaleboat arrived here from the Evout Islets, where a company of sealers had been placed by the schooner 'Wanderer,' which has since been wrecked. In this boat came two Americans and two natives. They were but seventeen hours coming. There are still two parties of sealers on the island. The two who are here will shortly leave in the 'Allen Gardiner' for Punta Arenas. The 'Allen Gardiner' is to sail (D.V.) next Wednesday.

"THOS. BRIDGES."

THE "ALLEN GARDINER."

CAPT. WILLIS sends the following details of his journeyings:—

"*Allen Gardiner, Burntisland, January 23rd*, 1882.

"Mr. Bridges wished the crew of the 'Allen Gardiner' to assist at branding the cattle, which was done on the completion of the corral on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of this month. I received the letters, and sailed on the 13th, arriving here on the 21st at 8 p.m., having had much calm weather; also weather characterized by williwaws, or mountain squalls. Sometimes you see them a mile from you, whilst you are becalmed, with a catspaw here and there, or williwaw in miniature. They often, in the narrow channels, strike the water at or near the beach, causing the water or spray to ascend, and travel, pirouetting across the channel, striking the other shore, and return partways and vanish in or out of sight, only to make way for another. The wind in these whirls are sometimes of hurricane force, causing low sail to be carried, and as the wind is, of course, from all quarters, little progress is sometimes made, especially as they generally end in a calm.

"Yesterday it was raining in torrents, with strong west wind, and the

bar. 28.80 ; it increased to a real gale, with continued rain all night, and at the present it is blowing clear Cape Horn, and the bar. up to 29.10. I hope we shall get a slant soon. I was much pleased to see and hear the Committee were anxious to get a steam 'Allen Gardiner,' and sincerely hope and pray God will lead them aright. I have often thought whether one of the gunboats built for the Baltic war would not be suitable as to size. Could not the noble Patrons and Vice-Presidents of the South American Missionary Society intercede with their friends and colleagues at the Admiralty, or even Royalty itself, on behalf of the Mission ?

"I forgot to mention the receipt of the thanks of the Lords of the Admiralty, a copy of which was given to the men. I hear it is said by one of the survivors that had other boats been as smart as ours more would have been saved, although I did not see it in any paper how they were saved. If the 'Doterel' was lost through the gas having accumulated in the bunkers, we who have been in steamers know that naked lights are always used by coal trimmers and firemen in the bunkers ; it therefore becomes the Lords of the Admiralty to issue safety lamps for use in bunkers and holds where coals are stored. Perhaps the suggestion would not be unheeded if you were to give it to the Board of Trade for the benefit of coal-laden merchant ships.

"I hear of the death of Mr. Despard's Schwymuggins, at Woollya. J. A. Gardiner tells me he is the last and only one left of the Button family. (Query.) There have been two men drowned in Desolate Bay lately. The canoe swamped ; four were saved by swimming ; one is the man of whom Mr. Bridges bought the first wooden canoe he saw.

"*Sandy Point, January 30th.*

"I arrived here at midnight on the 28th, after a tedious but safe passage, and was pleased to get your letter and some for Ooshoocia ; and three cases for Mr. Bridges by a former steamer. I am now nearly loaded, and hope to leave on the 1st for Ooshooia and Keppel. The case before mentioned as broken was the one with the mattresses in ; one chair is broken, and the table and cupboard damaged. The other one is whole, and I intend carrying it on deck, as the hold is blocked and the cabin partly so, besides a number of paraffin cases on deck. I have flour, biscuit, and sugar for Keppel. I desire to be thankful for your very kind, encouraging letter and your sympathy, also that of the supporters of the Mission. I have little thought how many of God's own people are constantly thinking, praying, and working for us ; with what anxiety they look for tidings of us from time to time. I have felt not only to need your sympathy, but to be told that I have it. In all my difficulties and trials the 121st Psalm has been my comfort. The magazines were welcome, with their glad tidings. I hear the Fuegians in Paris have been exhibited for the benefit of their captors. "J. C. T. WILLIS."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

THE Rev. F. N. Lett sends the following statistics :—

"*Rosario, Argentine Republic, February* 14, 1882.

"At the close of last year, and on account of her removal to Rosario, Mrs. Miles resigned the Cordoba Day-school.

"As arranged by the Bishop, Mrs. Demmler was put in charge of it, the management being placed in my hands by the Bishop.

"Mrs. Demmler is carrying on the school in an efficient manner.

"F. N. LETT."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, ROSARIO.

STATISTICS FOR 1881.

"At our Annual General Meeting, on February 6th, Mr. Charles Knight was elected Churchwarden in place of Mr. H. P. Boardman, whose term had expired, and Mr. J. M. Gay was elected for the Vestry.

"Number of enrolled members at end of former year, 152 ; added during 1881, 16 ; total 168 : of these three died ; left Rosario, 11 ; total 14. Number at present time, 154. Number of communicants, 91 ; baptisms, 62 ; marriages, 28 ; burials, 27.

"Church Officers and Workers.—Chaplain or Pastor, Rev. F. N. Lett ; Churchwardens, C. S. Treacher and C. Knight ; Vestrymen, H. Fisher and J. M. Gay. The above form the Vestry.

"Sunday-school (see the Report published in December number of Magazine).—Superintendent, Dr. Cunningham ; Treasurer, A. A. Knight ; Secretary, W. A. Yeoman ; Librarian, R. H. Lett ; Assistant, P. C. Lynch. Teachers—Mrs. Lett, 1878 ; Mr. T. Barkas, 1878 ; Miss Vanoppen, 1879 ; Mrs. MacInnes, 1879 ; Miss Dicker, 1880 ; Mr. R. H. Lett, 1880 ; Mr. W. A. Yeoman, 1881 ; Dr. Cunningham, 1881.

"Spanish Sunday-school.—Superintendent, Mr. A. Henriksen ; Secretary, F. G. Studdert. Teachers—Miss Joulet, 1879 ; Mr. F. G. Studdert, 1879 ; Mr. I. Newell, 1880 ; Miss M. Wood, 1881 ; Mr. A. Henriksen, 1881 ; Miss A. Muskett, 1881.

"Day-school.—Teachers—Mr. Isaac Newell and Mrs. Newell (see the Report published in August number of Magazine.)

"Parochial Library, established in 1879. No. of volumes 666. Librarian, Mr. A. Henriksen ; Choir Leader, Mr. A. A. Knight ; Organist, Miss Vanoppen. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m., 7.30 p.m. ;

Morning Prayer daily at 8 a.m.; Holy Communion on the first Sunday of each month and chief festivals; Spanish Service, monthly; Sunday-school, Spanish 9.30 a.m., English 12.30. p.m.; Choir Practice, Thursday, 8 p.m.

"F. N. LETT."

PATAGONES.

THE Rev. Dr. Humble sends the following letter and extracts from Journal:—

"*Patagonia, Feb.* 2, 1882.

"I herewith enclose my last quarter's financial statement and some of my journal. Owing to an increased amount of sickness the medical receipts are somewhat higher than usual. I do not think it would be safe to calculate upon their always reaching the same figures. But I will do all in my power to make this place as far as possible self-supporting.

"By the same post I also send three photographs of Patagones, Viedma, and the Mission building. The views represent both sides of the Rio Negro; that in Patagones on the north side, and Viedma in Patagonia on the south side, where we live. The houses in Viedma are much hidden by trees, and the Mission building is not visible, and the place appears smaller than it really is.

"Considering the great interest taken at present in this part of South America, perhaps you may deem the photographs worthy of being copied and reproduced in the Magazine. The larger picture of Patagones contains a more accurate representation of the town than the smaller one.

"Patagones is increasing in importance and becoming quite a bustling place. Viedma on the south advances more slowly, but still progresses.

"For further news, I refer you to my journal.

"GEORGE A. HUMBLE."

EXTRACTS FROM JOURNAL.

"*Thursday, November 3rd,* 1881.—A ship from Buenos Ayres arrived to-day. I received some *Records* and a number of the *Churchman.* The justice of the peace wrote to me asking me to form part of the Committee for examining the girls' school. I however declined, on good grounds.

"*Friday, 4th.*—The steamer arrived about 11 a.m. An English family named —— have arrived and taken a house very near us. I received a Missionary Magazine and Annual Report.

"*Saturday, 5th.*—I called on a family just arrived from Buenos Ayres of the name of ——; they are English, and he is engineer of one of the river steamers. I invited them to come to church.

"*Sunday, 6th.*—News has come of the Indians having robbed and killed some Christians on this side of the river. Some soldiers have started in pursuit. I was called up two or three times in the night to the wife of a captain. Held Divine service ; took my text from the Lesson for the day.

"*Monday, 7th.*—A person came to the dispensary for remedies for a man wounded by a bullet in yesterday's fight with the Indians. I was sent for this morning to visit a woman on the north side who was out of her mind and rather violent.

"*Tuesday, 8th.*—I finished and posted a letter to the office. Mrs. Humble visited an English family who have lately come of the name of—— ; they attend our church and seem decent sort of persons.

"*Wednesday, 9th.*—I received a visit from three Englishmen.

"*Thursday, 10th.*—I received a letter from —— asking for some medicine for her husband, who has had another of his attacks of heart disease. The steamer 'Villarino' left the town ; the Governor has gone in her to Buenos Ayres.

"*Friday, 11th.*—Being a feast-day and public holiday I took the family to the north side to pay some visits. A ship with some 20 or 30 Welsh persons for Chupat arrived to-day.

"*Saturday, 12th.*—I saw the Welsh emigrants who have arrived for Chupat ; they are 32 in number. For the most part they seem respectable persons ; there are some women and children among them.

"*Sunday, 13th.*—We had a full church to-day in consequence of the attendance of the party of Welsh now stopping here on their way to Chupat. Many of them came into the house after service and partook of some slight refreshment.

"*Monday, 14th.*—We received visits from several of the Welsh now staying here. I fancy all good land in Chupat is taken up already, so I fear their prospects of getting on are hardly likely to be realized.

"*Tuesday, 15th.*—I rode out into the camp before breakfast to visit a sick man. I was sent for to see a sick Welsh child on board the ship about to proceed to Chupat.

"*Saturday, 19th.*—A Mr. G—— from up the river called here ; I invited him to church to-morrow. I visited an English family named —— living near.

"*Sunday, 20th.*—Held Divine service ; congregation much as usual. I went a short way into the camp to visit a sick man. An Indian dwarf of some three feet high came for medicine.

"*Monday, 21st.*—Weather intensely hot. News has come of there being a small vessel outside the bar. I crossed the river and visited some sick persons on the north side.

"*Tuesday, 22nd.*—I am collecting subscriptions among the congregations to purchase a silver cup and plate for the church. A silversmith on the other side of the town has such to sell, for which he asks 800 dols. (paper). I have already got promises to the full amount ; what I now want is the money to be actually paid.

"*Wednesday*, 23*rd*.—I was sent for to visit the child of a German store-keeper on the other side of the river.

"*Thursday*, 24*th*.—Somewhat busier than usual to-day; I had not finished until between 8 and 9 o'clock. Weather very hot, which made going my rounds somewhat irksome.

"*Saturday*, 26*th*.—I was called to a child suffering from symptoms of sunstroke. A ship from Buenos Ayres arrived here to-day.

"*Sunday*, 27*th*—Had Divine service; congregation much as usual. Preached a sermon suited to St. Andrew's-day, which will be on Wednesday next.

"*Monday*, 28*th*.—Mrs. Humble received a visit from the wife of Don Ignacio Leon, now on a visit to Patagonia. This family have always been most friendly to the Mission.

"*Tuesday*, 29*th*.—I was called to-day to several new cases of sickness. I rode out a short way to try a new horse which I have received in exchange for one of my own.

"*Wednesday*, 30*th*.—I was summoned early to visit a Colonel Diaz, who has come down from the Indian colony where Mr. and Mrs. Ackerley are located, and where he is very ill. I visited him twice.

"*Thursday*, *December* 1*st*.—News has come of an expected invasion of Indians on this side of the river. We can only hope and pray that it may turn out to be unfounded. The overland mail arrived.

"*Friday*, *December* 2*nd*.—Visited an Indian family living near. Persons are all talking about the invasion threatened by the Indians; the Government has distributed firearms among the farmers who need them.

"*Saturday*, 3*rd*.—Mr. and Mrs. Ackerley and family arrived here in one of the river steamers.

"*Sunday*, 4*th*—Better congregation to-day. I preached from the words, 'And this is the name by which he shall be called, the Lord our righteousness.'

"*Monday*, 5*th*.—I attended a meeting of the Municipality. News has come of the Indians having collected again on the north side; there seem to be Indians in all directions.

"*Tuesday*, 6*th*.—Mr. and Mrs. Ackerley, who are now staying in our house, intend starting a private school in the town; they have already received promise of some sixteen children.

"*Wednesday*, 7*th*.—A ship called the 'Esperanza' arrived from Chupat. A telegram has come from the same place, saying that Colonel B—— has resigned the Governorship of Patagonia.

"*Thursday*, 8*th*.—Feast-day and public holiday. A Welsh woman from Chupat called here; she is married to a native, who is a Romanist.

"*Friday*, 9*th*.—All the conversation just now is about the Indians. The other night there was a false alarm that they were coming, and many families living in farms near the town rose from their beds, rushed from their houses, and fled in consternation.

"*Saturday*, 10*th*.—The wife of the Indian chief at Port Xavier came to the dispensary. We also received a visit from Mr. Buckland.

"*Sunday*, 11*th*.—Held Divine service as usual; very fair congregation. The steamer 'Villarino' arrived here to-day. General Villejas has come in her; he will make another expedition against the Indians. I am told that Mr. M——, one of the editors of the *Standard*, has also come.

"*Monday*, 12*th*.—I received a letter from the Bishop, containing a long list of printed questions to be answered. It seems that Colonel B—— has been re-elected as Governor of Patagonia.

"*Wednesday*, 14*th*.—A report has reached the town of some men who were engaged in making the electric telegraph up the river having been all killed by the Indians. The Indians are so enraged at being deprived of their territory that they now kill anyone who falls into their hands.

"*Thursday*, 15*th*.—The Ackerleys moved to-day from here to their new house. They intend starting a private mixed school for boys and girls.

"*Friday*, 16*th*.—Mr. M——, one of the editors of the *Standard* in Buenos Ayres, called here, accompanied by three other Englishmen. Mr. M—— has bought a large estancia near the River Colorado.

"*Saturday*, 17*th*.—The steamer 'Villarino' left the river. I called on Mr. R——, and he paid a subscription of 200 paper dollars towards purchasing some communion-plate for our church.

"*Sunday*, 18*th*.—Had Divine service. Preached from the Epistle for the day. A party of Germans came just as we had finished the service. Was sent for to see a woman on the other side of the river.

"*Monday*, 19*th*.—I wrote a letter to the Bishop, and answered a number of questions he sent me. I visited a German family living on the north side.

"*Thursday*, 22*nd*.—I bought some communion-plate for the church; the money has been raised among the congregation. I hope to use it for the first time on Christmas-day.

"*Friday*, 23*rd*.—I visited Mr. Ackerley's family, where there is a child sick. I called on a German family on the north side, who have likewise sickness in the family.

"*Saturday*, 24*th*.—I was called out of bed this morning to visit an Indian boy who had been hurt by a fall from a house. Visited a German family on the north side.

"*Sunday*, 25*th*.—Being Christmas-day, we had Divine service and the Sacrament. After service, I was sent for to see a sick person living on an island up the river. I accomplished the journey partly on horseback and partly in a boat.

"*Monday*, 26*th*.—I rode out on horseback and visited a few patients. News has come of there being a Norwegian ship wrecked at the mouth of the river. I know not if it be true.

"*Tuesday*, 27*th*.—I saw the captain of the wrecked ship to-day; it seems she sprang a leak, and, to save the cargo, he ran her on shore. It has a valuable cargo, which it is hoped may be saved and sold by auction."

Uruguay.

FRAY BENTOS.

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

"*Fray Bentos, Uruguay, S.A., February* 13, 1882.

"I have just returned from a camp visitation north of Concordia, taking Salto and Paysandu on my way. I got along with great difficulty, having had two short but sharp attacks of fever, which have left me weak. I am told that a low tone of system and the fatigue of travelling in the sun is the cause. But, with God's blessing, a sea voyage will, I am sure, work wonders.

"We have had a terrible cyclone on the Uruguay, and the destruction of property has been immense. The parsonage here was partly unroofed and the rooms flooded with the rain. The church property in Salto was uninjured.

"W. H. SHIMIELD."

"*Fray Bentos, Uruguay, February* 20, 1882.

"Each month since I sent in my last report I have visited one or more of my most outlying districts, and held Divine service, performed baptisms and marriages. For example, in the month of December I visited the district of the India Muerto, on the borders of Corrientes; in the month of January the town of Gualeguaychu, and later on the Porongos district in the Banda Oriental. In the present month the Mandisovi district, Paysandu, and the Corralito district south of Mercedes have been visited. Of course in addition to this work the ordinary services at Fray Bentos, Salto, and Concordia have been carried on as usual. Distance travelled about 1,250 English miles.

"The heat has been very intense and the fatigue great, especially as I have not been in good health.

"The above-mentioned visit to Porongos was the first that I have made, though for several months I had wished to go there, having heard that in the English estancias scattered over that district there were several children unbaptized. The journey from Fray Bentos being a long one it was necessary to procure good horses on the way, and this was hitherto impossible owing to the drought during the winter. Therefore I had to wait till the summer, when the horses are in better condition. After several arrangements had fallen through, at length on January 12th I decided on a route and started on my pastoral tour. A long fatiguing one it proved, quite 100

leagues there and back, and involving ten days of constant travel, sometimes from two o'clock in the morning till sunset. On Sunday, January 15th, I conducted Divine service and administered the Holy Communion at the estancia 'El Ombu,' seven leagues from Porongos, and at various estancias baptized twelve children who had been long kept waiting for the visit of a clergyman. The gratitude of the people and the hearty welcome they gave me made me forget the toils of the journey. Every time I visit these outlying districts my heart sinks because I am able to visit so seldom many people who really desire the means of grace. If there were railways available it could be done, but the time it takes now to reach them renders it impossible for one man to accomplish. Would that the Society had the means to multiply their clergy in this Republic, and in the Argentine provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes on the other side of the Uruguay. You must pardon my harping on the same string again, but the knowledge that my work under present circumstances must be to a great extent superficial weighs on my mind. Suppose for one moment that there were only one clergyman at work in the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, that he had a few people in London, another little group at Berwick on Tweed, another at John o'Groat's, another in Dublin, and small isolated families scattered here and there in different parts of the kingdom, with no railways and few diligences. How much could he accomplish? How could he deepen his work in any one place without neglecting the others? This is exactly my position.

"On the 30th of January a terrible cyclone caused great destruction of property and some loss of life on the Uruguay. I was visiting Concordia when it burst on the town, and for the space of half an hour I thought the buildings of the town would have been levelled with the ground. Walls and parts of houses were blown down, windows were broken on all sides, roofs were lifted off and carried far away, and such was the violence of the hurricane that stones as large as hens' eggs were swept up and hurled through the air as if they had been shot from a cannon. The din and confusion combined with apprehension was terrible. I went out after the cyclone was over, and saw on all sides the damage done by it. Parts of roofs were lying in all directions on the roads; some houses were partly blown down, and the poor people had carried their furniture into the street for safety. The roofing of the railway workshops was torn off, and thick beams of wood were broken up like matchwood. On the river several ships were sunk, and eleven men drowned. In Salto the damage was equally great, one hundred houses being laid in ruins. I am glad to say that our church sustained no further damage than the breakage of some of the windows. When I arrived at Fray Bentos I found that part of the church and parsonage roofs had been blown off, and the rooms of the latter flooded with rain. A kind neighbour had, however, got the necessary repairs done at once, so that when I arrived all was in order again. In almost every street in the town and in the Saladero masons were busily engaged in repairing buildings damaged by the storm.

"I am glad to say that Mr. Bowring continues to report well of the Spanish Mission in Salto and Concordia. "W. H. SHIMIELD."

Brazil.

SAÕ PAULO.

THE following extracts from letters from the Rev. T. J. Scott give interesting details of life in Brazil:—

"*Sept.* 10*th*, 1881.—Started this morning at 7 a.m. to arrange for my duties at Santos; called on a gentleman who had been bitten by a snake—a very venomous one—which he had in a bottle and was trying to change into another bottle. He must have escaped in a wonderful manner, for he was quite well. Immediately after being bitten he cut his finger to the bone over the wound and rubbed in rum. Called on all the English residents and the American Consul. I never met with such kind people as those of these parts, and hospitable; they seem to vie with each other as to who can be the kindest. The weather here is just as it is in England, very variable. The thermometer thinks nothing of going up or going down 30° and 40° on the same day. Yesterday it was very warm with a clear sky. To-day it is cloudy, windy, and cold, going to rain. Paid a visit to a friend who lives on the 'Barra' or seashore. It is a most charming spot. To reach it we go by train along a road, bordered on each side by the most tropical and beautiful foliage. Arrived at a certain spot we get into his private carriage—a vehicle called a 'trolly;' it consists of a platform on four wheels, on the top of which (platform) are placed the seats for the occupants and driver; it springs a little, but is only fit for smooth sands like these by the seashore, which are perfectly hard, and the nearer the sea the harder they are. These sands extend along the Barra for miles, and are most splendid for riding on horseback. My friend's house is situated in the midst of a garden full of all kinds of tropical trees, shrubs, and flowers. There is the cactus, that flowers at night only, and most lovely are the flowers. There is also the green rose. If I had my choice as regards scenery, &c., I would sooner live at Santos than at Saô Paulo, as it is so much more beautiful. But there are always 'buts' to spoil everything in this world, and lovely as is the situation of my host's house, the insects spoil everything. There are five or six kinds which are active in the hot weather (though they say the annoyances caused by them are much exaggerated), to say nothing of snakes. A poor horse whilst feeding in the paddock near the house was killed the other day by the bite

of one of these reptiles: the poor animal died in twenty-four hours. Say what anybody may about the most beautiful countries anywhere in the world, I am more firmly convinced than ever that the varied beauties, both animate and inanimate, of the London streets have the most lasting interest and attraction of all scenes in the world, and next to them the green meadows and foliage of our own country. The price of provisions is fearful. I was told yesterday that pearl barley and tapioca are 11d. a lb., and this in a country where tapioca is grown! Saô Paulo is a kind of neutral place as regards its scenery. It is not pretty, and if you take a general view of it, it looks neither tropical nor European. Some of the landscapes remind me very much of the old country, and I fancy you are all over the other side of the hill. It has no fruits except oranges, bananas, and Japanese medlars.

"*Sept.* 13*th.*—I am staying at present in a country house which stands in about two or three acres of land which belongs to it. It is delicious to saunter about in the evening and look at the hedges covered with a most beautiful white kind of wild rose, which makes them look as if covered with May blossom, and smell the scent of the orange blossom, overpowering in sweetness almost, around which the little humming-birds flutter. The variety of flower and foliage, &c., all this is entrancing to the senses; not so, however, when you go to bed, and find the insects tickling here, irritating there, until at last you get quite in a state of frenzy.

"15*th.*—Very cold; greatcoat all day and extra blanket at night. Went to bed in mortal fear of snakes. I suppose one gets used to these things as to everything else. Santos more lovely than ever; the foliage and flowers which grow wild everywhere here are exquisite. I cannot describe them, as I have neither time nor space. It is a 'flowery land,' and everyone is so overwhelmingly kind.

"*Dec.* 7*th.*—Delightful visit to the Cantareira. This is a place on the side of a mountain, where reservoirs are being made for supplying water to San Paulo. Went with a gentleman (and his mother, who has lately come on a visit) who is the civil engineer charged with the construction of the works. Started on mule-back on a rather hot morning. The place is about eight miles N.E. of San Paulo; crossed the Tropic of Capricorn, three miles from the town, which it will be seen lies outside the Tropics. No line of demarcation to be seen in crossing Tropic, nor any appreciable difference in the heat. Pretty scenery on the road, reminding one of Kent; undulating landscape, in the midst of which stands San Paulo. Arrived at Cantareira; went into my friend's shanty—a settler's hut—and had an excellent lunch of cold tongue, claret, and everything calculated to refresh exhausted nature. After which went to look at works. Three large reservoirs lying embosomed in a hollow surrounded by the dense forest. At night the moonlight was lovely. The younger brother and I went for a walk round the place. The air was quite still, and the forest stood out motionless against the sky. Insect and frog nature were alive, however. The same rattling noise of the cegañas which we used to hear in

Spain. The frogs, however, give a different sound. They only gave one kind of song in Spain, here they give a dozen kinds. There is the bull-frog, whose cry is like that of a pack of hounds in the distance—delightful music! Then there is the cooper-frog, whose cry is as if a man were hammering a hoop on a barrel. Then there are frogs that whistle like birds. We were expecting to see a wild pig (of which they say there are three kinds in that locality), or an ounce (the Brazilian leopard), or a deer, or an agouti, or a gambar, or an armadillo, or some wild animal of some sort, but not one appeared! After walk went to bed—our young friend to a hammock slung in the sitting-room, my host and myself to our respective rooms. I kept a light burning in my room all night, that I might not get bitten by bats (they won't bite in the light), which might come in through the gable end of the roof at the top of the wall, an opening to keep up a current of fresh air. After I was in bed I wished I had put out the light, as it attracted mosquitoes. Next morning got up early and had a dip in a pool, and went out looking for specimens of butterflies, moths, and birds. Coming home I saw a beautiful green snake; it was quite harmless, as the greater number of snakes are which one meets with about here, though there are some terrible ones, and I should not like to be on too familiar terms with those which are said to be harmless. It was very hot when we went to Cantareira, and my friend got a kind of sunstroke. Amongst the various plagues that infest these parts are bats (not vampires) that suck the blood from the fowls, mules, &c. We get the most delightful sea-bathing at Santos.

"13*th*.—Nearly broke my leg returning home one night from a musical meeting. A trench had been cut across a footpath by the side of one of the roads as you go into the town, and this unenlightened city never thinks of putting lights to warn unwary travellers against the many pitfalls which abound in this town: consequently, I stepped into the trench, and in trying to save myself hit my leg against the opposite edge, and hurt myself very much. You seldom see carpets out here, only the plain boards, which, however, look very well, almost like parquetaire; they have such beautiful kinds of wood here.

"23*rd*.—Church decorations for Christmas. I found it difficult at first to plan devices on account of the fact that the materials for decoration are totally different here from what they are at home--consisting of palms, parasites, mosses, broad-leaved plants, and flowers. However, with the help of some young parishioners we effected a general ornamentation, which was much admired.

"*February* 21*st*.—The weather here is quite cool, thermometer for last two months averaging about 72 deg. It is true we have had a great deal of rain. The weather generally is awful at this time of year—rain, rain, rain; and not such rain as we have in England, but sheets of water! The rainfull at the sierra (top of the mountain up which the train is drawn) was last year 169 inches. When you consider that the rainfall

in England is somewhere about 30 inches you will be able to appreciate the difference. The rain here not only keeps the air cool, but cleans the dirty streets, which is much needed. There has not been any fever this year at Santos; Rio also has been healthy this year. The rains make the roads and streets impassable; the roads at any time are dreadful, even worse than they are in Spain. I went out for a ride last Saturday in an ordinary lane, and I nearly got 'bogged.' The horse sank down to about the middle of his body, and I got my legs in up to between the knee and ankle. I was just going to spring off and try to pull the horse out by the bridle, when he made a great plunge, and got on to *terra firma* again."

Metropolitan Proceedings.

THE proceedings at our Annual Meeting will be published fully in the Magazine for June. It was naturally a subject of great regret that the Archbishop, owing to his absence at the Duke of Albany's marriage, was unable to take the chair on this occasion.

Sermons on behalf of the Society were preached at St. Paul's, South Kensington, on Sunday, April 16th, in the morning by the Rev. Gordon Calthrop, M.A., and in the evening by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., when the offerings amounted to upwards of 58*l.*

A sermon was also preached at St. Augustine's, Highbury, on the morning of the same day by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., and upwards of 31*l.* was the result.

There was a very numerous and happy gathering of the children and teachers of the St. Pancras Sunday schools on the evening of April 13th. The Rev. Dr. Oliver presided, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Webber. The Rev. R. J. Simpson, Clerical Secretary, gave the Lecture, illustrated by the dissolving views, exhibited by Mr. Rowland. The audience showed both attention and sympathy. Dr. Oliver and Mr. Webber addressed the children briefly in a few kind and appropriate words.

Very interesting and effective Lectures were given in aid of the Society and bearing on its objects and operations by Mr. F. Ponder, at the school-room, St. Stephen's, East India Road and St. Stephen's, Old Ford. The former was presided over by the Rev. R. J. Elliott, M.A., the latter by Captain Green. Both Lectures were illustrated by our beautiful dissolving views, exhibited so admirably by Mr. Rowland.

There were 450 persons present at Old Ford, where, on the Sunday afternoon, Captain Poulden, R.N., kindly gave a most interesting and instructive address to the children and teachers on the work of the Society.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

OUR tale of work for the month in which Easter falls is always diminished, and Association-work for a fortnight takes the form of correspondence, Meetings and Sermons being in abeyance during Passion and Easter weeks.

In the Southern District, Mr. Allen preached on March 26th at Throwley, to set free our old friend Dr. Kearney, who was helping our cause in the metropolis. Two days afterwards a very crowded Meeting was held at New Swindon, and though the collection was not large, the audience being composed chiefly of railway workmen and their families, the interest shown was great, and we trust will be abiding.

When we remember how much our Society does for railway operatives in South America, we may expect to meet with sympathy from those who make and man our iron roads at home. The remaining work in the South consists of the South-Western tour, which this year included Sermons at Brixham, Churston, and Castleton, and Meetings at Bishop Teignton, Plymouth, Stoke, Barnstaple, Sherborne, and St. Thomas', Trowbridge. The last of these is a new opening, and we hope may absorb some of the cordial support which used to manifest itself in the Holy Trinity parish during the incumbency of the present Vicar of Combe Down.

We were not able in our last to speak of the March work in the Midlands, but have since learned that it was a most busy month for Mr. Welby. There were no less than thirteen Meetings and seven Sermons, and new openings were obtained at Ashby-Folville, Rushall, East Stockwich, Kirton-in-Lindsey, and Aston. St. Luke's, Birmingham, also rendered help after the long interval of eleven years. We cannot but feel that by degrees the cause of South America is becoming thoroughly well known in the four Midland dioceses in which Mr. Welby is our representative.

As regards the Northern District, Mr. Farmer's trip to Cheshire seems to have yielded much better results than he had anticipated. The Meetings at Holy Trinity, Birkenhead, and Christ Church, Claughton, were most encouraging. Dr. Kirk and Canon Robson are neither of them strangers to our work, having supported it at Kingsdown and Northampton respectively. Eleven collectors were enlisted at the two Meetings, and 3*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* obtained as new subscriptions. St. John's, Birkenhead, had at the same time a Meeting which was in every way encouraging. A kind friend at Aughton, in Lancashire, sent a donation of 10*l.* in lieu of a Meeting, which she was too delicate to arrange. It is of interest to note that Mr. Farmer gave a Magic Lantern Lecture on the training-ship "Akbar," for some time under the superintendence of our late Secretary, Captain Stephens. For this Mr. Cropper kindly gave the Society a donation of 3*l.* 3*s.*

By the time this is in our subscribers' hands, our Thirty-first Annual

Meeting will be over, and as the June number of the Magazine will be somewhat weighted with the report of that Meeting, it may be necessary to postpone our next summary of provincial doings till July.

Gleanings.

WHEN I look as if from without at the office of a Christian minister, I cannot but feel that he who fills it faithfully, occupies a sublime position. He is a man charged with the message of the Most High God, bearing the glad tidings of life and immortality, commissioned to lift up the standard of truth and goodness in the very forefront of the conflict between God and Belial. He is sent to be the servant of Christ, to speak in the name of Christ, to be a fellow-worker with the Lord of Hosts. But when I look at this same office from the position which I occupy to-day, I can as little help wondering at the counsel of Jehovah, who has thus committed His treasure to earthen vessels. I, a weak and unpractised instrument, have been called to labour in the vineyard of the Lord. You will not surely do me the injustice to suppose that I have undertaken the task without much anxiety. When I think of the well-approved labourers that have gone before me, when I look around me and see so many among you more aged and experienced than myself, when I look above me, and reflect that God has placed me here, and given me my task, oh ! brethren, I cannot but be affected by the great, the almost crushing weight I have agreed to take upon me. If I have any hope that the cause of the Redeemer will not take injury in my hands, it is in the promise of Christ Jesus, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." There is a sweet and precious saying in this book, "My grace is sufficient for thee, for my strength is made perfect in weakness." Oh, these words breathe upon the feeble like the light wind upon the smoking flax. That God who spoke them needs not strong instruments. I know He will not abandon His own cause. I know He has sometimes made choice of the weak things of this world to confound the strong. I know He has put the treasure into earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be seen to be of Him. To Him, then, first and ever would I look, for without Him no one can do anything.

But, brethren, I would fain look to you also for much. I would look to you for your forbearance, for I feel that I shall need it often. I would look to you for your prayers ; I feel that I shall need them always. It is a refreshing thing to think that one is remembered in the supplications of the faithful. It is a strengthening and enlivening thing to have friends at the footstool of a throne of grace. Pray, then, for us, that the Word

of the Lord may have free course and be glorified; above all, that the Spirit of our Master may be poured out upon us, for the first requisite for profitable ministrations is that they be carried on in something of the Spirit of Christ. And I would look to you also for your co-operation. Godliness always flourishes best in a church whose members work together. Each pious individual ought to be a kind of radiating centre, whence influences for good diffuse themselves. One may be placed in a wider, another in a narrower sphere, but each in his own sphere ought to be a worker together with Christ. As the sun shining in the firmament sends not his rays straight down into many of our chambers, but only gives illumination by having his light broken and reflected from countless particles of matter, and dispersed in all directions, even so the Sun of righteousness enlightens many places by having His rays reflected into them from neighbouring Christians. Each father in his family, each master in his household, each friend among his friends, may be a preacher of Christ Jesus, and domestic affection may add a sweetness, or personal connexion an authority, or long-tried friendship a sacred influence to this private preaching, which public preaching cannot rival.—*Robertson's Sermons.*

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects for Praise and Prayer on the 2nd inst.:—

I. That our warm thanksgiving is due, and is hereby given, to the Author and Giver of all good things for His having graciously put into the heart of a Christian lady lately deceased to leave the Society a most liberal bequest.

II. That God may grant His blessing on the labours of our chaplains and lay-readers amongst our sailors on the South American coast.

III. That the Lord of the Harvest may raise up three suitable and godly men to fill the missing posts now vacant in the Gran Chaco, the Alexandra Colony, and Buenos Ayres Camps.

Wanted Three Missionary Chaplains (if possible) in full Orders. They must be men of high character and sound in the Faith, of undoubted piety, and ready to "endure hardness," and to work patiently. An acquaintance with the Spanish and Portuguese languages very desirable.

I. A Lay or Clerical Missionary, possessing medical and surgical knowledge, is much required for the Southern Mission.

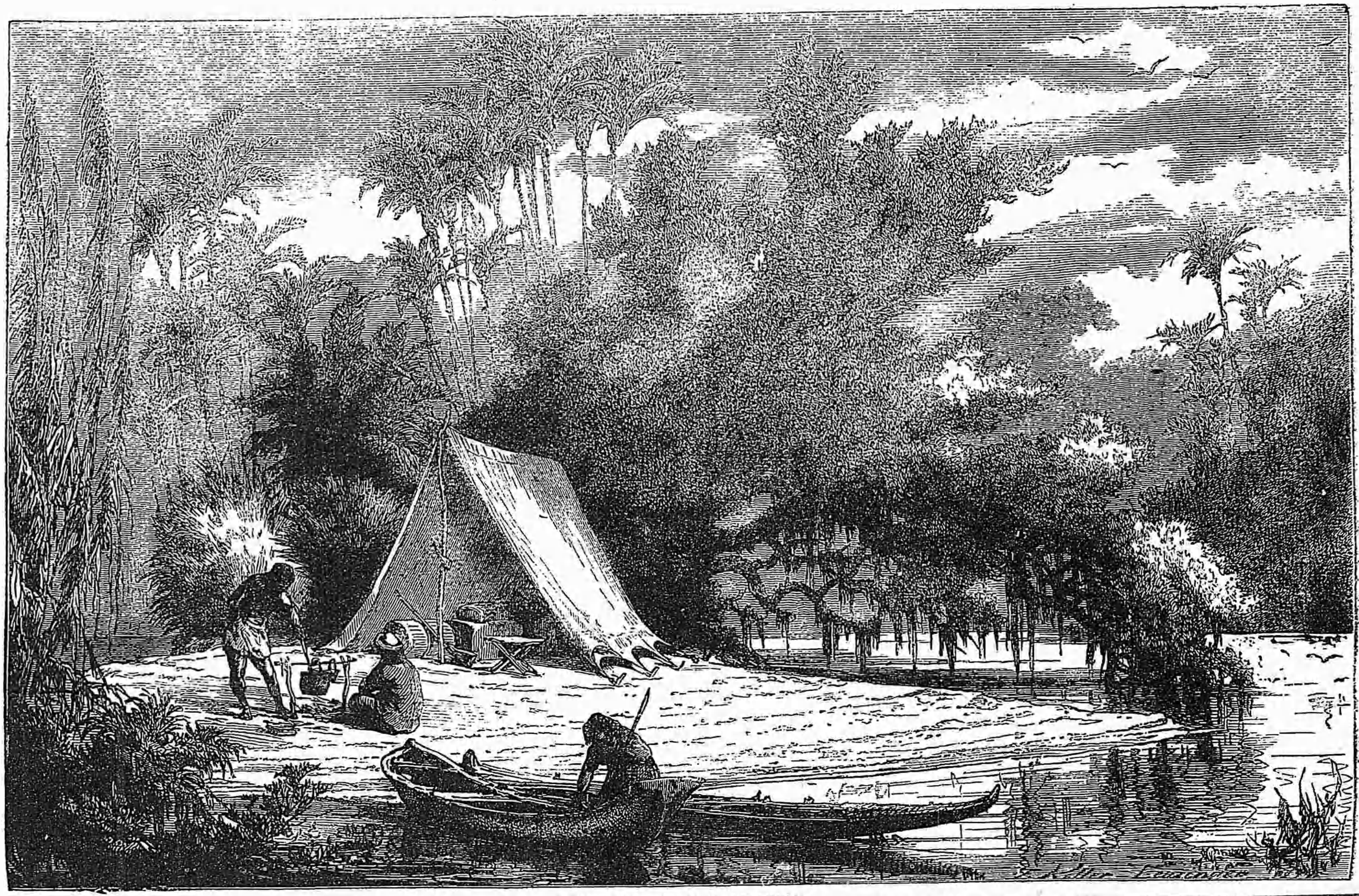
II. For the Alexandra Colony, Gran Chaco.

III. For the Buenos Ayres Camps.

Applications to be addressed to the Clerical Secretary, 11, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C., who will give every information.

ACTS xvi. 9.

BRITISH



CAMPING ON THE AMAZON.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JUNE [redacted], 1882.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*March* 12); Revs. F. N. Lett (*March* 18, 20, 22, *April* 10, 11, 12); J. A. Dodds (*March* 13); J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (*April* 5); T. J. Scott (*April* 5); Dr. Cunningham (*May* 10); Messrs. Henry J. Davis (*March* 11); H. Burleigh (*March* 9).

BUSINESS.

The usual Monthly Meeting of the Committee was held on the 9th ult.

The Rev. W. H. Barlow, M.A., was elected a Vice-President of the Society.

A Valedictory Meeting was held on May 4th, on the departure of the Rev. Dr. Cross for Sao Paulo and Santos.

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

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 4th and 18th ult.

Dr. Cuningham had an interview on his return from Cordoba invalided.

The total amount received during the month of April, 1882, was £770 11*s.* 2*d.*

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 8th and 22nd instant.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE are thankful to say our Annual Meeting at Lambeth Palace was a very happy and successful one, and we trust that the many good words spoken there, and the wishes and prayers of many devout Christian hearts, may prove a comfort and encouragement to our brave workers in South America. The absence of the

G 2
BRITISH MUSEUM

Archbishop of Canterbury at the Duke of Albany's wedding was a great drawback to us; but the ready kindness of the Bishop of Derry in taking the Chair, and his eloquent and hearty speech in opening the Meeting, went far to compensate for the loss.

Upwards of 23*l.* was collected at the close of the Meeting.

Dr. Cunningham has arrived in England—under medical order—and is, we are thankful to say, in rather better health, but unable to resume his post.

Dr. Cross sailed for San Paulo on May 10th to succeed the Rev. T. J. Scott, whose six months' temporary engagement has expired. Mrs. Cross accompanied him.

We are sure that many of our readers and friends will sympathise sincerely with the Rev. Dr. Trumbull, of Valparaiso, on his recent severe trial in the death of his daughter, Miss Trumbull, who "fell asleep" after a very short illness, not full of years but full of those Christian honours which mark a life spent in the service of Christ, and full of usefulness and profit for all within the sphere of her sweet and blessed labours.

In the April number of the *Record* of Valparaiso we met the following passage:—"It will be well for Protestant parents in the interior to wait rather than have their children baptised by the Roman clergy, so as to avoid the claim that in any case they are Roman Catholics. Some very offensive cases of interference have occurred. Better dispense with the baptism until it can be fittingly performed than come into any such entanglement, with its annoyances in case of death or marriage." It is desirable, therefore, to make known that under circumstances such as these the Church of England recognises Lay-baptism as valid.

The Committee desire to record the expression of their deep thankfulness to God for a munificent bequest of 2,400*l.* from the late Miss Vernon, of Southall, an old and valued supporter of the Society, who was in the habit of collecting 50*l.* and upwards each year in aid of the Society's funds.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the sudden death of the Rev. Harvey Brooks, for many years a valuable

member of our Committee and a hearty supporter of the Society.

The Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the South American Missionary Society.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society took place on Thursday afternoon, April 28, in the Library of Lambeth Palace, there being a crowded attendance, several persons standing at the end of the room. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury had been announced some weeks before as the Chairman, but in consequence of the day being that of the marriage of Prince Leopold, the Most Reverend Prelate was obliged to be at Windsor. In his Grace's absence the Lord Bishop of DERRY presided. Among those present were. Bishop Perry, Sir John Kennaway, M.P., Sir W. Charley, Q.C., the Ven. Archdeacon Whately, W. McCullagh Torrens, Esq., M.P., W. Macandrew, Esq., J.P., W. Hughes Hughes, Esq., E. Brearey, Esq., J. Holt Skinner, Esq., D. Couty, Esq., E. Harry Woods, Esq., D. M. Fox, Esq., G. White, Esq., W. Noble, Esq., T. B. Garland, Esq., J.P.; the Revs. Canon Hume, W. Windle, Dr. Cross, W. Satchell, Harvey W. Brooks, H. S. Acworth, R. Allen, J. Kirkman, R. J. Simpson, H. W. Webb-Peploe, W. H. Shimield, Captain E. Poulden, E. Wilson, &c.

The proceedings having been opened with the singing of a hymn, and with the offering of prayer by the Rev. W. WINDLE, Captain POULDEN, R.N., Secretary, read the balance sheet.

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON, Clerical Secretary, then read an abstract of the Report.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen, you are probably aware of the reason why you have the misfortune of being presided over by a humble Bishop of the poor disestablished Church of Ireland instead of by the Primate of the great Church of England. His Grace's sympathies and earnest good wishes are heartily with the work of this Society; and the occasion of his absence is one which peculiarly enlists the sympathy and the prayers of all loyal English subjects. Perhaps you will allow me to say, without any unnecessary egotism, that, but for my affectionate regard for my friend Bishop Stirling, I should not have been here to-day. I am at present labouring under a severe throat affection, one result of which will probably be that, in the providence of God, I may have to bestow on the Church for many weeks to come after next Sunday what is sometimes the best gift she can receive—the gift of silence. I need hardly remind any of those present, after what they have heard through the Report, that this Society is carrying on a most wonderful and most extensive work for the vast tracts of South America. It is indeed the only Missionary Society of the Church of England which can be said to have a "local habitation and a name" on that continent, except one connected with Guiana, which is worked by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. This Society addresses itself, more or less, to twenty-one millions of the human race; and it carries on its work, more or less, along a seaboard of eleven or twelve thousand miles. The Report which has just been read shows the vast variety of the work which is done by the South American Missionary Society. It is there stated with truth that the Society is a witness among the Roman Catholics of that vast region. A great religious crisis has now come upon Churches generally, and upon the Roman Catholic Church in

particular, especially in South America. You must all have heard with deep interest about the Confirmation at Rosario in the Argentine Republic. Several adult Spaniards were, it appears, confirmed by Bishop Stirling on that occasion. There was a religious service in the Spanish language, those who were confirmed were addressed in that language, and the simple and solemn rite of Confirmation is stated to have produced a deep impression upon those who witnessed it. Besides being a witness to the Roman Catholic population of that continent—a matter of very great importance—the Society is a witness to our own people. You will, I have no doubt, hear something to-day from one who is well qualified to speak about the work which is done by chaplains among English settlers, among Englishmen who are engaged in commerce, and among seafaring men belonging to our own land. But the most interesting work of all is that which is being done for that region of solemn and tragic memories—Tierra del Fuego. You all know how Captain Allen Gardiner perished there with his heroic companions. They died what the world would call a miserable death—death from starvation; but let us remember that "precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." Men talk a great deal about relics; I think that such a relic as those two books, the last diary and the last words traced by the finger of Allen Gardiner—those books which lay on that cold and wild shore, and which the storm and the rain and the waves seemed unable to injure,—I say I think such relics far exceed in value almost any other relic that has ever been received in this country. We know now as a matter of fact that many of those who were once among the most terrible of savages are sitting at the feet of Jesus, "clothed and in their right mind;" and that there is at least one considerable village where English sailors are now oftentimes welcomed by a Christianized native community. It seems to me that all persons who feel interested in Christianity itself should feel a deep and special interest in the work which is being done by the Society in Tierra del Fuego. Probably there is no one in this room who does not know something—the general outlines, at least—of the progress of modern speculation. The idea of the interesting savage about whom people used to hear so much in the last century—the savage having, it was said, religion without Christianity, and morality without the Gospel; the savage of Rousseau and other sentimental authors—that idea has now been finally exploded, and we no longer hear anything about such a creature. A very different picture is now presented to our view. We are told to look for the origin of the human family, not in

> "Adam, the goodliest man of men since born his sons,
> The fairest of her daughters Eve"—

not in the Garden of Eden, but in a squalid, abject creature, sharpening his flint-headed arrows by the side of a small narrow stream, and surrounded by brutes, from whom he differed only by having a little less ferocity and a little more cunning. In the last century the Christian apologist had to bring forward the fall of man. At the present time it is the high function of the Christian missionary to hold up the dignity of man. In the last century it was part of the work of Christianity to oppose the tendency of philosophic speculation to raise the savage above his proper level; at the present time the view of some at least of the modern schools of anthropology is to show that savages are in a hopeless state of degradation. The Christian missionary now sees in the dark and broken lines some marks of the image of God. He can still recognise in the outcast children of nature affections which are worthy of having for their object the infinite God, and which when renewed by the Spirit of God may lead to endless bliss in heaven. I don't know that any more magnificent trophy of human faith and human intelligence can be found than that little book which consists of a translation of the Gospel of St. Luke by Mr. Bridges. The language of those for whom that book was translated is so strange that many of the words are, I suppose, only a kind of agglutinations. The task to be performed was one of extreme difficulty, but this excellent missionary grappled with the difficulty and over-

came it. I feel convinced that the more we study this subject the more we shall see that in the most degraded savage we may recognise the lost image of God, and one who may become a true member of Christ's Church, and may find in Him pardon, and peace, and justification, and sanctification. Just before I came into this room my friend Mr. Simpson placed in my hand a most interesting anecdote, given apparently on very good authority, and I am very happy indeed to be able to introduce it here to-day. The attention of many of you has, no doubt, been recently directed to that great man of science—that man of strong patience and subtle intellect who was yesterday buried in Westminster Abbey. Far be it from me to indulge here in any of those rash utterances which, sometimes without sufficient knowledge, are bandied, including mischievous nicknames. God forbid that this should be done by any of us. Rather let our words be the beautiful and noble words of Christian toleration which were heard in the Abbey yesterday; rather let us pray that "when we shall depart this life we may rest in Him, as our hope is that this our brother doth." Now, the anecdote told about that great man to which I would refer is this. It is said, and apparently with truth, that many years ago, when Mr. Darwin's attention was first seriously drawn to the study of anthropology—a study which has made his name for ever illustrious—while he was engaged as a naturalist in the "Beagle," he had a conversation with a man who was a naval officer and who was a man of great Christian faith and piety on the subject of the Fuegian savages. On that occasion Mr. Darwin said it appeared to him that those savages had no single element of elevation or of civilization, and that they must be abandoned as being incapable of progress. The officer replied that he believed that there was in Christianity an element of progress, and that Christian missionaries would in the end raise their minds as well as reach their hearts. Well, that conversation might well have been supposed to have long passed away from the memory of those who took part in it; but about thirty years after it occurred the work of this very Society was brought before Mr. Darwin, and if the information which has been given to me be correct, with that simple candour and that true nobility for which he was always distinguished, he acknowledged that a great and marvellous work had been done by the missionaries, and I believe it is a fact that he became a contributor to the Society, and that his name appears in the list of contributors.

Sir W. CHARLEY, Q.C., said,—In the absence of Sir John Kennaway, who has not yet arrived, being detained on a Committee in the House of Commons, I have great pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report and the reappointment of the Committee. I love this Society because it is the only Society connected with the Church of England which carries the Gospel to the vast continent of South America, British Guiana only excepted. I love this Society because I think it gives a triumphant answer to the charge which has been so frequently made against the Church of England that she is so fast bound with the fetters of the State that she is destitute of elasticity and incapable of expansion. (Hear, hear.) Through the medium of this Society the Church of England relieves the spiritual wants of Europeans and especially of Englishmen and their families, scattered in groups over the vast continent of South America, while it also endeavours to benefit the various types of natives on that continent, from the native Indians, who are mixed up with the Spanish colonists, to the aborigines of Tierra del Fuego and Patagonia, to whom this Society in its "day of small things" confined its operations. The Church of England does not confine her operations to those who own the sway of Her Majesty. Between Tierra del Fuego and British Guiana there are Republics and there is an Empire and there are native States which are exempt from the rule of our Queen. But this Society is not deterred by that exemption; it goes forth to carry the Gospel to those Republics, to that Empire, to those States, and it uses its best efforts to bring them into the kingdom of King Jesus. The Church of Rome has been referred to both in the Report and in the remarks of the Chairman. I may remark that this Society aims at reforming the national Churches of South America. Those

Churches have nothing to fear either from the Church of England or from this Society. The Church of England is the friend of national Churches; the Church of Rome is the enemy of national Churches. The Church of England seeks to imbue with her own principles and to reform after her own model the national Churches throughout the world, and through the medium of this Society she is, I believe, helping to reform the Churches of South America. I rejoiced to hear the tribute which has been paid this afternoon to the Bishop of the Falkland Islands. I look upon him as a man who is imbued with the Evangelical spirit of the martyrs of the Primitive Church, as a man of whom this Society or any other Society might well be proud. (Cheers.) I was glad also to hear the tribute paid by your Lordship to the founder of this Society. The "blood of the martyrs" is the "seed of the Church," and if ever there was a man who fell as a martyr at a post of duty, Captain Allen Gardiner was such a man. It is a source of great satisfaction to the Committee of this Society that we meet this afternoon under the roof of Lambeth Palace, and with the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. We are sorry that his Grace is not here, although we know that he is well occupied elsewhere; but we rejoice his place is filled by the Lord Bishop of Derry. The Bishop has told us that he is labouring under an affection of the throat which may compel him to have recourse for some time to the gift of silence. Well, I am happy to say that in past years he has not been a silent Bishop. I have heard him speak on various occasions. I have heard him in Westminster Abbey placing before Englishmen those glorious truths of the Gospel which he has so eloquently vindicated to-day, and there is, I believe, no Bishop of the Irish Church who is more beloved or who is more eloquent than the one who occupies the chair at this Meeting. I trust that his Lordship's silence will not continue long. I hope that it may for many years to come be the good fortune of Englishmen to hear his voice year after year at meetings of this Society and elsewhere. (Applause.)

Bishop PERRY (formerly Bishop of Melbourne), in seconding the Resolution, said,—In consequence of my having had to attend to-day an important meeting connected with the Church Missionary Society, I had not the good fortune to hear the commencement of the opening remarks of the Chairman, but I did hear his concluding words, which were, as one would naturally have expected, exceedingly interesting. The Mission which we are now met to support is to my mind, and I trust to the minds of all present, one of great interest. Allusion has been made to the fact of its having been founded, I will not say through the martyrdom, but through the very painful death of Captain Allen Gardiner. The history of the Mission has in God's providence been in other respects very remarkable. After the death of the founder, the Mission would have been given up at once but for the earnest and persevering efforts of a zealous clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Despard, who afterwards became a clergyman of my own diocese of Melbourne, and who threw himself heartily into the work in South America, and went out himself in the first instance to commence the Mission. Since that period the Mission has been signally blessed. The Chairman has alluded to the formation of a Christian village in the most southerly region of the continent; and when we consider what terrible savages the people were not long ago, it seems very wonderful that the Mission should have met with the success which that fact indicates. That was the foundation. Since then the Mission to the aboriginal natives has been extended to other parts of South America, and especially to the natives on the banks of the great river Amazon. Besides that, the Mission has, as the Chairman has intimated, become practically a mission to the whole of the European population, including the English people who are scattered through South America and the Spanish and Portuguese colonists, and under that aspect the work has now become an important one throughout the whole continent. We often hear people speak of the vast extent of our colonial diocese, and they are indeed very extensive; but the diocese of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands includes the whole of South America with the exception of British Guiana, and

the Bishop does the utmost that is in power to travel from one point of that vast continent to another, and to superintend the various branches of the work entrusted to his episcopal charge. The Mission has received a considerable amount of support, much more support, perhaps, than was expected by anyone when it was founded, from Christian friends in England; but it requires increased support, and I trust that this Meeting, which our excellent Archbishop has kindly permitted to be held in Lambeth Palace, will be conducive to the extension of the work.

The Resolution was then put and adopted.

Mr. McCULLAGH TORRENS, M.P., on rising to move the next Resolution, said,—Ladies and Gentlemen, it affords me very great pleasure indeed to be permitted to bear my humble testimony, as representing a large portion of this metropolis, to the admirable work which has been done through the agency of this Society. I have of late become very much impressed with the conviction that, assailed as the fundamentals of our faith are in a manner almost unprecedented, it behoves us all to combine for the defence of our holy religion; to waive, if not to sink, our minor differences; and to co-operate in every practicable way to prove to an incredulous world that the vitality and elasticity and expansive force of Christianity are not dead. If Christianity, as crystallized around this beloved and venerable centre, has in it no power of further expansion, then, indeed, for the first time doubts may be harboured in our breasts. We belong to a community which, whether for good or for evil in a political sense, has undertaken to spread the name and power of England over a greater surface of the world than any empire was ever before known to embrace; and therefore we have incurred the moral responsibility of endeavouring that, wherever the flag of England floats, whenever occasion may serve, and when occasion does not serve by making the occasion, to circulate the knowledge of the Gospel, and thus to vindicate and justify what might otherwise seem ambitious aggression. If that be not sanctification of empire I don't know of what it consists. We know, as politicians and citizens, that empire is often burdensome; but we are more than compensated for that by the feeling that wherever the name or influence of England is thoroughly established we may hope and confidently anticipate that the people of that region will be brought to a knowledge of the Gospel. I speak in the presence of one who is a valued and trusted director and guide of what is no longer an Established Church. I myself was brought up as a humble disciple of the Church of Ireland. I can never think of that Church or of its chief pastors with any other feelings than affection and respect, and it appears to me a most healthy and cheerful sign to find, now that that unhappy cause of difference no longer exists between the two countries, a Bishop of the Irish Church uniting with Bishops of the English and Colonial Churches in the common work and for the common purpose which they each and all have at heart. I will not say that the stability of the Church of England is now in danger, but I will say that it appears to me to be the duty of every member of that Church, whether he be a layman or a pastor, to act as if it were, because of the almost fathomless depth of the hostility to which it is exposed. Let me also say that I believe the main cause of the hatred which is felt for our Church is that it is *primus inter pares*—the chief efficient in the spread of Christianity. I, for my part, believe—and I am quite willing that it should be tested in that way alone—that if the Church of England does not keep ahead of the other Churches it will not continue to maintain its priority. I believe it will do so, and I regard the numerous gathering assembled here to-day, in the midst of a busy city where there are so many distractions that tend to draw away people's minds from religious objects, is a proof of the deep interest felt in the cause of the South American Mission. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving the following Resolution:—

"That this Meeting desires to express its gratitude to God for the success which, amidst many difficulties and dangers, has attended the unwearied labours of the Rev. Thomas Bridges and his devoted staff of lay-helpers in the Southern Mission, and it trusts the Society may continue to further

the Kingdom of Christ amongst the Indian tribes of the South American Continent."

J. LLOYD, Esq., in seconding the Resolution, said he hoped that a proposal or scheme which the Bishop of the Falkland Islands was about to submit would meet with approval, adding that there could be no doubt that if it were carried out, and liberally supported, it would prove a great blessing. He had great pleasure in seconding the Motion.

Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, M.P., in supporting the Resolution, said he was glad to find that that Society had such a host of friends as the admirable attendance on that occasion indicated, particularly in these days of difficulty and anxiety, and that so many persons evinced a disposition to assist the Committee in their efforts to extend the work which was spread so invitingly before them. That work was, indeed, a peculiarly necessary one. When they looked at the continent of South America, they found that that Society was (with the small exception in the case of British Guiana) the only Church of England Society which was engaged in mission-work. There were many Englishmen engaged in various occupations in different parts of South America; and, consular chaplaincies being now practically things of the past, if it was not for that Society a large number of their own countrymen living in that part of the world might actually relapse into heathenism. Then there were the sailors of the mercantile marine and of the Royal Navy who went to South American ports. Such persons were also reached by the agency of that Society. There were also the Spanish and Portuguese population; and, besides these, there were the natives of Tierra del Fuego, that remote part of the South American continent which would be for ever sacred in the minds of all who valued mission-work in consequence of the sad fate of those who founded the Mission which others were carrying on, and who laid down their lives in the cause. Of other mission-fields the words had been used:—

"Where every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

According to all the accounts which he had read, the district of Tierra del Fuego was a most uninviting one, and it could not be said of it that "every prospect pleased." Certainly those who went to that district at the time when the Mission was being founded went with their lives, as it were, in their hands; giving up everything that was pleasant in life for the purpose of originating a blessed work. It had been said of Burnes, the great missionary in China, that it was always his delight to walk, as his Master did, on the shady side of the world, to labour among those whose lot was cast amid difficulties and disappointments, and under circumstances which were not generally considered attractive. Tierra del Fuego might fairly be called "the shady side of the world," the only attraction being that there were people with mortal souls to be saved who were crying out to them "Come over and help us." Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens had spoken of the great duty which rested on the people of this country of carrying to other lands the blessed truths of religion which they had received so abundantly themselves. They often heard it said in these days that the power of England was on the decline, and that her glories belonged to the past. However that might be, let them take care that their country still had pre-eminence in sending abroad the good news of the Gospel, in obedience to the command of their Divine Master, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." Let them aid that Society in carrying the Gospel to those who had not heard it, and in maintaining the use of Christian ordinances and privileges among their fellow-men who had gone forth to South America from their own shores.

The Meeting then sang the South American Missionary Hymn.

Bishop PERRY having taken the chair in succession to the Bishop of Derry, whom another engagement compelled to retire,

Capt. HAMMOND, R.N., who was introduced to the Meeting as having been an officer of the "Beagle" while Mr. Charles Darwin was on board, congratulated the Meeting on the presence of two bishops—a fact which he

regarded as a very cheering one for the South American Mission. He said it had been his privilege to be associated with three distinguished men who took great interest in that Mission. He believed that the first attempt that was ever made to instruct the Fuegians or commence missionary work among them was made by the late Admiral Fitzroy, at that time the Captain of the "Beagle." It was his privilege also at that period to be a companion of that celebrated man whose career had just terminated (Mr. Darwin); and he must say that a nobler man he never met with, while he could tell an anecdote of him, if it would be right to mention in public what was, in fact, a private matter, which reflected credit on the Christian character which he bore at the time when he knew him. He was also associated with a man who was, thank God, still living—Sir James Sulivan—a staunch and firm friend of that Society. It was a simple story that he had to tell. He had no eloquence; he was a simple sailor. It was in 1846 that he first visited Tierra del Fuego and went among its people. He was happy to say that those people were now, to a certain extent at least, a Christianized and civilized people. The indirect influences of Christianity, at all events, had spread very much amongst them, so that instead of their being, as they were in the days to which he had alluded, thieves and robbers, amongst whom it was not safe to go without being well armed, they now protected lives which but for the change effected would be in danger, and at the same time "kept their hands from picking and stealing." He thought he had now said enough to vindicate himself for not having been a silent attendant at that Meeting, and he was glad that as an "old Beagle" he had been allowed to lift up his voice on behalf of that Society.

The Resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. W. H. Shimield, a chaplain of the Society, then moved the following :—

"That the ministerial and evangelistic work of the faithful missionary chaplains at Rosario, Buenos Ayres Camps, Fray Bentos, and other centres, calls for not only the devout thankfulness, but the prayers and liberal aid of the Church at home in carrying out the work thus happily begun."

He said,—The vivid pleasure I feel in finding myself again in England, in the precincts of this ancient palace, in the presence of you my clerical brethren, and of you fellow-workers of our Society, almost effaces at this moment the impressions of my every-day life for the last seven years. But since I owe the privilege of addressing you to-day to the fact that I am the most recently arrived chaplain of the South American Missionary Society here present, I will endeavour, as far as I can, to interest you in the work we are carrying on in the River Plate. We missionaries are sent there, first of all, to labour among our fellow-countrymen—among British or European Protestants who are scattered about the pampas of South America. In the second place, we are sent to the aborigines or Indian tribes, whether of pure or mixed race. In the third place, we are called on to circulate the Word of God in their own language among the Spanish-speaking races, and, as opportunity offers and discretion suggests, to endeavour to teach them the true principles of Christianity as they were taught in the primitive Catholic Church. The first of these works may be fitly styled ministerial, the second is purely missionary, the third may be fitly termed evangelical work. I have mentioned the Mission to our own countrymen first, not because I think it is the most important, but because it forms a fitting introduction to the other two. You are probably aware that in the towns of the River Plate Republics, as well as in the open country in those States, there are to be found two sets of groups of our own countrymen, one of these being engaged in trading and mechanical pursuits, and the other in cattle farming. It is manifest that unless the ministrations of the Church are brought to bear upon these our countrymen, unless the principles of true Christianity are kept alive within them, there must be great danger, on the one hand, of their drifting into indifference to religion altogether, and, on the other hand, of their being absorbed into the Roman Catholic Church, which is the national Church of the country. Before this

Society began to send chaplains to those parts of the world there were instances of whole families of children being baptized in the Roman Catholic Church, and therefore being brought up as professed Roman Catholics. So far as I know, there have been no such cases since our chaplains began to minister among our fellow-countrymen in South America. · Now, the work to be done would be comparatively easy in itself if our countrymen were gathered together in one locality; but they are, on the contrary, scattered abroad here and there, being separated in many cases by hundreds of miles. The extent of my own district is greater than that of Great Britain and Ireland put together. Imagine such an area as that of Great Britain and Ireland, with one set of people settled in London, another in Liverpool, another in Glasgow, and so on, and imagine one clergyman having to traverse that immense district with no railways and no public conveyances to assist him. Remember, too, that the climate of many parts of South America is intensely hot, and think what a difficult work it must be for a chaplain to travel from one place to another in order to visit the scattered people under his charge. Under these circumstances we may fairly appeal to our friends at home to multiply the number of agents employed; for it is utterly impossible for one chaplain to extend the work which he carries on in his own district, separated as his flocks are from each other by long distances. Nevertheless, we have reason to thank God for what He has done through the instrumentality of this Society. For example, in my own district there is a great increase in the interest felt in religion among the English, and this has produced a good effect on the races by whom they are surrounded and among whom they live. Therefore it is important that the minds of our countrymen should be leavened with truths of Christ's Gospel, not only for their own sake, but also for the sake of the races with which they are continually brought into contact. I have mentioned the country districts as being settled by sheep and cattle farmers. Such persons in carrying on their business employ native shepherds and herdsmen. At some of the estancias, as those farms are called, in my own district public worship is carried on in the farmhouse on Sunday, even when there is no clergyman to perform it. The ladies of the family also interest themselves in the children of those whom they employ, and gather them together to instruct them in reading and writing, and also to instruct them in the principles of the Christian religion and teach them to read the Word of God; and it would, perhaps, be difficult to over-estimate the importance of the fruit of all this in future years. Then there are the residents in the towns to be attended to, day and Sunday schools for their children to be organized, and the ordinary parochial machinery of a parish at home to be kept going. What I have said will give you some idea of the work which we are endeavouring to carry on among our own countrymen in South America. What I have said about the influence of our countrymen among other races leads me to what I have styled the evangelistic work. The feeling of dissatisfaction with regard to the corruptions of the Roman Catholic Church which prevails in Europe has swept over the whole continent of South America. It is especially strong in the River Plate Republics. There is there a sort of crisis in the religious life of the people, and this crisis brings a danger which we should be on the alert to meet. There is a danger lest the dissatisfaction of the people with regard to the form of religion in which they were brought up should lead them to reject Christianity itself. There is a spirit of inquiry abroad in reference to religious questions, and we ought to supply those people with the Word of Life, lest having found in their own Church corrupt innovations they should reject the foundations of the Christian faith. The feeling of dissatisfaction has been at work for some years; and what has been the result? For a long time before we could take our work in hand, a desire had made itself felt, throughout my own district, at any rate—and if I speak of my own district, I beg that it may be understood that I don't do so in a spirit of egotism, but simply from a desire to describe what I have seen and what I know—a desire had been expressed more than once—indeed *it was expressed frequently, almost everywhere, to myself, by some of those people,—that we should do*

something to meet the case. People said to me, "Why do you not hold a service in our own language?" Many had frequently attended services before, but being in English—a strange tongue to them—they were not edifying; and, therefore, they desired to have services which they could understand and join in. *At last their demand became so imperative that I could no longer remain passive.* Accordingly, I placed the matter before the Committee of this Society, and, with their usual readiness to avail themselves of any opportunity of doing good, they at once gave me permission to engage an evangelist who would devote his time to working amongst the Spanish population. It was, of course, very important to obtain the proper man for such work, and about two years and a half ago I succeeded in securing a suitable man for the purpose. He was a man who had long resided in that part of South America, who was conversant with the language, and who was fitted in every way to cary on the good work. We began with a Sunday evening service at Salto, a town in Uruguay, and we opened there a day-school and a Sunday-school. Since then the church has been crowded every Sunday evening by a congregation consisting chiefly of men—men who, having cast off their allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church, have become true and faithful members of the Church Catholic. The schools have proved very useful, both parents and children having been led to attend the services. Parents attending the services have shown their confidence in us by sending their children to school, and in both the Sunday-school and the day-school the Holy Scriptures are read and explained, and the principles of the Church of England are taught to the children. As an illustration of the confidence which this movement has gained for us amongst the people, I may mention that in November last, during a visitation of the Bishop, we had a Sunday-school festival, and that more than 300 of the adult townspeople took part in the proceedings, and manifested hearty sympathy and pleasure. Some of them also said that when there was a Visitation another year the attendance would be doubled. The festival was attended by members of some of the most influential families in the town, and after it was over the Bishop expressed to me his surprise and pleasure that the movement had gained such a hold upon the people, such a short time having elapsed since its commencement. At Concordia, in Entre Rios, on the opposite side of the river, there is also a promise of success, though it can only be visited once a month by the schoolmaster at Salto. In other towns on the River Plate the minds of the people seem to be opening for the reception of the truth. As I have before intimated, there is a danger of their either becoming quite indifferent about religion or being absorbed into the ranks of rationalism or atheism. Many of them not having the advantage of knowing the foundations of the Christian faith are in danger of drifting away in that direction, and it is to be feared that a very large number of them have already become infected with rationalistic views. Therefore, I would urge upon Christian people in this country the duty of taking advantage of the great privilege which is now given to them of being enabled to sustain our work in that part of South America. We have, as a Society, no wish to destroy the continuity of the Church, but we wish to sweep away corruptions, to clear away rubbish which has accumulated over the fine gold, and to endeavour to lead the people into the paths of truth and holiness. For my part, I can see no reason why there should not be a movement in South America similar to that which has been seen in Mexico or in Spain, and I think it will be our fault if there is not. God has given us the great privilege of carrying on this work, and woe be to us if we stop our ears to the cry which is addressed to us. Let us not neglect the grand and noble privilege of being enabled to bring back to the Spanish race the purity of their Church, as first established, and their own primitive liturgy. I believe that preparations are being made in London for restoring to them their own pure, scriptural liturgy, and I think that if we circulate that in their own tongue amongst those whom we can gather together we shall, within a very few years, see a strong reformed Catholic Church in

South America. I think I ought, in concluding, to express great thankfulness to God for the mercies which He has vouchsafed, the success which He has given, and the privileges which He is offering to us. I would also ask—I might almost say demand—the help of Church people at home for the carrying on of this work. Surely we who glory in the English Reformation are bound to extend help to those who are beginning a similar work in South America, to help them with our prayers, and to aid them in their efforts to the utmost of our ability.

The Rev. H. W. WEBB-PEPLOE, in seconding the Resolution, said he wished to express, not a mere emotional feeling with regard to the work of that Society, but his deep conviction that English Christians had never done their duty either towards their own fellow-countrymen in South America or towards the Roman Catholic population among whom their fellow-countrymen lived. As regarded the Roman Catholics they had now an opportunity which if lost might never occur again. The last speaker had pointed out a peculiarly favourable opportunity arising from the breaking down of the old faith in a system of bigotry and superstition. Never was there known before such a root of bitterness as Roman Catholicism was in South America. It had brought its followers down to the lowest condition; it had degraded them, not merely into bigotry, but into idolatry itself. It was now their privilege to stand before that people, and first to show them what was wrong in their own system, and secondly to meet their desire for the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ. If they attempted to grapple with the idea of the extent of that great mission-field they found that the Bishop of the Falkland Islands had under his episcopal sway no less than seven million square miles of territory and 10,000 miles of seaboard; while there was altogether a population of not less than twenty-one millions. No wonder that the Bishop felt the necessity of subdividing such a mighty diocese. As regarded the Amazon he was reminded of a friend of his who had laboured there with great success, the Rev. Thwaites-Duke—a man who had displayed a singular capacity for instructing the natives of that region, and who had given remarkable proof of the powers which God could develop in a whole-hearted missionary soul. He only mentioned his friend's name because he wished to point out to others that if their hearts were warmed in like manner by missionary zeal they might soon be found well fitted for missionary work. God could fit a man for the work whose heart had been given to it. By the Resolution which he was seconding the Meeting would practically express sympathy with those who were engaged in the great evangelistic work of seeking to give the Gospel of Christ to the whole of the South American continent. He asked in what way were those whom he addressed prepared to display that sympathy? They had been told that there was a wonderful uprising among the more degraded portions of the Roman Catholic world. Was that wonderful considering how education was advancing? There was indeed an upheaving among the nations to whom he alluded, a desire for something better than the religion they possessed, and ,God had laid upon English Christians the great responsibility of placing before them, what was opposed alike to Roman Catholicism and to infidelity, the pure, blessed Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. They could not all encounter the opponents of Christianity by argument, but they could all do so by their lives. They might not be able to overthrow degraded forms of superstition by reasoning, but they could live for Christ, they could die for Christ, and they could give the Gospel of Christ to others as God had mercifully given it to them. There were, perhaps, some persons before him who had a son or a daughter who had emigrated to a distant land. His own eldest son was an emigrant in North America, and for his sake he had a right to say, "Let us not leave our sons or our daughters in need of the ordinances of religion." By attending to the spiritual wants of their own kinsmen in South America they would be advancing the kingdom of their Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, first among the degraded Roman Catholics of that continent, and next among the ignorant aboriginal natives. (Cheers.)

The Resolution was then put and carried.

A. R. PITÉ, Esq., proposed a vote of thanks to the Archbishop of Canterbury for granting the use of Lambeth Palace for the Meeting, and to the Bishop of Derry and Bishop Perry for presiding. He said as one who was closely identified with the work of that Society as a member of the Committee, he sincerely congratulated the Meeting on the fact that they had been permitted to assemble in that place, and that it was the best Meeting they had ever had. There was one feeling connected with the progress of the Society which he hoped their friends present would all carry away with them—a feeling of deep thankfulness for the past, combined with a resolution to take courage for the future. It ought to be generally known that there were at the present time elements of great promise on that continent. Fifteen years ago perhaps that was not the case, but now there were three distinct national Churches occupying different parts of South America and speaking different languages, all of which they might hope to see imbued with the Spirit of God; he alluded to the Church of the River Plate, where he believed there were already some hundreds of the Spanish-speaking people who were communicants, and who took great interest in the evangelistic movement which now existed in South America, the Church of Brazil, and the Church of Chili. Let them rejoice together that God had thus far made them humble instruments in His hands in South America; but let them also work together and manifest to the world that the grand resource at their disposal for missionary work was the mighty Word of God which subdued the hearts of men and brought them to a knowledge of the Gospel of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

W. HUGHES HUGHES, Esq., seconded the Resolution, which was put by the mover and adopted by acclamation.

Bishop PERRY closed the proceedings with the Benediction.

Professor Darwin.

WHATEVER may be the opinions of individual men or "schools of thought," as they are called, it is quite certain that a great man has gone from amongst us in the person of Professor Darwin. This is neither the time nor the place to enter into any *résumé* of his history or analysis of his views. It is sufficient to say that he was a man of most unblemished character, of the highest intellectual power, and of extraordinary attainments, as well as a sincere and persevering searcher into truth in the great domain of Nature, rarely equalled and never surpassed.

He was also a man of simple life and habits, of a modest and retiring disposition, and never prone to dogmatize or force his conclusions on others with a view to assail their convictions or to attack existing systems.

Few men ever worked more patiently or laboriously to get at facts by inductive process, and few were more ready to acknowledge failure or recognise incompleteness in attempting to work out any problem.

He was a contributor to our Society under deeply interesting circumstances.

In the year 1832 he accompanied Captain Fitzroy in the "Beagle," with a view of studying the natural history of various countries, and amongst them of South America. In speaking of the natives of Tierra del Fuégo in his book entitled "A Naturalist's Voyage," he makes the following remarks, which we extract from that volume:—

"It was without exception the most curious and interesting spectacle I ever beheld. I could not have believed how wide was the difference between savage and civilized man; it is greater than between a wild and domesticated animal, inasmuch as in man there is a greater power of improvement.

"The language of these people, according to our notions, scarcely deserves to be called articulate. Captain Cook has compared it to a man clearing his throat, but certainly no European ever cleared his throat with so many hoarse, guttural, and clicking sounds.

"These poor wretches were stunted in their growth, their hideous faces were bedaubed with white paint, their skins filthy and greasy, their hair entangled, their voices discordant, and their gestures violent. Viewing such men, one can hardly make oneself believe that they are fellow-creatures and inhabitants of the same world. It is a common subject of conjecture what pleasure in life some of the lower animals can enjoy; how much more reasonably the same question may be asked with respect to these barbarians.

"The different tribes when at war are cannibals. From the concurrent but quite independent evidence of the boy taken by Mr. Low, and of Jemmy Button, it is certainly true that when pressed in winter by hunger they kill and devour their old women before they kill their dogs.

"Captain Fitzroy could never ascertain that the Fuegians had any belief in a future life.

"We have no reason to believe that they perform any sort of religious worship.

"Their skill in some respects may be compared to the instinct of animals, for it is not improved by experience.

"Nor is it easy to teach them our superiority except by striking a fatal blow. Like wild beasts, they do not appear to compare numbers; for each individual, if attacked, instead of retiring will endeavour to dash

your brains out with a stone, as certainly as a tiger under similar circumstances would tear you.

"Every one must sincerely hope that Captain Fitzroy's noble hope may be fulfilled, of being rewarded for the many generous sacrifices which he made for these Fuegians, by some shipwrecked sailor being protected by the descendants of Jemmy Button and his tribe.

"I believe in this extreme part of South America man exists in a lower state of improvement than in any other part of the world."

Years passed away. Allen Gardiner, Despard, Stirling, and Bridges have laboured to civilize and Christianize this people, and have not "laboured in vain in the Lord." For we can now point to a Christian Church, with all its blessed surroundings in the shape of Schools, Orphange, Mothers' Meetings, and instruction in farming and useful arts. Polygamy, cannibalism, witch doctors, infanticide, have ceased to exist, and even theft is almost unknown. All this led Mr. Darwin to wonder and admire and eventually to subscribe to the Society. The following passage from the speech of Admiral Sir B. J. Sulivan at the Annual Meeting in 1881 in reference to these facts and to Mr. Darwin speaks for itself, as well as for the noble nature of Darwin and the blessed effects of Christ's Gospel on both the savage and the sage :—

"After the missionaries had gone to the South Seas and its regions they soon found that English and other seamen derived the greatest benefit from the influence of their labours. The fact of missionaries being there now seemed to ensure the safety of the lives of those who were wrecked on Tierra del Fuego. He would give an extraordinry proof of that in what occurred within a few miles of the place where a crew built a stockade to defend themselves against the natives. One night, some time after the Mission was established, at a place which appeared to be beyond the influence of the Mission, a Liverpool barque and a schooner were wrecked together in a fog, the result being that between the crews of the two vessels thirty-five men were left helpless on the shore. It was the same tribe that had previously tried to burn a vessel which had got on shore; but to the astonishment of the men the natives treated them kindly. When the vessels had gone to pieces they gave them help, including animal food, that part of the country being the only one where the natives get such food in abundance. Some of the natives even guided them nearly one hundred miles through the woods to the only part of the coast where passing vessels came in sight, and where they could light a fire in the hope of its being seen. A vessel did pass, and in that way they were saved. That was a striking proof of the importance of the influence of the Mission work among the

natives. Since that period the natives at a long distance from the Society's Mission-station had sent canoes through the island channels to tell them that some shipwrecked sailors were dying in the island. It appeared that all but two persons were dead, and the natives begged the missionaries to go to the place. When the missionaries arrived they found that these two, the master and his wife, were dead. The natives had taken the greatest care of them, and those who used to plunder even respected the clothes of the dead, and took care of the Captain's sextant and chronometer, and other things of that kind. That was a very important result of the Mission. The Meeting might fancy what was his astonishment, knowing as he did what the Fuegians were a few years ago, when he was told by Mr. Bridges that there had been fowlhouses unlocked at the Mission-station, with plenty of eggs, and that during all the years that it had been there the missionaries had not lost one fowl or one egg. He stated that fact in writing to his friend Mr. Charles Darwin, who was one of the party in the 'Beagle,' and that gentleman wrote back that he could not have believed that all the missionaries in the world could ever have made the Fuegians honest. A year or two ago something which he had read in one of the Society's Magazines led Mr. Darwin to write to him on that subject. He had long said that nothing could be done by means of Mission work, that all the pains bestowed on the natives would be thrown away, and that they could never be civilized. He afterwards admitted that he was wrong, and at the period to which he (Admiral Sulivan) had just alluded he wrote, 'I had always thought that the civilization of the Japanese is the most wonderful thing in history, but I am now convinced that what the missionaries have done in Tierra del Fuego, in civilizing the natives, is at least as wonderful.' This testimony came from a person who knew the country well, and who was perfectly impartial."

We may add that Mr. Bridges has translated the Gospel of St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles into the Yaghan language, and that the printed copies of the former are now eagerly read by the Fuegians.

Farewell Meeting to the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Cross.

ON Thursday, May 4th, there was a Meeting at Serjeants'-inn to bid farewell to Dr. and Mrs. Cross, on their departure for San Paulo, where Dr. Cross will succeed the Rev. T. J. Scott as missionary chaplain. Several friends and officers of the Society were present.

The Chairman, W. Hughes Hughes, Esq., opened the Meeting with a few kind and apposite remarks, and called on the Ven. Archdeacon Whately to offer up prayer.

H. Morris, Esq., one of the Chairmen of the Finance Committee, then read the 96th Psalm.

The Clerical Secretary read the letter of instructions, after which A. Pite, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, delivered the address, which was so instructive, impressive, and to the point, that we regret a shorthand-writer was not present to reproduce it *in extenso*.

Mr. Pite took as the key to his remarks those well-known words of the great apostle, viz., "Patient continuance in well-doing." He reminded Dr. Cross that he received his charge as a minister of Christ at his ordination, but that there were some points on which a layman might offer counsel to him as a missionary of this Society. Dr. Cross had had three years' experience in London parish work, and was endowed with many useful gifts, more especially the power of communicating in various languages, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Italian, and French. He was also well acquainted with the controversy as between the Church of Rome and those who had renounced its errors, and would be able, when rightly called on, to give a reason of the hope that is in him. Personal holiness was of course indispensable. The Sunday-school, the Bible-class, and, speaking generally, the education of the young, should be made a special feature in the work. A good church and other organizations for worship exist in excellent order. To seek the lost sheep, to recover the fallen, and to be a pattern to believers, are ever to be kept in view. He would enter into the labours of good and active men—Mr. Lee, Mr. Welby, Mr. Huntly, Mr. Quick, and Mr. Scott. One of the most interesting of their labours was that amongst the sailors and the hospital of Santos. Temptations would be many and strong—to worldliness, to conformity with laxity, to fear of the scoffer and unbelieving, to indifference to spiritual progress from the want of spiritual contact with kindred minds. Trials, too, would probably be present, false representation, evil report, small attendance at public worship, the sad exhibitions of wickedness, blasphemy,

and profaneness. The work of faith will not be in vain. To gather souls to Christ is the highest missionary work. But mere controversy should be avoided. To minister to our own people with faithfulness and zeal, and to be ready, when occasion offers, to hold forth the Word of Life and the pure faith of the Primitive Church of Christ,—these will give full scope for the chaplain of San Paulo and Santos, and lead, under the grace of God and merits of Christ, to "the crown of rejoicing that fadeth not away."

Dr. Cross replied in a few plain and touching words.

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

The Chairman made a few closing remarks, and the Meeting concluded with the Benediction given by the Rev. W. F. Satchell.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

THE following has been received from the Rev. T. Bridges:—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuego, February* 14*th*, 1882.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' returned here late on the 10th instant, having been four weeks going to and returning from Sandy Point. Of this time she was actually twenty-five days more or less under sail. The chief cause of delay was lack of wind and head gales. There is little medium weather here.

"We have now safely received all our stores, and are well supplied for a long time to come. I have no occasion to order anything from Stanley or home this time.

"We have received safely the two cases of printing press, and the box containing sundry books, and chiefly desk Bible and Prayer-book for our church. I have also to acknowledge, with many thanks, almanacs, magazines, four bound vols. for last year, and copies of the 'History of Three Barbarians.'

"I am truly rejoiced to be able to tell you that I am in good health, better, in fact, than I have known for years, and this not for a week but now for a prolonged time. I trust the Lord may be pleased to continue this strength, and that it may be wisely employed in the good work I am entrusted with.

"We desire our best thanks to Miss Clark for the fine printing press, which she will be glad to hear has reached us in perfect condition, and which we will in due time set up and use, I trust, in helping on our varied educational work.

"Since I last wrote nothing of special importance has transpired. My dear wife's health has greatly improved, and the health of all the Mission party is fairly satisfactory. But among the natives there continues much sickness and frequent deaths. I have to record the deaths of Ootushcaze, Munabiujiz, Elizabeth Gardiner, and Peenafim, beside others. These have died in places round about, and from divers causes. Of one and all I may say they knew the Gospel, but I knew not the degree of comfort and grace they derived from it. The Judge of all the earth judgeth righteously, and in His good hands we leave these, and all His creatures, with all satisfaction.

"Mr. Whaits, assisted by such native help as he requires, is making all the progress he can with the catechist's house and school, the shell of which is up, and it is now being lined and floored. Yesterday I went across to see Mr. Whaits, and found two natives at work sawing and putting up the match boarding. Bad weather has much delayed the work. The lining was found to shrink so much that Mr. Whaits found it necessary to take it all in under cover, to temporarily roof over with the iron only, so that the board might be sheltered from the frequent rains.

"Now it is all nice and dry, and the building is progressing rapidly. Some natives under Mr. Whaits' care, supplemented by his deputy, Stephen Lukia, are getting board rails and posts sawn for the model cottages and other purposes, and for fencing the new building round about.

"Other work has been superintended by Mr. Bartlett, who has been diligent and happy in this work. This has chiefly been digging post holes and cutting posts, rails, and palings in order to fence in a field for the calves; also weeding and digging up a waste piece of land. He has had varying numbers of natives under his orders. Messrs. Whaits and Lawrence have been getting their year's supply of fuel cut and brought over, and for this purpose have employed much native labour.

"I am very glad to inform you that William Hughes, who was a great sufferer for five months, and again and again at death's door, is now in health, but has quite lost the sight of one eye.

"The three invalids, Philip, Isaac, and Stirling, are very ill indeed, and not likely to last much longer. The latter is less ill than the other two, and I think of sending him to Stanley for medical treatment. This morning he has had a second blood rupture, when he lost a large quantity from the nose. Of these three sufferers I can say with confidence that they are obedient to the faith and cheerfully submissive to the will of God. When proposing to Stirling a passage to Stanley to see the doctor, I reminded him he might die there away from his own land and people. He said, 'It is of little consequence to me where I die and am buried; it is all the same to

me whether I die here or there.' Isaac, when his father proposed to bathe him to relieve his pain, refused, saying, 'You can do me no further good. I now look to my Father alone for good ; He only can now help me.' The three are well instructed and have given much satisfaction. Isaac is one of the most forward of our pupils, and his father and brother volunteered the information that he spent much time reading St. Luke's gospel, and appeared much refreshed by his reading. Of neither of them have we heard anything material to their discredit for a long time, and I am assured by them that they are happy in the Lord, being assured of His love.

"Since I last wrote we have had favourable weather for the gardens, which are now doing very well ; there is a prospect of a good crop. The potatoes, so badly cut down by the two December frosts, have wonderfully recovered and are now well in bloom. But we have not much land in potatoes ; it pays better to raise turnips or swedes. The native owners never had their gardens better in hand than now. Matthew and Stirling particularly deserve praise. These only saved potato seed to plant this season, and neither of the others have any planted. Shortly after the 'Allen Gardiner' leaves I purpose going in the 'Leeloom' to visit the natives round about us, to whom I hope to be of some service.

"I must now tell you of a striking coincidence in which we can be confident that the Lord kindly orders our steps. Two Sundays back I took a walk to Weeyinamaca, *i.e.* Duck waters, with my children in order to converse with the settlers there. I had on starting not the least idea of anything amiss with the natives. On the way out we met Stirling returning home. He told me that the Yundagjans were there, and that a fight between them was not unlikely. On reaching Weeyinamaca I found the people somewhat excited, and I spoke to them, strongly dissuading them from fighting. Their grievance was that a kinsman of theirs who lately died was injured in health by violence from the Wokimoons. Of the latter I saw none but Alfred, but yesterday I heard that a number of them were out there, but went into the wood near by to avoid me. After I left they had a loud parley, but there was no fight, the Yundagjans saying that they had resolved to have no fighting, that I had advised them not to. I was assured that but for this casual meeting there would certainly have been a feud between them ; that certain of the Wokimoons strongly prompted a fight. If a fight had taken place there is no knowing what troubles might have followed. We are very thankful to be thus instrumental in maintaining peace. Robert came a short time ago with news of Ootushcazi's death. He was in a hurry to go home to Cuchawulaf, some seventy miles west of this, in order to dissuade some natives there from going to New Year's Sound to fight the Atdovians, who have done them an injury. He has hurried away to prevent them. He was very earnest in his resolution.

"The health of the twenty-six children in the Home is good, and their

conduct is fairly good. Nathaniel, the eldest boy, was guilty of a great offence and was under punishment for a fortnight. He has since acknowledged himself as very sorry for what he had done, and that he will be careful not to do the like again. I believe him truly sincere.

"THOS. BRIDGES."

Chili.

CHAÑARAL.

MR. ROBERTSON writes as follows :—

"*Chañaral, February* 18*th*, 1882.

"Our services at the port have been fairly attended during January. On the 15th and 29th, we were enabled to hold very agreeable services on board the British ships 'Beach Holm,' Captain Bolton, of Sunderland, and the 'Roslin Castle,' Captain Martin, of Glasgow. Both mornings were delightfully fine, and on each occasion the sea smooth. A few from shore accompanied my wife and myself. We found very attentive audiences of twenty-five and twenty-one worshippers.

"At Las Animas the congregation was smaller than usual owing to the absence of some and the sickness of others.

"On the 8th of this month I privately baptised an infant child. The poor little thing is still struggling for life. The same night an entrance was effected into the church, evidently for the purpose of stealing. The following morning I found one of the schoolroom windows broken, and the woodwork of the organ partly destroyed by the miscreants. The only portable property they considered worth the trouble of taking was my black bag containing my surplice.

"I have arranged for a service on board the 'Prince Leopold' on Sunday next (D.V.).

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects for Prayer on the 5th instant :—

I. That God would graciously grant His blessing on the words spoken at the Annual Meeting in moving the hearts of those at home to give and of those abroad to work for His high service.

II. That we may be enabled to find suitable men to fill the vacant posts in South America.

III. That the appeal about to be made for a new and more suitable Mission-ship may be promoted by Him "without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy."

Metropolitan Proceedings.

THE Annual Meeting of the Lee and Lewisham Juvenile Association was held on Wednesday evening, March 29th, at the Institute, Old Road, Lee. The chair was taken by the Ven. Archdeacon Whately, M.A. Addresses were given by A. Pite, Esq., the Chairman of Committee, the Rev. W. Windle, and the Rev. R. J. Simpson.

A very interesting Annual Report was read by Henry Morris, Esq., announcing, amongst other details, the facts that the amount collected during the year was 45*l.* 17*s.* 1¾*d.*, being an increase of 12*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, and that the number of collectors had increased from 24 to 43. Two of the little collectors had been called away "to be with Christ." This was touchingly and instructively alluded to. The beautiful dissolving views were exhibited by Mr. Rowland to a very large and enthusiastic audience, and the greatest pleasure was expressed by all at the happy evening thus profitably spent.

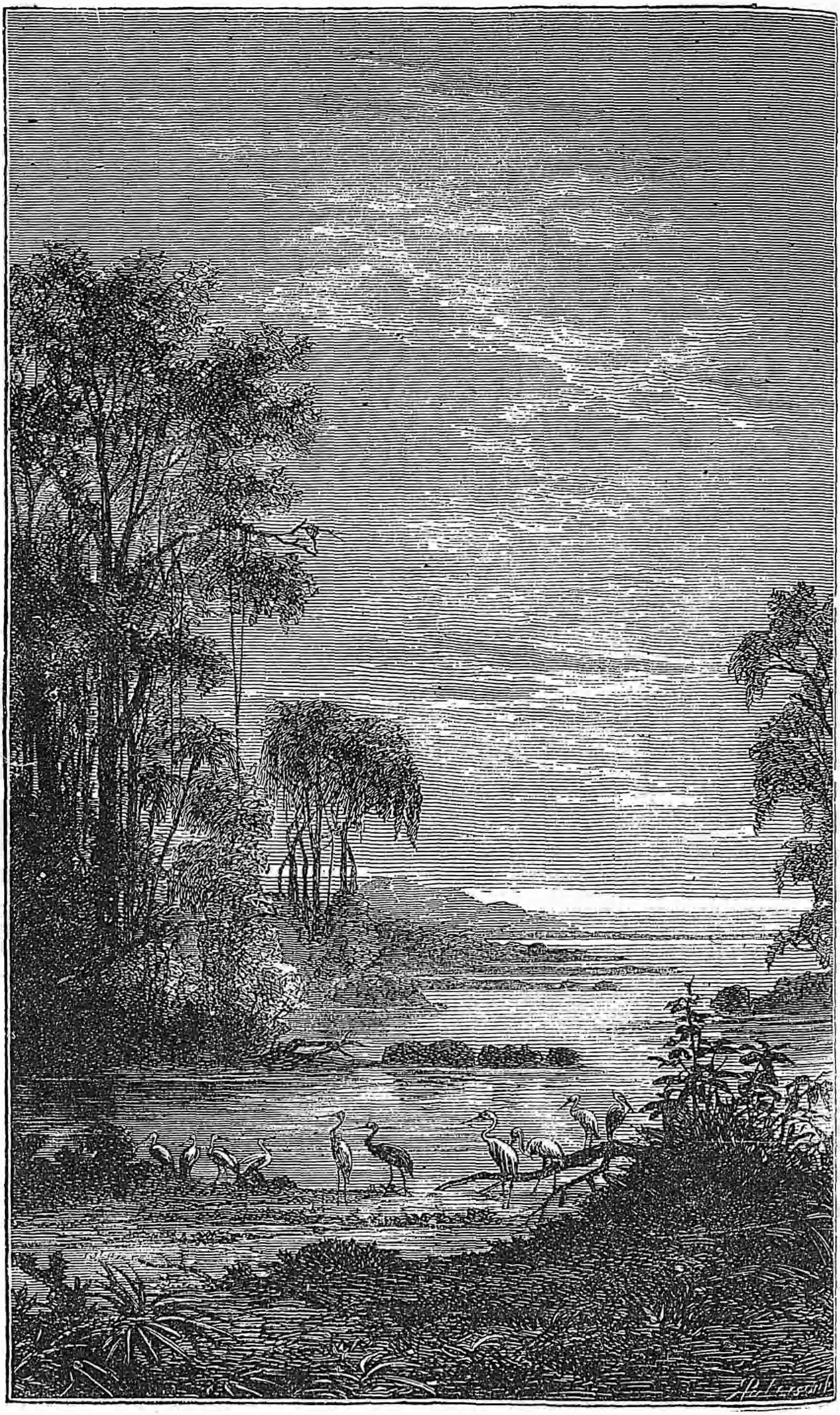
The following sermons were preached on Ascension Day in aid of our Society:—At St. John's, Paddington, by the Right Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.D., late Bishop of Barbadoes, the collection amounting to 17*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; at All Souls', Langham Place, by the Vicar, the Rev. Sholto Douglas, M.A., the collection amounting to 20*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; and at Emmanuel Church, Maida Hill, by the Rev. W. H. Shimield, M.A., the collection amounting to 11*l.* 12*s.*

On May 1st a Special Meeting was held of Mrs. Poulden's working party by Miss Foy, at her residence, Vanburgh Park, Blackheath, at which Mr. Chapman, late of the Mandisovi Camp District, Uruguay, Capt. Poulden, R.N., and Mr. Farmer attended, and gave some most interesting information. This was supplemented by valuable additions from Mrs. Shimield, who has recently arrived from South America. Previous to this, Mr. Farmer had given an excellent address to the young people at Mrs. Poulden's residence, Kidbrooke.

Provincial Proceedings.

A record of these proceedings will appear in the Magazine for July.

BRITISH MUSEUM 9 DE82



THE LAKE OF MARACAYBO. [See page 162.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JULY [redacted], 1882.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*March* 31, *May* 1); Revs. W. T. Duke (*Feb.* 20); W. H. Lloyd (*April* 11, 14, 24); T. J. Scott (*April* 20); F. N. Lett (*April* 25, 26, 29); Captain Willis (*March* 20); Messrs. H. Phillips (*March* 28); W. Bartlett (*March* 14); J. S. Robertson (*April* [redacted], 22); Henry J. Davis (*April* 25); Dean and Sons (*March* 25, *April* 27).

BUSINESS.

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

The Rev. W. H. Shimield attended, on returning to England on leave of absence, and gave information respecting his work on the Uruguay.

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

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 8th and 22nd ult.

The total amount received during the month of May (including the legacy of £2,398 6*s.* left by the late Miss Vernon) was £2,830 12*s.*

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 6th and 20th instant.

BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE are glad to be able to put before our readers some news from the Amazons in the letter of Mr. Duke. From this, as from former communications, may be gleaned the difficulties to be encountered in working this Mission successfully, so distant as it is from us at home and so far removed from the Bishop's supervision abroad.

The account of Mr. Dodd's visit to Concepcion will be read with much interest, as conveying a good idea of the difficulties of travelling in that part of the country, and the need of having some spiritual provision for our scattered countrymen. The last paragraph gives us a melancholy view of the kind of Christianity which is rife amongst the great body of the people there. What a blessing would it be not only to the natives but to our own countrymen [redacted], through evangelistic work, a native Reformed Church could be set on foot!

In such a case how much more sympathy would there be between the natives and ourselves, and how much would the present temptations to many evils, such as profanation of the Sunday, bull-fighting, and the like, be appreciably lessened!

Nay more, might we not then from such a union hope that the policy of extermination of the Indians would become a thing of the past, and that joint action would be taken to bring these poor, wild races to the faith of Christ, and lead them from their perpetual wars of offence and defence into the way of true temporal and eternal ace?

The allusions to the death of Stirling Maccol in the letters of the Bishop and Captain Willis cannot fail to attract our sad yet hopeful interest. How much happier thus to fall "asleep in Jesus" in his peaceful bed, surrounded by tender care, bodily and spiritual, than to bound from life to death by the stroke of the poisoned spear or arrow, impelled by the hand of some savage neighbour, and amid the horrid shouts and war-cries of ruthless enemies.

We are happy to announce that a very eloquent sermon in aid of the Society was preached in Christ Church, Mayfair, on Sunday morning, June 4th, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, D.D., and that the offertory amounted to upwards of 24*l.*

Sermons were preached in aid of the Society on Sunday evening, June 25th, by kind permission of the Vicar, the Rev. R. Allen, at Christ Church, Gypsy Hill, and the Mission Church—at the former by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, offertory 15*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*; at the latter by the Rev. P. H. Collins, offertory 2*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

We have great pleasure in calling attention to a new work just published by Hatchards, Piccadilly, bearing the significant title of "Heralds of the Cross," and written by Miss F. E. Arnold-Foster, daughter of the late Dr. Arnold, Head Master of Rugby School. It is simply and beautifully written —in a spirit of Christian love and earnestness. It "is intended for children from ten to fourteen years old, or for reading aloud at working meetings." It culls from the history of Christian Missions some of the most noted instances of Christian heroism and unwearied patience and labour, and "puts within the reach of child-readers facts which would else have been inaccessible to them, or above their comprehension." Some of our South American work is eloquently recorded under the expressive headings of "The Golden Land," and "The Buried Seed," and occupying upwards of twenty pages. We heartily bid God-speed to Miss Arnold-Foster's idea, so admirably and so ably and happily worked out.

BISHOP STIRLING writes:—

"I rejoice with you in the report of Bridges' improved health. The natives have had great losses through a prevailing epidemic, and one of the most advanced of the Christian community belonging to Ooshooia has just died here in Stanley. He came in the forlorn hope of receiving benefit from medical treatment, but after some five weeks of great suffering he succumbed to the disease, and he was buried last Monday. He had every attention. Dr. Hamilton was zealous in his behalf, visiting him twice

and occasionally three times a day, and employing all his skill to combat the disease and to relieve his suffering. I feel very grateful for his benevolent services; and I am sure the Committee on hearing of Dr. Hamilton's kindness and consideration for the sick will feel equally grateful. Mr. Lewis, and I may add Mrs. Lewis, were a great comfort to poor Stirling Maccol, the Indian in question. They are ever ready to do good and show kindness. I feel it due to them both to assure you of my respect for them and of my confidence and ever growing appreciation."

SOUTHERN MISSION.

THE "ALLEN GARDINER."

CAPTAIN WILLIS writes:—

"*Allen Gardiner, Stanley, March 30th*, 1882.

"I write to inform you we are now ready for sea, and hope (D.V.) to sail to-morrow for Ooshooia, viâ Keppel Island. I have no doubt you have already heard of the serious illness of Stirling Maccol. He came with us here for medical advice, suffering from internal disease. You will be sorry to hear that after much intense suffering he died on Friday afternoon last. As the Bishop was with him very much during his illness and in his dying moments I need say no more except that Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, also Mr. Brandon and others, visited him and contributed to his comfort, and that everything was done both by the Bishop and doctor to alleviate his sufferings. Doubtless he is now in the presence of Him who suffered and died that we all may have eternal life.

"J. C. T. WILLIS."

Uruguay.

SALTO AND FRAY BENTOS.

THE Rev. W. H. Shimield has laid before the Committee the following important considerations on the Evangelistic work, and the need of such work in his district:—

"47, *St. James's Square, Notting Hill, W., June 7th*, 1882.

"To the Committee of the South American Missionary Society.

"Gentlemen,—From my previous Reports you will have gained some knowledge of the condition and progress of the work in my districts, an

therefore I shall now confine myself principally to offering for your consideration some suggestions for its future development.

"I will first refer to the Salto or Northern District. Here, as you are aware, the Spanish, or evangelizing work, has opened out with great promise, and demands more attention. Mr. Bowring's time is so fully occupied with the day and Sunday-schools, and with the Sunday services in Salto that he has no time left for Concordia, which I consider is ripe for evangelistic work. The sympathies of the people of the town as a whole are on the side of Protestantism and would welcome a Spanish-speaking clergyman. Indeed the Freemasons, a large and influential body in the town, subscribed liberally towards the expenses of fitting up and furnishing the room now used by us for Divine service. Therefore, I feel sure that a clergyman who could preach extempore to the people in their own language would quickly gather together a congregation, as has been done in Salto. He could also minister to the English community in Concordia and to the Scotch settlement at the Mandisovi ; and he might also do a good work in a colony of Italians and Germans who have recently settled at Chajari, about three leagues from the Mandisovi.

"I consider also, that there is a good opening for a day-school in Concordia, to which both the English and the Spanish-speaking people could send their children, and this, together with the Sunday-school, would act as a bond of union between the parents and the clergyman and would serve as a feeder to the church.

"I have come to the conclusion that it would be unwise to send a layman for this work, because he would not be accepted by the English population, and this would weaken his position and influence among the rest of the people. The man sent should be well-educated, socially presentable, of firm religious principles and spiritual-mindedness. As to the stipend required, a single man could live in Concordia for 300*l*. a year ; a married man would require 400*l*.

"By such an arrangement as I have proposed all classes in the northern district would have the benefit of more frequent ministrations, and I should be free to confer the same benefit on the south part of my district and to deepen and extend the work there.

"In Fray Bentos and in the southern camp district of Uruguay and Entre Rios, there is manifested an increased interest in and desire for more frequent religious ordinances. If there were a clergyman in the north I could supply them, and if this were done I feel sure increased subscriptions would be forthcoming. In fact, Mr. Croker, the Manager of Liebeg's Extract of Meat Fabrica in Fray Bentos, promised on this condition that the Company's yearly subscription should be doubled, and additional subscriptions have been promised from other sources. I am satisfied that more constant pastoral care and concentrated work is now imperatively demanded for Fray Bentos and the southern district generally, and I should rejoice to see it accomplished.

"I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

"W. H. SHIMIELD."

Brazil.

SAO PAULO AND SANTOS.

THE Rev. Dr. Cross writes the following few lines on his voyage out to Sao Paulo :—

"*Lisbon, May 15th*, 1882.

"We had a splendid passage from Liverpool ; but the boat, very small, kept rolling continually, and I am sorry to say it told on Mrs. Cross very much, as she had been indisposed soon after we left England. I hope a night's rest will do her good and strengthen her for the remainder of the voyage. The weather promises well. We shall be leaving this to-morrow, and we are expected to reach Bahia in a fortnight.

" Yesterday I held Divine service in the saloon and preached.

" J. CROSS."

Chili.

CHAÑARAL.

MR. ROBERTSON writes as follows :—

"*Chañaral, April 7th*, 1882.

"The services for the first quarter of the year were as follows :—Chañaral, morning 4, evening 9; Las Animas, afternoon 3; Carrizalillo, morning 1, evening 1 ; Chañaral Bay, morning 4 ; total 22. Average morning attendance 19 ; average evening attendance 29 ; average attendance on board 25.

" Private Baptism—Feb. 8th, Mrs. Trengove's infant. Burials—January 5th, Thomas Eslick ; January 22nd, Mrs. Isabella Allen ; March 4th, Mrs. Amelia Ann Trengove.

" Colds and coughs have been prevalent in all our stations. I was confined to my bed six days last month with a severe bilious fever ; however, I was thankful to be able to conduct service on the following Sunday.

" Old and staunch friends have lately gone from us. Many faces, once familiar in our little church, are now conspicuous by their absence. Some have been removed, we trust, to eternal happiness, whilst others have sought a more congenial soil for their earthly sojourn.

" Mr. Peters, with his family, I am grieved to say, left us about a month ago for Taltal. I need scarcely say that we miss him in many ways.

Since the first proposals were made to your Society to establish a station here, Mr. Peters, in conjunction with Mr. Schjolberg, has taken an active part in all the arrangements connected with public worship in the port and at the mines, always having the interests of your Society at heart. Such genuine friendship to our cause is rarely met with on this coast. Mrs. Sheriff too with her three children—all of whom were at school and progressing very well—left for England last week. Mrs. Sheriff was always exceedingly kind in helping the choir and playing the organ. Though I have to report a falling off of numbers in the port, I am thankful to say that others have arrived at Las Animas, so that our total numbers at the different stations remain the same. Naturally the school suffers on such occasions. We have only six pupils at present.

"On the 8th of Feb. I privately baptized an infant, and soon afterwards the poor mother was called to her rest. She had been suffering from consumption and went to Coquimbo for a change. This did her no good, and she came back to Chañaral, as she told me, 'to die amongst her friends!' She passed away calmly in the faith of Christ early on the morning of March 3rd.

"During the quarter, services were held on the following ships:—Jan. 15th, British ship 'Beech Holm,' Capt. Bolton; Jan. 29th, British ship 'Roslin Castle,' Capt. Martin; Feb. 19th, British ship 'Prince Leopold,' Capt. Macdonald; March 5th, British ship 'Clan Macleod,' Capt. Ewen. Such opportunities of speaking to sailors have seldom been offered, for reasons I have already acquainted you with. Smooth water and sunshine favoured us on each occasion, and these, combined with the real welcome from all on board, and the hearty interest taken in the services, not only gave me a *bonâ fide* satisfaction, but were sources of indescribable pleasure.

"At present we have no English ships in the bay, and I hear none are expected for some time.

"My quarterly visit to Carrizalillo was as usual rendered very agreeable in every way by our friends there. I trust our services were as acceptable to the worshippers.

"On my return from the 'Descubridora,' I was accompanied by a native tailor who, perhaps fortunately for myself, was excessively deaf. After riding about twenty miles in perfect silence—it would have been no use for me to have commenced a conversation; the only words the man could or would understand were 'lunch,' and 'dinner'—the tailor as we were walking our horses quietly along, probably thinking it would be apropos to say something about religion, suddenly stopped his horse, shook his head as if he had tasted something very bitter, and burst out with the following remark, 'Christ is bad, no? Gives some people more money than others, no?' Whether he meant this as a reflection upon me for not ordering a suit of clothes, I know not; however, convinced that all my attempts to argue the matter would be useless, I rode ahead and saw no more of my 'compañero de viaje' until we sighted Chañaral. I relate this

incident to give you an idea of the general feeling amongst the natives on religious matters.

"I have communicated with Mr. Davis since his arrival.

"I am glad to say that my wife and little one continue well. We have had much sickness round us lately. The changes of temperature here are very great. The doctor of the 'Britannia' remarked that he was surprised at the sudden changes of air in one day.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

Chili.

CONCEPCION.

THE Rev. J. A. Dodds, the Society's Chaplain at Lota, gives the following account of his first pastoral visit to Concepcion :—

"On the 25th of January last I set out to make my first pastoral visit to the northern boundary of my pastorate. I had been to Concepcion once before, but only for the purpose of accompanying Mr. Langbridge thither. I had long been meditating this visit, as also one to the southern extremity, but had not yet accomplished it, finding it extremely difficult to leave my parish proper for more than a day at a time. I felt, however, that it was my duty to do so, as our good Bishop had desired me to pay them periodical visits when he appointed me to the Chaplaincy of Lota. At half past seven, therefore, of the above-mentioned day, I took my seat on the top of the coach bound for Concepcion. Mail coaches on the road are rather novel things in England, and most certainly would be were there such coaches as we are accustomed to see in Chili, and the roads such as we are compelled to travel. The vehicle, which bears the dignified title of 'Mail Coach,' or, as one is called, 'Diligencia,' has a look which we could imagine a broken-down, worn-out body of an old-fashioned hackney coach would present exalted on high wheels and suspended by straps, which of course are the only things which constitute it a coach. In the front is the box for the driver and a passenger, but upon which two of the latter generally manage to squeeze themselves. And above this, right on the top of the coach in fact, is placed an apology for a cushion, to do the office of another seat. Behind you are portmanteaus and mail bags ; and at the back of the coach are carried cases and heavier luggage. The coach of course acts as carrier's cart; and under the coachman's seat are carried the parcels. The inside of the coach is furnished with the ordinary two seats and a further settle or seat in the

centre, which is placed as if for the express purpose of preventing either ingress or egress to the unlucky passengers. Each of these seats could certainly not be intended to hold more than two persons with any degree of comfort, and yet I have been inside when there have been ten other persons beside myself. And now when I look back and think of it, I wonder how one could sit at all, so hampered are the knees by this settle in the centre, besides being for six hours unable scarcely to move a muscle. And one can imagine better than describe the heat and unpleasant odour arising from so many persons being crammed into so small a compass, and some of them perhaps not the cleanest of beings.

"On this morning, however, I rode outside, and having an agreeable fellow-passenger who was just returning from the gold diggings about 100 miles from here, an American, and a fine day before us, I enjoyed the trip fairly well. But Chilian coach riding is not what it is in England. The roads here are not like the hard country home roads. There is no macadamizing—they are the pure virgin soil, which is a kind of red clayey substance, and which in summer being baked by the hot sun, grinds up into powder and is raised in clouds by the coach, and the strong southerly winds, which blow on an average about three days out of the seven, and in the winter by the continual downpour of rain, and the traffic of horses and vehicles, the roads become nothing but a *miry* slough, full of deep holes and ruts, which remain all the year round, and make coach riding even in the height of summer anything but easy, The bumping, jolting, and shaking is something terrible and makes one feel at the journey's end thankful to have escaped with sound ribs or that the coach has not toppled over. When in Santiago at the end of 1880, I was riding in a street coach with an old friend of the Society's in that city, along the finest street, the Alemeda, the coach gave such a violent bump, caused by one of these holes in the road, that I was lifted off the seat and my hat came in contact with the roof of the coach, which sent it over my eyes.

"This, then, being a hot summer's day, we were regaled with plenty of dust, so much so that when the horses slackened the pace (the wind being gentle and in our rear) they were so completely enveloped that we could not see them. We changed horses at Coronel, about six miles from Lota, and after a prolonged delay cantered away leaving Puchoco and Maule to the left, and arrived at San Pedro about 1.30 p.m., where we alighted, having come to the bank of the river Biobio. Here we embarked on board a small boat, driver and baggage and all, leaving our coach behind for the return journey to Lota. The boat is manned by about five men, who row her across the river, and if there is wind enough, as there was on the day in question, they hoist sail, and scud across, not without, however, going on a mudbank, of which the mouth of the river is full, and which, like the silt banks in the River Plate, are ever shifting their positions, making the navigation even for small boats extremely difficult. It is on this account that no seagoing craft can enter the mouth of the Biobio. The boat we occupy is something

of a gondola, having a small house or cabin into which you creep, not without, however, knocking your head against the ceiling, much to the merriment of your fellow-passengers, who are perhaps more accustomed to the feat of entering than yourself. Arrived at the other side without a casualty, the boat is run aground, and an omnibus with four horses drives as close to the boat as possible, and the boatmen tuck up their trousers, jump into the water, and carry you (ladies in their arms and gentlemen on their backs) to the omnibus and afterwards your luggage also. You are then driven to any part of the city you may desire. My work has now commenced, and having divested myself of a little of the dust I sallied forth.

"I was acquainted with but two gentlemen in Concepcion, and one of them was away on his farm, the other, a storekeeper, being in town. Upon him, therefore, I called at once. From him I obtained the names of the majority of the British residents, and I forthwith called upon several of them that evening. The railway folk were the first I called upon, in order to catch them at home after work. These are chiefly engine drivers, mechanics, and foremen. I found them very glad to see an English clergyman, and desiring very much to have a clergyman dwelling amongst them. They also seemed very disappointed that Mr. Langbridge did not remain as their chaplain. The next morning I visited some eight or nine of the men at their work in the engine-houses and workshops at the station. Several whom I had not seen in their homes invited me to them. I called on all that night with but one exception. His house I could not find.

"In the afternoon I called upon the families and homes of the merchants in the city, but found that several had gone to their farms and to the country to spend the summer months. Those whom I did see were very glad to see me, and desired me to call when I visited Concepcion again. Two of them very kindly invited me to bring my wife with me and to stay with them for a few days. As I noticed the day previous with the mechanics, all seemed deeply sorry that the way had not been made clear for the coming of Mr. Langbridge. My visit being but short, and none of the residents being aware of it until I called, we could not hold a service. Indeed I did not go with that intention, knowing the shortness of the time, but felt it well worth my while to make the acquaintance of the community and prepare the way for another visit. The ice is now broken, and I trust my next visit will not be far hence nor so short; as I am now more or less acquainted with the whole community, and shall be able doubtless to hold a service or two as well as visit them in their homes and at their offices.

"The next morning, having made two or three more calls, I took the coach and returned to Lota, having been but two nights in Concepcion. The return journey was much more pleasant than the one there, as two buggies had been sent in the place of the coach; and one of these, two other gentlemen and myself had to ourselves. One of these gentlemen was a member of my congregation at Lota, who had joined me at the

hotel overnight, and the other an American gentleman whom he introduced to me. In the course of conversation I learned from this gentleman that he kept a school at Concepcion for teaching English, of which I had heard, and that he also has a Sunday-school, and has just begun also to preach in English for the benefit of English people, if they will attend. But from what I heard in Concepcion he has a very small attendance; still, he has but just begun, and if he is sincere he will doubtless draw others.

"Concepcion is situate on the north bank of the Biobio, and is a very clean town for the south of Chili. Its main streets are paved, and it has a fine 'plaza,' or square, in which stand the cathedral and courts of justice and other public buildings. It has a large number of churches for the population, which is under 20,000, I believe. The churches are chiefly of the old Spanish style, and are not remarkable, except for their ugliness, especially the cathedral. Religious houses and seminaries abound; you meet large numbers of parish priests, monks, and sisters of mercy in the street; women, almost enveloped in their black 'mantos,' with their kneeling mats on their arm, going to 'misa' (mass). Your nerves are shaken by the constant ringing, or rather striking of bells, which make the most discordant clatter imaginable. The whole place wears a thoroughly religious air. Oh! that it were Christian rather than religious: that Christ was better known in the hearts and lives of these people than He is, and less about the 'saints' and images. May the time soon come—and it is beginning—when these poor deluded people shall see the error of their superstitions, shall cast aside all these vain baubles, and cling to Christ alone as their sure hope and ground of acceptance with God!

"JAS. ALLAN DODDS."

NORTHERN MISSION.

THE AMAZON MISSION.

THE following interesting letter has been received from Mr. Duke:—

"*Sao Pedro, Rio Purus, February 20th*, 1882.

"When I last wrote to you I was *en voyage* for the affluent Pauyny of the Indians, of which river I had received interesting accounts from a Dr. M——, an American. We reached the mouth of the Pauyny on the evening of Jan. 4th, and spent fifteen days of hard work against stream to reach the place indicated by Dr. M——. There I assisted him in col-

locating his men on the place chosen by him for indiarubber cutting operations, and next day paid a visit to the Indians of the locality. They belong to the tribe Canamary. As far as I could gather, they are allied to the tribe Jamamady. The chief of the party speaks Ipuriná fairly, and in this language I was able to converse somewhat with him. The boys whom I took with me also held some communication with them. This tribe, or at least the individuals of it with whom I met, are marked with what I take to be a species of leprosy, the same as that which exists in the Pamarys—viz., patches of white appearing on their copper-coloured skin and accompanied at times by a sort of tetter. This disorder appears chiefly upon face, hands, and feet, and gives anything but a pleasant impression, not by any means inviting closer acquaintance. I have never seen an Ipuriná with the same disorder. These Indians (Canamarys) appear to be far superior to the Ipurinás in point of honesty, industry, and intelligence. Indeed the Indians of the higher Purus, from what I hear, are invariably more intelligent, hardworking, and easier to deal with than those of the lower. This may be due in some degree to the circumstances in which they are placed ; those of the lower Purus encountering less difficulty in procuring food, clothing, and necessaries of life. Amongst them I saw some wonderful ear, nose, and lip ornaments made of the shell of a species of shellfish (bivalve) called in Portuguese 'Itã.' They had built for Dr. M——in his absence a very large hut, similar to those used by them, in shape like an enormous beehive, and capable of sheltering at least fifty men without in the least crowding. In the little clearing on the banks of the Pauyny this hut presented a very striking and picturesque appearance. I promised the Indians that I would pay them a second visit on some future occasion, and would then visit the Jamamadays, with whom they intermarry, and who are higher up yet on the Pauyny. On this affluent seringa (indiarubber) is very plentiful, and there also exists the vegetable-ivory palm. Of this latter I brought with me several nuts, which I picked up in the forest ; each nut is about the size of a pigeon's egg, and consists when ripe of a solid mass of what resembles ivory, but of a slightly blueish tint. I believe that this fetches a high price as an article of commerce in Pará. On the Pauyny I observed what I have not yet seen on the Purus, namely, small streams in the forest flowing over stony beds, in which are to be seen pebble-stones, such as might be found in any English brook. On the lower Purus the beds of all streams consist of mud or sand, without any stones. This seems to indicate that the Pauyny approximates to the higher lands rising towards the Andes. I have never yet been able to make a voyage to the higher Purus, visiting the tribes existing there. Of them I have always received glowing accounts, but, knowing well the want of veracity of the Brazilians generally, have been anxious not to write any account until I have seen for myself. One hears often of light-haired, blue-eyed, fair-skinned Indians, with long beards, &c., &c., but all this one takes 'with a pinch of salt.'

"On my way to the Pauyny Sr. Severiano, one of the sub-delegados of police, gave me an Indian boy, about thirteen years of age, who had been with him about two months; he belongs to the Indians (Ipurinás) of the affluent Ciriweñe. The same Severiano has made me the offer to take me with him through the forest to the sources of the Ciriweñe, where large numbers of Ipurinás are known to exist, taking with us a number of men, and then 'turn out' the malocca, taking possession of what children may be there, the children all to be turned over to my care. This offer, meant well, would not fall in with our views of treatment of the Indians, but perhaps I may obtain help from the same man in some other manner more consistent with our ideas.

"In reference to our voyage with Dr. M——, it may be well to add that he has engaged to pay all expenses of our voyage to the Pauyny.

"On my return we had twelve boys in all, besides the two girls. However, since then the same Indians who brought me a little boy some time since returned and stole him away again by night. One of them was father of the child. I was exceedingly annoyed and troubled by this.

"Oh, that the Committee could meet with some three or four young men willing to work out here! Our experience of female assistance has not turned out well hitherto, therefore I am unwilling to write urging the Committee to seek for aid of that description. It would almost seem as if the Lord would not permit it; and I say no more, although convinced that there must be in England many ladies whose health would not suffer by a few years on the Purus more than mine has done during the past five years. What is absolutely necessary for us here is the assistance of some young men—zealous, self-denying, and ready for work of whatsoever kind. With such much good work could be done amongst the Ipurinás and other tribes.

"Were our views confined to the instruction of the handful of Indian boys with me, I could leave the launch at anchor and settle down to teaching my children and growing cotton or other produce, and thus could make our Mission premises pay, in a pecuniary sense, at the same time that I was preparing young lads to go out and teach others of their tribe the message of salvation; but, having two companions to leave in the house and take care of these things during my absence, frequent visits could be paid to the Indians of different points, and thus much more accomplished. I have begged one or two of the captains of the Amazon steamers to bring me a few (four or five) head of cattle as a commencement, as we have now land in grass sufficient for them.

Lee and Blackheath Association.

THE Quarterly Prayer Meeting was held at the house of the Treasurer, Lee, May 27th, at three o'clock, Rev. W. Windle presiding. The portion of Scripture read and briefly commented upon was from Isa. xlv. from verse 14 to the end. Three prayers were offered, with an alternate hymn, and the closing prayer and blessing.

The following were the subjects of prayer :—

I.—THANKSGIVING.

For answers to prayer, in the recent liberal and most timely supply of our great monetary need,

Also, for the general good health of the missionary party and the orphans at Ooshooia, and at Keppel.

II.—SUPPLIES OF MEN.

That the Lord who knows all the wants of the mission field, and the difficulties of the Committee in the supply of these, will dispose the hearts of duly qualified men to offer themselves for the work, and by His Holy Spirit, direct the Committee to a wise choice.

Also, that those already engaged in these distant fields may be sustained in health, and enjoy continuously the light and cheer of the Divine presence and blessing in their labours.

Lines Extracted from the Journal of Captain Allen Gardiner,

WHICH WAS FOUND SAFE AND UNINJURED ON THE SHORE OF TIERRA DEL FUEGO MANY WEEKS AFTER HIS DEATH, AND LYING BESIDE HIS LIFELESS BODY.

"They shall not be ashamed that wait for me."—Isaiah xlix. 23.

"He will regard the prayer of the destitute, and not despise their prayer."—Psalm cii. 17

"They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing."—Psalm xxxiv. 10.

"Courage, comrades ! onward press,
Let not fleeting storms offend ;
We must cross the wilderness
Ere we reach the journey's end ;
Before us lies that blissful shore
Where sin and grief assail no more.

"Pilgrims in a strange land,
Let us seek no city here ;
Dangers lie on every hand,
But trusting souls have nought to fear ;
While prayer ascends within the veil,
No Amalek can e'en prevail.

"It is not in our strength we run ;
Did we alone the burden bear,
The heavenly race had ne'er begun ;
O'erwhelmed, we might indeed despair :
Jesus has promised to provide,
And be himself our shield and guide.

"Trials have no power to harm
When carried to the Mercy Seat ;
Prayer can the boldest foe disarm,
And make the bitterest Marah sweet ;
Great peace have they whose every care
Ascends to heaven in earnest prayer.

"There is no path so rough, so drear,
No thorny wilderness so dry,
But living streams are flowing near,
And one to guide our footsteps nigh.
'Tis unbelief alone that hides
The blessings which our God provides.

"Oft in affliction's darkest night,
When all our earthly gourds decay,
The spirit takes her loftiest flight,
And soars to realms of endless day ;
In that pure light she sits serene
And calmly views the troubled scene.

"For 'tis our privilege to know
Whate'er of sufferings we may share.
A Father's hand inflicts the blow,
'Tis but the children's mark we bear ;
Those precious balms were never shed
To break but to anoint the head.

"Take courage then—the journey's short,
These light afflictions soon will end ;
By grace thus far we have been brought,
And grace will still our steps attend ;
And soon one Ebenezer more
For mercies that are still in store
We'll add to those we've raised before."

Pioneer Cavern, June 16th, 1851.

The Lake of Maracaybo.

THE accompanying view of Lake Maracaybo conveys a good idea of its glory and beauty. In the foreground is the dark swampy soil, with the *gansas*, blue, white, and red, playing upon its banks, and the calm waters of the lake stretching away until they reach "the sunken sun" whose radiance still lingers in the heavens above. Dense, silent, and motionless forests creep up to the unruffled margin of this placid lake. Far back to the foot-hills of the tall *sierras*, in unbroken grandeur, stretch the primeval woods, solitudes undisturbed save by the savage Indian fighting alike against wild animals and the almost impenetrable barriers that nature has placed around his tortuous path. To the right here and there rise lofty trees, their dark foliage already reminding one of the coming of the night. In the far distance on the left come sloping down a chain of hills, to complete a picture wherein there is blended the loveliness of earth and sky.

The northern part of the lake is warm and healthy, the southern humid and insalubrious. Besides this great lake there are several smaller ones and an innumerable array of large lagunas and marshes.—"The Land of Bolivar," by Spence. (Sampson Low and Co.)

Proceedings in the Provinces.

IN our last notice of provincial doings we referred to Meetings and Sermons between March 20th and April 24th. We have now, therefore, to speak of nearly two months' work.

Mr. Shimield, to whom many of us listened with interest at the Annual Meeting, has in one or two instances been of real service to our cause in the Provinces. Only those who have for years had to arrange for the deputation-work of Societies know the difficulty of satisfying the wants of Auxiliaries. "Do not send the same speaker; we want new diagrams; more effective magic-lantern slides; have you no deputation who has laboured abroad?" Such are some of the messages which reach us. And it is a relief when we have a chance of entrusting

the delivery of our message to one who can speak from long experience of foreign labour.

What Mr. Bridges did for our missionary work in Tierra del Fuego while he was at home, Mr. Shimield has been able to do for our ministerial and evangelistic work in the River Plate. Among the places thus visited by him we may note Southsea, Horsham, and Leamington, at all of which we are assured his testimony was received with much interest. At Horsham the two churches are opened to us only every third year, so it is desirable that we should make the most of our opportunity. The Leamington Annual Meeting is second in importance to few if any in the provinces, as it tells on the Association for the entire year.

We have to thank the Rev. J. W. Marshall for preaching for us at Harrow, the Rev. G. P. Quick for taking the Annual Meetings at Birmingham and Burton-on-Trent, and the Revs. W. A. Bathurst, C. M. Black, C. Hamilton, Canon McNeile, Dr. Peake, and E. M. Weigall for preaching Sermons in their own churches.

Mr. Allen has taken Sermons at Wallington and Brasted, and a Meeting at Warley; but his principal work has consisted of the spring tour in and near Dublin. It comprised no fewer than nine Sermons, some of them being on week evenings. The Lectures were seven in number, and, with the Sermons, produced about 60*l*. The Society has again to thank our excellent Hon. Secretary, the Rev. F. C. Hayes, for his arrangement of the tour. Such local assistance on the part of *District* Secretaries is just what we miss in England and Scotland.

The latest records of the Midland District at present before us mention Sermons at Tewkesbury, Carrington, Burton Latimer, Oakham, Old Dalby, Winster, Sudbury, and Leigh, and Meetings at Hoton, Blyton, and Nympsfield, all taken by Mr. Welby.

Mr. Farmer has been engaged first in Northumberland, where Mr. Reed obtained Meetings for him at Henshaw, Beltingham, Haltwhistle, Haydon Bridge, and Allendale. Thence he proceeded to Scotland, and lavished no small amount of labour on our constituencies in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. In Edinburgh no fewer than five Lectures were given, and a "Sale of Work" was half promised for next year. We print a short extract from the *Scotsman*, giving a report of what may be called the Edinburgh Annual Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Society, Mr. Thomas Farmer, London, delivered a lecture last night in the Bible Society's Rooms, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Dean Montgomery, who, in introducing the lecturer, remarked that he believed there was no part of the world almost about which there was less general knowledge than South America, especially in regard to the people and their ways. While their attention in relation to missionary matters had been very much turned to South Africa and Central India, he thought it was well that from time to time their sympathies should be extended to other quarters;

and he trusted the lecture would have the effect of stirring up Christians to more zeal in this direction. Mr. Farmer, in opening his lecture, remarked that it was well within their memory that the Christianising of South America was reckoned as among the visionary projects of men possessing zeal, but scarcely discretion. Now, however, that was all past, and they were able to point to the triumphs which the Gospel had won in some of the most degraded, dark, and ignorant places of that long-neglected continent. At present the South American Missionary Society had its mission stations dotted over South America. Mr. Farmer then proceeded to speak of the origin and progress of missionary enterprise, dwelling particularly on the work of Captain Allen Gardiner, who went out in Sepember, 1850, and to other prominent missionary leaders. The lecture was illustrated by numerous views, shown by means of a triplex lantern.—*Scotsman.*

There were sermons preached in the Church of All Saints' and St. John's, Derby, on Sunday, June 18th, by the Rev. G. P. Quick and the Rev. R. J. Simpson, and offertories to the amount of 25*l.* collected.

The Annual Meeting was held at the Athenæum, Derby, on the following evening, presided over by our old and excellent friend Dr. Ogle. The Rev. G. P. Quick and Rev. R. J. Simpson acted as deputation from the Society. Several of the local clergy were present, as well as the Rev. A. A. Welby, Association Secretary. The Meeting was very well attended, and special interest was evinced in conning over the journal and diary of Capt. Allen Gardiner, many coming up after the meeting for this purpose and to purchase the publications of the Society.

In conclusion, we note with sorrow that our Society has lost one of its best friends by the death of Mrs. Elliott, who for many years past has befriended our cause in the Isle of Man. We can but pray that God may comfort the bereaved, and raise up fresh helpers to carry on the work of those whom He calls to Himself.

Gleanings.

IF a sense of our degeneracy represses all the proud and rebellious principles of our nature, it is calculated to draw forth in a peculiar manner all that is humble, and kind, and amiable, and affectionate;—it teaches us to look upon others with a pity inspired by our own experience;—it calls upon us loudly to make common cause against the misfortunes of our common situation; for it is a grand principle insinuated into our nature by the Deity, that we are more intimately linked together by a sense of common danger than by a state of common security. Humility is the true source of Christian benevolence; humility that reads

its own lot in that of a fellow-creature,—that reminds us "that all have sinned," and that therefore we are all strangers and pilgrims on the earth. It does not, like the benevolence of the world, seat you upon an eminence, from which, like some superior being, you may fling a scanty and occasional pittance to the wretches whom you see struggling beneath; but it places you with them, side by side, toiling onward the same way, only better furnished for the journey, and called on by the voice of God and all the charities of the human heart to reach forth your hand to your weaker and more helpless fellow-travellers.

The fall of man, and the consequent deterioration of our nature, has been ridiculed by many of the enemies of Christianity as fabulous and unphilosophical; but it should be recollected, that we cannot indulge a single hope of ever rising to a higher state of being, without admitting an equal probability, in the nature of things, that we have fallen from it: we must give up our hopes of a more spiritualised and glorious existence, and condemn the human race to utter annihilation, upon the same principle on which we deny the possibility of our corruption and degeneracy: and if we attentively observe the features of the nature to which we belong, we shall perceive a struggle between different principles, and a discordance of feeling in the same person at different periods, that we often unconsciously regard as the conflict of two contending natures.

We have, indeed, but a slight account of the state from which we fell: perhaps it would have been useless to have described it more circumstantially—we might not be capable of understanding it. The prophet seems to have exhausted description, when he tells us, that we were *made in the image of God*; so that, if we wish to ascertain what we were, it would seem we must look to the Deity himself. This would be a bold task, even though we undertook it for the purpose of humbling ourselves to the dust. But there is one circumstance related which helps us to understand in what consists our humiliation:—when Adam had sinned, he shrunk from the voice of God. The presence of that gracious Being, who was identified with every blessing that he enjoyed, was before gratefully and gladly encountered: the thought of God was *above him*, and *enveloped* him, and he could throw his heart open, fearlessly, before Him, and show Him His own image. But now, how many of the thoughts of our heart would be put to flight by one glance of God into our souls! how many of our pleasures would vanish before the idea of His presence! We know too well what an enemy to many of our favourite pursuits is the God "who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity;" and when we hear His voice, we attempt to shut ourselves from His view by excluding Him from our thoughts, as if, under the shelter of such a subterfuge as this, we could elude either His scrutiny or His vengeance; and if nothing occurred to seize our attention by surprise, or force our minds upon the consideration, perhaps the first thing that would awaken us to a just sense of our situation would be the *sound of the last trumpet!*

But sometimes we have strange misgivings. In the depth of the night,

when we are left to darkness, to silence, and ourselves, the utter stillness and the blank void that surrounds us sometimes bring a powerful sense of God's presence along with them,—and the more we attempt to escape it, the more palpably it seems to gather around us in the obscurity. Some way or other, man can never be totally alone; the very absence of every other being, and of every other object of sense or thought, appears almost necessarily and irresistibly to suggest the presence of God. Then, when we seem to feel ourselves, as it were, under the immediate *pressure* of the Almighty, the thought will occur, "Was He not equally present this day and every moment of my life? and yet how little have I been influenced in my heart, conversation, and conduct, by the sense that His eye was everlastingly open upon me, as it is at this instant!"—*Wolfe's Remains.*

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects for praise and prayer on the 3rd instant:—

I. That the Great and Merciful Preserver of men would graciously grant good health and strength to the mission party at Ooshooia and Keppel.

II. That the Father of the fatherless would have His watchful care over the Fuegian orphans in body and soul, and so bring them up in His nurture and admonition, that in future days they may become the seed-plot of native Christian work amongst their own people.

III. That the Lord who knows all the wants of the mission field, and the difficulties of the Committee in the supply of these, will dispose the hearts of duly qualified men to offer themselves for the work, and by His Holy Spirit, direct the Committee to a wise choice.

Also, that those already engaged in these distant fields may be sustained in health, and enjoy continuously the light and cheer of the Divine presence and blessing in their labours.

"*To the* Right Honourable Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., *Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

"We, the undersigned members of the South American Missionary Society, and of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and Merchants and Capitalists interested in the welfare and prosperity of South America, beg leave respectfully to lay before your Lordship some considerations which we earnestly trust may induce your Lordship and the Government of this country to use your friendly offices to obtain from the State of Peru an enactment securing to resident British subjects, as well as to foreigners, the privilege of full religious liberty.

"We do not venture to express any opinion on the causes, political or other, which have led up to the unhappy prostration and anarchy now

prevailing in that State; but we do venture to deplore in its past history the absence from the Constitution of legal sanction for the free circulation of the Word of God and for entire freedom in the exercise of religious worship and teaching. This we believe to be indispensable to the peace and prosperity of a nation, and it happily now exists to a large extent in many of the States of the South American Continent.

"It is not our province to enter into a criticism of the internal policy of the Peruvian Republic. Our purpose is to bring under the notice of your Lordship the condition of a vast number of foreigners in Peru, the most of them our own countrymen. Many of these Englishmen are engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits, but the greater number are mechanics, who, with their families, are scattered up and down throughout the republic. At the present time public worship according to the rites of the English Church is barely tolerated, not legalized, in Lima and in Callao; but in other parts of Peru there is no legal sanction for any form of worship but that of the Roman Catholic Church. We need not point out how important it is that English artisans in foreign lands should have an opportunity afforded them of giving their children a useful education, and of bringing them up in the faith of their fathers; and it is a subject of thankfulness that our wealthier countrymen at home, moved by Christian patriotism, are not slow to follow their poorer fellow-countrymen, and to help in providing them with those means of religious and mental improvement which they had possessed in their own country. But this need cannot be adequately met nor this philanthropy exercised unless the laws of Peru, which now hamper and discourage it, are so relaxed and amended as to give scope for its free and legal exercise.

"In considering the special circumstances of Peru, we are painfully reminded of the fact that millions of money belonging to the English people are invested in that State, and that, therefore, we have a reasonable claim to seek to advance such high principles in its government as may further the material as well as the moral and religious interests of our countrymen both in England and South America.

"For these reasons we venture respectfully to approach you, in the hope that your Lordship, in the responsible office you hold, as representing the Government with which you are associated, may see fit to exert some influence with the Government of Peru in such form as you may deem most expedient, with a view to its introducing into the Constitution enactments which may ensure to our countrymen, to those of other nationalities, and to the people of Peru itself, the invaluable blessings of that well-regulated religious freedom under which so many countries of the world have risen in the scale of nations.

"And your Petitioners shall ever pray."

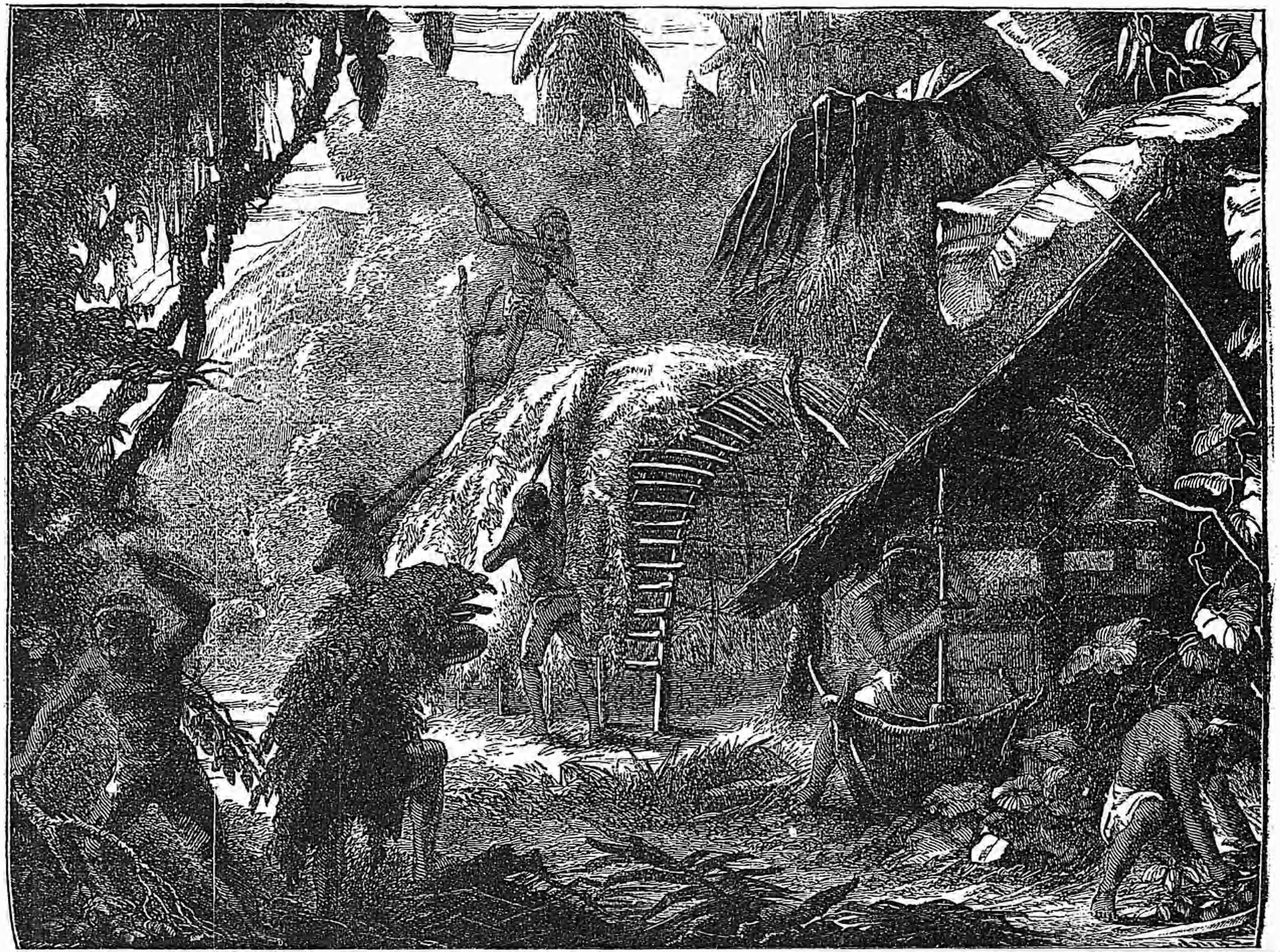
The Clerical Secretary will be glad to receive signatures to the above Memorial.

On Wednesday, May 31st, at Athol Street, Eleanor, wife of Philip Elliott, aged 68 years.

In Memoriam.

WE record to-day the removal from earth, on May 31st, of one whose name and form were well known and universally loved and respected in our Island—that of Eleanor Elliott, wife of Dr. Elliott, of Douglas. Amongst the old inhabitants there can be but very few, if any, who are not familiar with the life and character of this noble Christian lady. With a powerful intellect and a great heart she devoted herself to literary study, and the care of the poor. Her general knowledge was very remarkable, but as regards that of the Divine Word, she stood in a measure alone. When applied to for information, her expositions were powerful and lucid. It was said of the Master that "He taught with authority and not as the scribes," and it may be said of her that her words convinced without effort and naturally; and the simple interpretation of a text by Mrs. Elliott has left an impression that many an eloquent pulpit discourse would fail to do. The young of all classes loved her, for she understood and loved them. A pressure of her gentle hand has been enough to win the entire confidence of a young heart, and to retain over that heart a lasting influence. All that she was to those who knew her intimately and looked to her for counsel it would be impossible to say; there are amongst them those who deeply mourn her loss, though they rejoice that she has entered into rest after such frequent attacks of bodily suffering of late years. She has, indeed, "fought the good fight" and won the crown of righteousness laid up in store for her. So long as she had strength to walk at all she was engaged in her Master's service, the service that she loved so dearly, and in which she had lived from girlhood. There are dens of sin in Douglas visited by this noble woman that probably none other in her station would have dared to enter, and she has done her Lord's work undaunted amidst oaths and threats. The knowledge of this loving heroism was incidental, never imparted by our dear friend; she never spoke of what she did in this respect, and none at any time would suspect her of the desire to impress by her superior life and conversation. She was perfectly simple and unassuming, entering fully and joyfully into the interests of others, responding with her large-heartedness and Christian sympathy to encourage or warn, but never touching on her own affairs. *Self* seemed to be utterly annihilated; and insensibly she appeared by ordinary conduct and words to prove the meaning in daily life of the saying of a holy man: "Christianity is a structure erected on the ruins of Self."

BRITISH



THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

AUGUST 1, 1882.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*May* 25); Revs. F. N. Lett (*May* 13, 25, 31, *June* 1); Dr. Humble (*May* 19); Dr. Cross (*June* 2, 16); W. H. Lloyd (*May* 23, *June* 7); J. A. Dodds (*May* 9, 12, 22, *June* 6); Messrs. Schroder and Co. (*May* 9); H. Burleigh (*May* 8); E. S. Bowring (*May* 20); J..S. Robertson (*May* 30); Henry J. Davis (*June* 6); Henry Reyard (*June* 15).

BUSINESS.

The usual Monthly Meeting of the Committee was held on the 11th ult.

Mr. John R. Tyerman was appointed as Lay-Reader and Missionary to Rosario.

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

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received for the month of June was £751 9*s.* 6*d.*

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

BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE have received several letters from our Bishop and his fellow-workers in South America, but most of them deal with matters of business which would not be of general interest and are not inserted in our magazine. But we are thankful to say that all the accounts received are hopeful and happy.

The account with which Mr. Burleigh has furnished us of the six youths who have been under his charge is fraught with considerable interest to us all, as indicating in individual instances the difficulties with which we have to deal, the variety of minds and hearts on which we have to work, and, above all, the blessed and happy effects produced by wholesome discipline and Christian kindness in conjunction with the cultivation of the intellect by useful instruction. Are we too sanguine in hoping that some of these lads may one day become teachers of their own people in all that is useful and of good report—nay, perhaps may be ordained messengers of the everlasting Gospel to many a poor Indian now lying in darkness and the shadow of death?

The publication of the old Spanish (Mozarabic) Liturgy as the accredited book of Common Prayer for Spanish-speaking people who desire to return to the old paths and the religion of their forefathers is an event of no ordinary import. It is a matter of deep historical interest. Canon Bright, of Christ Church, Oxford, writes, in reference to this subject, "It was not until the eleventh century that the Roman Rite was forced on the Church of Spain. A few features akin to those of the Roman Rite were probably, it appears, introduced into the old National Office, before it was edited under the sanction of Cardinal Ximenes, and perpetuated in a chapel at Toledo and three other parish churches. I should be well pleased to think that those Spanish-speaking Christians, who, as you say, are alienated from Roman Christianity and are in danger of being alienated from all Christianity, would be drawn towards the Mozarabic Rite, as a whole (some details excepted), most beautiful in

many parts, full of tenderness, reverence, and devotion. If you can attract any of these poor people to the Eucharistic Office of their fathers, you will do much towards keeping them from such a collapse as in their circumstances is too much to be feared."

It is probably the "some details" to which Canon Bright alludes that have been eliminated from the revised edition of the Mozarabic Liturgy, now published.

Thus revised, it is one of the most beautiful and evangelical Liturgies that have ever come under our notice. We use that term evangelical in this, as in all cases, in its true, its genuine, its Scriptural sense. It is a precious and solemn word, that should be dear to the heart of every member of Christ's Church, and therefore should not be dragged through the mire of party conflict, as it too often is.

We rejoice to find that the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Cross have arrived safely at Saô Paulo.

The Society acknowledges with warm thanks a liberal donation of 50*l.* from Mrs. Allnutt, of the Huntleys, Tunbridge Wells; also a similar amount from Miss C. Paton and "Amicus," of Clapham.

The poor Fuegians have arrived safely at Sandy Point on the way back to their home, with the exception of four who died at Munich of smallpox and one who died on the voyage to South America. It will be remembered that these poor people were exhibited in various European capitals. The Society intervened, and were glad to find that Mr. Hagenbeck, under whose care they were, was ready to co-operate with the Society in sending them back. This he did at his own expense, and gave 150*l.* as the sum of their earnings, to be laid out by the Society for their benefit or that of their tribe.

We have to acknowledge, with many thanks, a large free grant of interesting Spanish and Portuguese books of prayer and devotion from the Church of England Book Society.

The Ancient Mozarabic Liturgy of the Reformed Catholic Church of Spain.

IT is quite clear that no work bearing the title of a Spanish Liturgy could be published without having considerable interest for every member of the South American Missionary Society. And for this amongst other reasons—that such a work would not only be written in the language of a very large proportion of the populations, amongst whom our missionaries labour in South America, but because it directly bears upon the profession and the practice of that blessed Gospel which we seek to promote in its purity and power.

That we cannot approve or sanction—nay, that we must protest against—the doctrines held by the Roman Church in South America or elsewhere is clear, and therefore must we hail with special pleasure any move made *from within her own pale* towards a holier and a purer faith.

For this we may hope and wish and pray, and that without either attacking her errors or seeking aggressively to drag men over to our own communion. Nay more, we may, especially when called upon as we have been by hundreds of Roman Catholics themselves, not only sympathise with but do all in our power to help them on in the blessed work of Reformation which they have initiated.

They have already possessed themselves of God's Holy Word in their own language. They have discovered on how many points and to what a serious extent the teaching of that Divine Word and the teaching of their own Church are utterly at variance. They have therefore elected to take God's Word, acknowledged as such by their own priests, as their prime guide, and in pursuance of the same object they have besought our missionary chaplains to give them a plain Christian service in their own language and to admit their children to our day and Sunday schools. In several instances this has been done, and we have reason to believe with much comfort and blessing to all concerned. The crowded services, and on a recent

occasion the Bishop's Spanish Confirmation, are evidences of this advance towards the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the truth.

Coincident with this movement has been the publication of the work to which we have alluded at the head of this article.

We are much indebted to the editor of a most interesting periodical, "Light and Truth," for the particulars we now append in reference to this remarkable book :—

"It bears the title of 'The Divine Offices and Administration of the Sacraments and other appointed Ceremonies of the Spanish Church ;' and the key-note of the work is struck in the title-page, which cites Jer. vi. 16, 'Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls.' The compiler is the Rev. J. B. Cabrera, ordained a priest in the Roman communion, which he was obliged to quit years ago, because he could not teach modern inventions as part of the Catholic faith. But while Señor Cabrera is the compiler, the book does not take its authority from him, but, as we in England should say, from Convocation, as testified by the following synodical decision affixed to it: 'The General Synod of the Spanish Church, in its Session holden in the city of Seville, on the 10th day of March, 1881, ordered that the present Liturgy be received and used in all the congregations that form part of the said Spanish Church. Signed by the President, Juan B. Cabrera, Bishop Elect, and by the Secretary, Valentine Baquero, Presbyter.'

"The various offices are preceded by a preface, at the beginning of which we find the following principles laid down :—

"'To reform is not to introduce a new religion, but to return to the early purity of ancient Christianity, disembarrassing and clearing true Christianity from the thorns and briars and noxious weeds which have been maliciously sown, or from ignorance been allowed to spring up in the midst of it. . . . .

"'The Roman rite is comparatively modern in Spain, and, besides the errors it contains, is a simple novelty in our nation. Whoever is the least acquainted with ecclesiastical history knows that Spain had its own rite, called by some the Isidorian, by others the Gothic, by others the Toledan or Mozarabic rite, which yielded its position, against the will of the people, to the Roman rite introduced in the eleventh century. But a faint reminiscence of this rite remains in the Mozarabic Chapel of the Cathedral of Toledo. It was natural, therefore, that we should recur to the old Spanish rite, and this we have done.

"'With these fountains in view, and drinking of all of them, we have compiled the present Liturgy, which, without differing from the general character exhibited by the Liturgies of the Reformed Churches, retains all the characteristic and peculiar traits of the old Spanish or Mozarabic rite that are in accordance with the Word of God.' (P. ix.)

"The Preface proceeds to state the acceptance by the Spanish Church of the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed and the Athanasian Creed as professions of faith, and constituting a body of doctrine; but unhappily the example of the Irish Church, in not publicly reciting the Athanasian Creed, is followed. Two Lessons are to be read from Holy Scripture in the Sunday morning service, and one in the afternoon service; a passage from a prophetical book is added between the collect and the epistle, in accordance with Mozarabic precedent. There is to be a sermon every Sunday, and on one other day every week where practicable. Daily service is recommended, but where this may not be had, service is to be held on Christmas Day, the Circumcision, the Epiphany, Thursday in Holy Week, Good Friday, Ascension Day; besides Easter Day, Whit Sunday, and all Sundays. The frequency with which the Holy Communion is to be administered is left to the discretion of the clergy; but they are reminded that in the Primitive Church the administration took place every Sunday. Communicants are allowed either to kneel or to stand, according to the custom of the congregation; and they are all to remember 'that in the ancient Church both ways of communicating prevailed.' Churches are to have in the chancel a table of the Lord (not to be called an altar, 'in order to avoid abuses'), on the east side of which the ministrant is to stand at the time of the celebration of the Lord's Supper. There are also to be two credence-tables, a font, a pulpit, a lectern, and other necessary or usual furniture. The clergyman is to wear a surplice and a white stole, with permission to wear a black gown for preaching and for funerals. A shortened form of prayer may be used on days other than Sundays and festivals named above.

"Passing from the Preface to the book itself, we find an Order for Morning and Evening Service, Litany, Prayer and Thanksgivings; Special Offices for Christmas Day, the Circumcision, the Epiphany, Holy Thursday, Good Friday, Easter Day, Ascension Day, Whit Sunday, and Trinity Sunday; the Order for the Administration of the Lord's Supper or Holy Communion; the Collects, Prophecies, Epistles, and Gospels for the year; Baptismal Services for Infants and Adults; the Marriage Service; the Visitation of the Sick; the Communion of the Sick; the Burial Service; Anthems; Confirmation Service; Ordination Services; Family Prayers; and finally, a statement of the disciplinary bases of the Church.

"We naturally turn to the Communion Service in order to learn the doctrinal position of the Church. The preliminary rubrics as to the qualification of those who are to be admitted are much the same as in our own Prayer-book. The elements are at the beginning of the service to be placed either on the Lord's-table or on the credence. After a few prayers the presbyter reads the introit—which differs according to the season—the prophecy, the epistle, and the gospel. Then follows the sermon and the offertory, the rubric directing that 'the presbyter shall receive the alms and place them upon the table of the Lord, after which he shall place upon it the bread and the wine, if they have not already been placed there,

and shall uncover them.' Having been presented at the Lord's-table, the alms, after a prayer of oblation, are placed on a side table. Then follow a prayer for the Church militant; an exhortation; confession and absolution; the creed of Niçæa or Constantinople; the illation (a special Mozarabic feature); the consecration (similar in character to our own, but longer and more elaborate); the reception (in the same form as our own), and the post-communion. The rubric commands that there shall be a second consecration, if necessary, and that the consecrated elements unconsumed shall be covered with a white linen cloth, and reverently eaten and drunk at the conclusion of the service.

We pass on to the baptismal services. Here we have the usual questions and answers of the sponsors. We do not find the word regeneration employed; but a prayer is used that the child, when come to years of discretion, may 'give proof of its new birth." The benefits of admission into Christ's Church are most prominently dwelt on. The Marriage and Burial Services are edifying throughout. In the Visitation of the Sick the form of the confession is left to the sick man or the clergyman; the absolution is precatory. In the Communion of the Sick another form of absolution is given. The Confirmation Service (which seems to be placed somewhat out of its natural place) calls attention rather to the confirming of the baptismal promises than to the strengthening gift of the Holy Ghost; but the latter idea, we are glad to see, is not ignored. In the Ordination Services the words 'whosesoever sins,' &c., are omitted; but the essentials of ordination are preserved. The family prayers (another Mozarabic feature) are specially needed in Spain, where, as in other Roman Catholic countries, household devotion is little practised. The disciplinary bases, which close the volume, are of an importance second only to the profession of doctrine. They begin by a declaration that the Spanish Church is a branch of the universal Church of Christ; that it follows the teaching of Holy Scripture, and maintains the faith and order of the primitive Christian Church; that in it the ministry of the Word and sacraments is entrusted to regularly ordained bishops, presbyters, and deacons; that every parish has its vestry elected by the communicants, and this vestry has the nomination of the parish presbyter; that a diocese is formed of parishes, and governed by a diocesan synod, comprised of one layman and one clergyman for each parish, and this synod elects the bishop. Superior in authority to the diocesan synod is a general synod. The relations of the general synod and a 'council of the bishops' are left undefined.

"The appearance of a Book of Common Prayer in the Spanish tongue is a thing of so grave importance that we have described its composition with some minuteness. Seeing what the body is from which it emanates, and how likely it was to be affected in an exaggerated degree by its surroundings, we are thankful to have anything presented to us so sound, so orthodox, so sober. We heartily congratulate those whose labour of love has produced a book which, by the blessing of God, may be a powerful

instrument in calling back Spaniards to the principles and the practices of the Primitive Church."

We may add that the Most Reverend Lord Plunket, Bishop of Meath, to whose generosity and zeal the publication of this work is mainly due, has added a Preface, at once interesting and eloquent, to the English translation of this Liturgy. This translation has been made by the Rev. Mr. Pope and Mr. R. S. Clough, the latter having been formerly one of our Lay Missionaries to the Amazons.

It is to be specially noted that the title given throughout this ancient Liturgy to clergy of the second order of the ministry is "Presbitero," not "Sacerdote," and that even to the present hour the members of that order of the Roman Church in Spain affix to their signature the same title, "Presbitero."

It would tend to avoid much confusion of thought, as well as much misleading in doctrine, if in our own Liturgy our Presbyters were designated by no uncertain title, and adopted that used by the "Presbyters" of the Roman Church in Spain.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

CRANMER STATION, KEPPEL ISLAND.

MR. BURLEIGH gives us the following interesting sketches of six of the lads under his charge:—

"OUTQUAHRWJANJIZ was one of the fourteen natives on Keppel upon my arrival, December, 1877. His age at that time I should judge to be about fifteen years, and my impressions were that he was a favourable specimen. Being one of the youngest, he was one of the number who attended school, and from the first I noticed a great desire to learn, and great perseverance towards that end, so that when it came to his turn to go to exclusive labour outside, he could read and write well, and in other branches showed much proficiency. His attention to things sacred was most marked, and it was evident that his desire was to walk in the path that leads to God, so that when Bishop Stirling came to the island I had no hesitation in recommending him, together with others, for baptism, at which he received the name of Henry Burleigh. Some time previous to this it had been

determined to pay the most useful of the natives wages, at the rate of 1*l.* per month, and Henry was one of five who came in for this increased advantage, which, if properly used, would secure for themselves many comforts in their future lives in their own country; but, from not knowing the value of money, much was spent in purchasing trumpery things from Stanley. It was then found necessary to discontinue payment in coin; and, in its place, to give them free permission to clothe themselves from the Mission stores, and to reserve the balance until their final departure for Ooshooia. Henry then came under the new arrangement, which manifestly is the most successful; and, by the economy which such dealing involves, has at present the sum of 20*l.* to his credit on the books, which will enable him to purchase cattle, tools, and provisions for his sustenance and comfort on his return home. Altogether he may be said to be diligent, and is certainly a hopeful one. Resident at Keppel Island five years; age, twenty years.

"ULEPENIQTECUNJIZ came to Keppel Island on the return of Bishop Stirling from Ooshooia, March, 1878, at the unusual age of about twelve years; on account of which I thought it wise to take him, together with another of the same age, to live with me in my cottage, and I could relate many amusing accounts of their doings whilst there. He was my youngest scholar, and I entertained hopes that he would do well; and these anticipations were encouraged by the rare talents he displayed. In a few months he could read and write well, and in many other things outstripped those longer under instruction than himself. He also was one of the number baptized, and was named Leonard Burleigh.

"Bishop Stirling, when on a visit subsequently, was so pleased with his progress, that he awarded him 1*l.* monthly as an encouragement to persevere; and, on his coming to the island lately, examined him, and spoke of him as the most advanced he had ever seen. He has 14*l.* to his credit on the books.

"I have said so much about Leonard in my previous letters that to say more will appear like an oft-repeated tale; suffice it to say, that he is still the intelligent lad I have represented him to be, and is quite worth the pains taken with him, and would make an excellent helper in missionary work with some previous preparation. Resident in Keppel four years; age, sixteen years.

"ULCYFTOJANJIZ, the lad who, together with Leonard, came here in March, 1878, at about the age of twelve years. He is the co-mate of Leonard, and lived with him in my house; a pretty, interesting little fellow, who could always create mirth. He was also one of my scholars; and although inferior in talent to some of the others, yet made satisfactory progress, but lacked the steady application which would have made him a fair scholar. Upon the occasion previously named his name was changed to Frederick Beedle, he having given satisfactory evidence of a desire to lead a new life. Some months after he expressed a wish to return home; and accordingly, on the next trip of the 'Allen Gardiner' to Ooshooia, he

had his desire granted. He has since returned, much in the condition of the Prodigal, and is very desirous of being reinstated into our favour. He possesses, however, some traits of character which make us hesitate to give him that countenance which would be extended to him were he otherwise inclined. He might be made a useful lad, and we mourn the want of restraint, and the few inducements in their own country to strike out for themselves into a new mode of life and conduct. Stay at Keppel 3¼ years; age, 16½ years.

"DJAIOJANJIZ came to the Island at the same time as the two beforementioned, March, 1878. A quiet retiring lad of about thirteen. He also became one of my scholars, and from the first showed a fair aptitude for things totally new to him, and by dint of perseverance made satisfactory progress in his tasks. His gentle manners are a striking contrast to the others, who are often boisterous and not unfrequently unruly. And one wishes that more of his race were imbued with similar graces. I had no hesitation in presenting him for baptism, at which he received the name of A. Taylor. Upon leaving school he came in for wages upon the arrangements already stated, and some months ago, in anticipation of a return home, purchased a good supply of tools, clothing, &c., towards that end. The 'Allen Gardiner' proceeded as far as West Point, and having to put back on account of unfavourable winds and other causes, Arthur returned, took up his abode with us again, and has not yet thought of returning. He has gone on into his former situation and has the sum of 12*l*. to his credit. Stay at Keppel, 4 years; age, 17 years.

"ASOCINJIZ was brought to the Island later on in 1878, at about fifteen years of age. A promising young lad of very quiet manners, who expressed much thankfulness for having been brought here. In school I found him diligent and desirous of being instructed, and during his stay I had less occasion to reprove him than any other that I can remember. Passing through the alphabet, he became a fair reader, and his writing would have done credit to many an English boy possessing far greater advantages, and I felt that what he had gained would be increased upon by the application he promised to employ. As he became useful in the work of the farm he also passed on to that employment, and received 1*l*. monthly. He also was a candidate for the rite of baptism, for which I had great happiness in recommending him, as he had shown great love for the things of God and endeavoured to walk in newness of life. He then became Eleazar Bowden, and continues to merit the good opinion generally formed of him. In his consideration in trying to minister to the wants of his parents in Tierra-del-Fuego, he has borne out the teaching of the Commandment, 'Honour thy father and thy mother.' At this time he has to his credit the sum of 16*l*., which is held as before described up to the time of his departure. Resident at Keppel, 3½ years; age, 18½ years.

"ABASOJANJIZ is one of whom I would say that he is past finding out. He came to Keppel in the autumn of 1878, at the age, I was going

to say, of a century, but I will be charitable and assign him the more youthful age of thirty. He came under my instruction upon his arrival and continued up to about a year since, but owing to his age and dulness of intellect he failed to get beyond the most simple things, though in that which concerned himself he showed remarkable cuteness and much greed and ingratitude. However, he was pleasant at times, and we were hopeful that the influence of the Gospel would effect a change. At the baptismal service already mentioned, he received the name of John Poppy, and was installed in the duties of cook to one of the native houses, which office I am bound to say he discharged creditably, his increased portliness bearing witness to his occupation. Having expressed a wish to return home, he will probably do so when the 'Allen Gardiner' next goes to Ooshooia. Stay at Keppel, 3½ years; age, 33½ years."

Extract from Captain Allen Gardiner's Journal,

FOUND ON THE SHORE OF SPANIARD HARBOUR.

DAY APPOINTED FOR PRAYER.

Thursday, May 22nd, 1851.—Yesterday was set apart for special prayer in behalf of the sick and for supplies of food and the arrival of the expected vessel. On account of the tide we were unable to go until the afternoon to Cook's River for the service. It was in the following order:—General confession; Communion Service; Psalm lxxvii. and xxxiv.; 1 Kings xvii.; Psalm xxiii.; Acts xxvii.; Collects 1, 5, 2 at the end of the Communion Service, and last but three prayers of the Litany; Prayer for all conditions of men; General Thanksgiving; last Communion collect; one of Robert's sermons, Prov. xxx. 11 and 12; Prayer for relief under our present circumstances.

"The night is far spent, the day is at hand."—Rom. xiii. 12.

"Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith."—Heb. xii. 1 and 2.

"Pilgrims to the heavenly land,
Journeying through the wilderness,
Meet with snares on every hand;
Foes around them press,
Crosses still their path attend
Till they reach their journey's end.

"Till the night of toil is past
Storms and trials mark the way,
But we hope to reach at last
Those bright realms of endless day,
Where ransomed saints His face adore
Who all their sins and sorrows bore.

"Forward, then, with joy we'll press,
Faint and weary, yet pursuing;
Each conflict o'er, the journey's less.
A smoother path might prove our ruin;
Trials make the promise sweet,
Bring us to the Mercy's seat.

"How few the ills we're called to meet!
How light the burden we sustain!
Grace makes the bitterest trial sweet,
And turns our losses into gain.
Faith can unveil the darkest sky
And view the heavenly Shepherd nigh.

"Upheld by everlasting arms,
Confiding souls can never sink;
Safe in the ark, no storms alarm.
E'en should they stand on Jordan's brink,
And Satan there should still pursue,
Jesus will bear them safely through.

"Then let us gird our loins afresh,
And lean upon our Heavenly Guide;
We trust not to an arm of flesh.
The Lord our banner will provide,
And every trial that we meet
Shall bind us closer to His feet.

"And when we meet that happy shore,
And in Emmanuel's presence stand,
We shall confess, if not before,
All was in love and wisdom planned;
And had one chastisement been spared,
One blessing less our souls had shared."

Pioneer Cavern, June 10th, 1851.

Patagones.

THE Rev. Dr. Humble writes:—

"*Patagonia, May 19th*, 1882.

"The capital question is now settled, and Euscuada will be the new capital of the province of Buenos Ayres. I hope the Committee will not lose sight of the importance of occuping this place as a chaplaincy.

"It seems that the project of bringing a number of Irish emigrants to the Rio Negro has fallen through, but there is another project of bringing 6,000 Welsh to this place. The Government

has promised to pay 5*l.* towards the passage-money of each emigrant, and to give them land, &c., on their arrival. Chupat is now full; that is to say, all the good land is occupied; and, as the population increases, the Welsh will have to leave and seek for fresh fields and pastures new. If these Welsh colonists come here it will give more work for a chaplain.

"The telegraph now extends to this, the south of the river Negro; they have had it on the north side for some months. I suppose next they will carry it to Chupat."

Uruguay.

SALTO.

FROM Mr. Bowring we hear the following:—

"*Salto, May 20th*, 1882.

"Since my last report things in this outlying part of the country have pursued the even tenor of their way; nothing has taken place to disturb the peaceful occupations of the people, consequently their minds, it is to be hoped, will be more disposed to attend to the preaching of God's Word.

"On the 22nd of April I went according to arrangement with Rev. W. H. Shimield to Mandisovi, Entre Rios, accompanied by my wife, and held service the following day (Sunday) at Mr. McNeil's estancia. There were about thirty present, principally young men. No doubt if the estancias were nearer to each other the number would have been augmented by the presence of the wives and daughters; nevertheless, the service was a very hearty one and seemed to be enjoyed by all. I was sorry not to be able to fix a day for another service owing to the difficulty I find in getting a suitable person to take charge of the day-school during my absence.

"The second annual pic-nic of the Salto Sunday-school was fixed for the 18th ultimo, to take place at the Aromas, a picturesque spot about 1½ miles from the town, but owing to an unforeseen circumstance (a death) it was postponed.

"Our services are still continuing to be appreciated, and I am vain enough to believe that it is God's will that the Mission should be a successful one. We have again started a singing class, the same as last winter, under the direction of Señor Alberdi, and I hope to see great progress shortly in our little choir.

"Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Roscoe (a warm and hearty friend of ours) I am able to say that the printing press is now put up; we had hitherto found no one here capable of arranging it, and I hope when we get the missing type from Buenos Ayres to send you some specimens of our handiwork.

"E. S. BOWRING."

Brazil.

SAO PAULO AND SANTOS.

THE arrival of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Cross is thus announced :—

"*Sao Paulo, Brazil, June* 16*th*, 1882.

"I thank God we arrived at our destination safe and sound.

"Soon after our arrival at Santos, on Sunday, 11th instant, Mr. and Mrs. Heyland came on board to welcome us and invite us to their house, which kindness we gladly accepted. On Monday Mr. Speers met us at Santos, and offered us hospitality under his roof. Both he and Mrs. Speers have been very kind to us. I have been fortunate in getting a furnished house, let by Mr. Barker, my churchwarden, who is going home for a holiday. We move next week.

"I have been introduced by Messrs. Speers and Barker to several members of the congregation. I also visited our pretty little church. I trust, with God's blessing, to be able to perform my ministerial work faithfully and zealously to the greater glory and salvation of souls.

"I am going to Santos to-morrow to visit some members of the congregation there, and shall stay till Sunday to hold morning service.

"I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Scott at Rio, and received from him all information concerning the chaplaincy and work here.

"I am glad to say that Mrs. Cross is doing well after her long sea-sickness, which lasted the whole voyage from Liverpool to Santos.

"I wrote to you from Bahia ; we experienced very great heat there.

"I know very little about the place to write a lengthy letter, so I must conclude, with our kind regards.

"J. CROSS."

Chili.

CHAÑARAL.

WE regret to learn from the following lines that Mr. Robertson has been so unwell, and trust that he may, by God's mercy, soon be completely restored to health :—

"*Chañaral, Chile, May* 30*th*, 1882.

"I have but a poor account of myself to give you, having been confined to the house all the month with a succession of complaints, the result of a bad cold and biliousness.

"At the end of April I felt very unwell, and on Sunday, the 30th, I had arranged to hold services on board the 'S. Vaughan.' Rather than forego the opportunity of speaking to the sailors I went, but after I returned home in the afternoon shivering fits and dizziness came on, and I was compelled to go to bed. I nursed myself a little during the following week, and held evening service on the next Sunday, but it was all I could do. Since then I have been in the doctor's hands, but I am thankful to say that I hope I am really better, and that I may get to work next week.

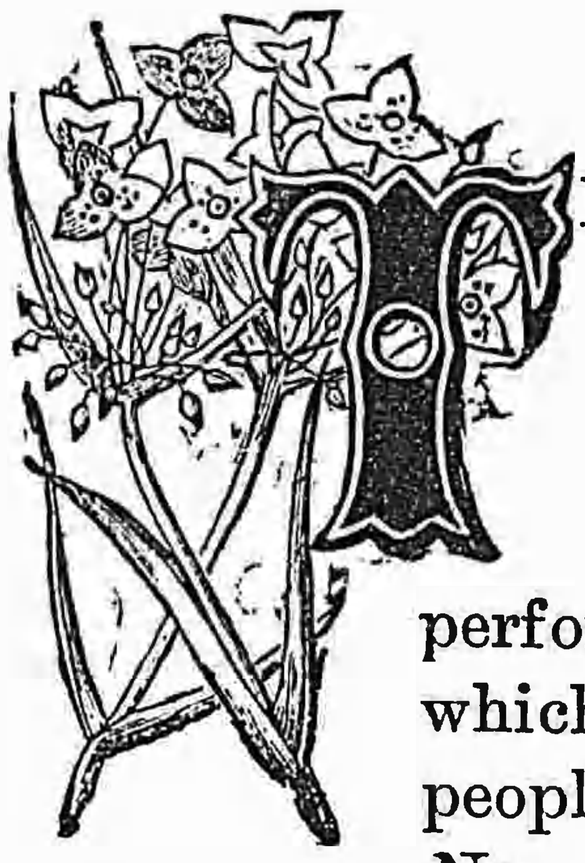
"We have had much sickness lately. Some people attribute it to the sudden change of the seasons. I have had a profitless month, not being able to undertake anything in the shape of reading, nor, indeed, to keep my thoughts concentrated upon any one subject.

"Our community in the port is becoming smaller; in fact, it is fast dwindling to a working-class one.

"It is a strange thing, but somehow or other we maintain the average attendance at church in the evening.

"We have a large number of people at Las Animas now; and Salado, another mining district near here, bids fair to become an important place.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."



The Yerba Mate Plantation.

THE Yerba Maté is used all over the southern part of the continent as a substitute for tea and coffee, and is usually seen in commerce in the form of powdered leaves and twigs. It is drunk without milk or sugar, and is sucked through a silver tube terminated by a perforated bulb, which forms a spout to the small gourd which gives its name to the drink. Of course, the poorer people have to be content with a less pretentious equipage. No matter where one goes in the River Plate Republics, in every house the maté pot is ready to be produced, and the visitor would be considered churlish in the extreme or deficient in all good taste who would decline to apply his lips to the spout of the family gourd. Those who drink the infusion for the first time generally dislike it; but a taste for yerba, like the taste for most other articles of meat and drink, grows on one, so that the old residents in Paraguay or on the Pampas are as confirmed maté drinkers as the veriest gaucho who ever swung a bolas or threw a lasso. We learn, however, from Messrs. Mulhall that of late years the use of the drink has much diminished in Buenos Ayres, &c.

The quantity exported in 1876 is said to have been 4,651,000 lbs., it is sold retail at about 2*s*. per lb., and 3,000,000 acres of ground are occupied with its cultivation.

The yerba speculator having obtained a concession takes his gang of "Peons" to any chosen "Yerbul." There for the period when the trees are in "season," six months of spring and summer, he settles down, collecting the twigs and leaves, drying them over a fire, and afterwards beating them into small fragments and packing the tea thus obtained in hide bags, after the rudest and simplest process.—*Cassell's "Countries of the World."*



Farewell Meeting.

FAREWELL Meeting was held at the Offices of the Society on Thursday, July 20th, to take leave of Mr. J. R. Tyerman and Mrs. Tyerman before their departure for Rosario on the 29th of this month. Mr. Tyerman goes out as a Lay Missionary to work under Mr. Lett. He has done good work in England in more than one sphere of duty; and has lately done good service in Bermondsey, where Sunday-school, Bible-class, Band of Hope, and many other agencies bear testimony to his active sympathy and practical efforts for the good of others.

The chair was taken by H. Morris, Esq.

The South American Hymn was sung.

Prayer was offered up by the Rev. H. S. Acworth.

A portion of Holy Scripture, 1 Kings xviii. 1—16, was read by the Rev. R. Allen.

The Chairman then said that—

"Having been asked to take the chair only since I entered the room, what I may say will really be like one writing *currente calamo*. 'Out of the abundance of the heart,' however, 'the mouth speaketh.'

"I think it is the duty of the person who may preside on occasions like the present to say just a few words to serve as the keynote of all that may follow. I would, by way of preface, mention what has been occupying my own mind for the last two or three days. I have lately attended two meetings for the dismissal of missionaries. The one was in connection with the Salvation Army. It was a singularly unique occasion, and I attended out of pure curiosity. A young gentleman has recently left the very noble service to which I had the honour of belonging, and he is going out

as a missionary to India, proposing to live among the natives as one of themselves, and giving up the high position he held and every prospect for the future in the hopes of evangelising them. No one can deny that this is in itself a *most noble enterprise*; but the dismissal service was one far removed from all my own cherished ideas of reverence and decorum. It was a mere travesty and parody of religion. There was no reading of Scripture; prayer was offered in shouts and shrieks; the noise was intense; and the whole was just what appears to me most inconsistent with the quiet and holy religion of Him who 'did not strive nor cry, neither did any man hear his voice in the streets.'

"The second dismissal was just the reverse. It was an occasion when several missionaries of the Church Missionary Society were being sent forth. All was calm, quiet, and reverent. There was the reading of Scripture, earnest though quiet prayer, wise and temperate counsel.

"Here we are assembled for a similar purpose--the gathering smaller, but the object the same; but we have the assurance that 'where two or three are gathered together in his name, there he is in the midst,' whose presence we desire to have. The keynote I would strike is the need of the personal companionship of the Lord. The one comfort, joy, and happiness of him who is going abroad in our Master's service is to remember the promise, 'Lo, I am with you alway.' In time of isolation, when entirely surrounded by heathen, the only thing effectually to cheer is the spiritual presence of Jesus; when, in like manner, one is going where he will be among the followers of a corrupt and debased Christianity, the presence of Jesus will equally comfort and cheer; and when he is pained by the carelessness and indifference of nominal Christians, still the presence of Jesus will be his only stay.

"The presence of the Lord will be reflected in the lives of His servants. The character of the Christian is known more by what he is than by what he does. May your life, Mr. Tyerman, and that of your wife, shine in the darkness of the land to which you are going. May you be 'burning and shining lamps,' reflecting clearly the light of Him who is 'the light of the world,' so that all may see and know that you are His, and that the light of His presence is with you."

After the letter of instructions had been read by the Clerical Secretary, an address was delivered, at the request of the Committee, to Mr. Tyerman by the Ven. Archdeacon Mathews, from the Mauritius.

The speaker urged the transcendent power of faith upon the Christian life, and its influence upon others. By faith, he said, I mean trust in God, and in His dealings with men by Christ Jesus. I may include your family in the scope of our good wishes—we pray that you may

be filled with "faith," the secret of true strength and success. For nothing can be done well without a good faith; and all things consistent with the Divine will concerning him are possible to him that believeth. The promise, however, that it should be so is connected with solemn warnings that our faith be found genuine and mature. The barren fig-tree, whose withering furnished one type of Christ's power, and an indication of greater things to be done through faith in Him, teaches us the necessity of being *ready* with our fruit of holy faithful ministrations when Jesus comes to claim them. The root of faith will give the fruitful branch. "The just shall live by faith." You will be justified in your own soul before God, brother, by your own faith; your Christian life will be measured by your faith; and your influence upon others—the help you can give them to "live"—will be in the same proportion. So that your whole success, in the important scene of life and labour to which you are sent, depends upon the faith vouchsafed you by grace from on high.

Archdeacon Mathews briefly alluded to the tone of quiet Christian depth of feeling and charity towards those that should oppose themselves, which had so well marked the right key for a missionary dismissal, in the opening remarks from the chair, and in the Secretary's instructions. Much more was done by patience and a holy example than by direct attack. He was thankful to learn so much from the Society's publications, supported by the commendations of those in authority, of the good success of Mr. Lett and others in Rosario, and the Argentine Republic generally. He congratulated Mr. Tyerman on proceeding under such favourable auspices. As an old colonial, who had seen something of the missionary work, and was closing his second decade of foreign experience, he ventured to give a few hints on one or two points of subordinate but still practical importance—diet, exercise, moderation in labour and exposure, clothing, &c., &c. The state of society in such countries was, no doubt, lower than in privileged Christian centres; but special graces would be vouchsafed to meet special emergencies and guard against prejudicial influences. Roman Catholic opposition would be strong and not less noxious the rising development of Radical Atheism. For the various duties required of a missionary in such a country great versatility would be needed. The man of God must be "thoroughly furnished for *all* good works," and "know how" to suit himself to changing circumstances. Mr. Tyerman would be helped from home, on the spot, and from above, he felt sure. The Archdeacon then proceeded to enforce the personal qualifications of a missionary, and to remark upon some main helps. He would urge 'depth' rather than 'extent,' and a spirit of 'readiness' rather than 'eagerness.' He regretted himself, with most, that, when the call came, he had so often been as that fig-tree, unprepared with ripe fruit when wanted. Most men, whilst not too late for salvation, have to regret having been often too late for opportunity—'the time of figs not yet.' He pressed upon Mr. Tyerman the prime importance of entertaining the fire

of devotion in his own soul, as the origin of all religious and charitable activity. It would be nourished by study of the Bible, historical and personal experience, communion with the Saviour (minister of grace from the Father to the Church), and by prayer. The inner witness was the strongest of all; and the substance of religion, without which all profession was a mockery, was 'faith.' By this he who was now sent forth would stand. In this power he would labour with success, the Lord being with him, according to our and his earnest prayers."

The Rev. W. H. Shimield then said:—

"I have been asked to say a few words on this occasion, but after the very stirring and practical addresses that we have just heard, I feel there is little left to be said, and my words shall be few. As Mr. Tyerman is going out to minister to people of a similar class and in similar circumstances to those among whom I have worked for the past seven years, I know from experience what difficulties and dangers await him in his work, and therefore a few words on this subject may not be unuseful. Until a sufficient knowledge of Spanish is obtained, his labours will necessarily be confined to the English-speaking people, and these in Rosario and Cordoba are mainly composed of merchants, merchant's clerks, and railway employés. The majority of these will be young unmarried men, and with these he will be brought much in contact. The first impression he will doubtless receive will be the strange lukewarmness or indifference to religion which prevails, and this will be doubtless a painful impression to one fresh from England. The young Englishman who settles in these South American towns too often yields to the prevailing irreligious customs of the country. This is noticed first by irregular attendance at the House of God, then it is soon followed by his joining with the multitude in Sunday desecration, then his leisure hours are mostly spent in the corrupting influences of the café and the theatre. Now my advice to Mr. Tyerman will be not to hold aloof from his young fellow-countrymen, but rather to join them in all recreations that are consistent with a Christian life, but to be firm as a rock in declining any participation in those that are sinful or inexpedient for a true servant of Christ. There must be no compromise here. Influence will not be gained by compromise; nay, what might have been gained will be thus irretrievably lost.

"It has been truly said that he will find himself in comparative isolation. He will miss the contagious influence of the many fellow-workers for Christ with whom he has doubtless been surrounded in London. The helps, the encouragement, the stimulus to work will be much less, but there is One who can supply all that is needful. 'Rest thou in the Lord, wait patiently for him, and he shall give thee the desire of thy heart.' Great patience will be required. Be not discouraged at apparent failure; we should remember it is our part to sow the seed, it is God who makes it fruitful. Only let our work be done prayerfully and in the way that He

has appointed, and we may be sure the fruit thereof will appear even though it be 'after many days.'

"Another great comfort—I have found it so—is the knowledge that from these walls and elsewhere at home many faithful hearts are raised to God in prayer for a blessing on our workers in South America, in prayers that He will be with them in their own spiritual life, and in the work they are doing for him. May that blessing follow our brother in his going out and coming in for ever."

Mr. Tyerman then thanked the Committee and all present for their kind wishes and prayers. He did this in a few appropriate and touching words.

Archdeacon Whately then offered the Commendatory Prayer, and the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. F. Satchell.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

SOME remarks which we made last month as to the indebtedness of our Society to our Irish Hon. Secretaries were quite borne out by the returns lately published by the Board of Missions connected with the Church of Ireland. These show that the expenses of our Irish branch are twenty and in some cases thirty less per cent. than those of other Societies which have to support a special Irish Association Secretary For our work to advance as it should in England and Scotland, we need the same invaluable assistance from District Secretaries. New places can best be enlisted in our cause by neighbours themselves interested. No application from a distance, however judiciously made, carries with it the same weight. We have failed hitherto to get such District Secretaries as the Church Missionary Society have found so useful; and now we can only ask *all our Hon. Secretaries* not to be content with the meeting of their own Auxiliary, but to endeavour to get one or two meetings in the neighbourhood to combine with it. The same Deputation can take the group; expenses will be saved, and fresh interest will be aroused in our work. For example, our Town Auxiliaries might affiliate to themselves the villages around, and arrange for a series of lectures at the time of their own Anniversaries.

Birmingham, so far as we remember, is the only English Association which has ever endeavoured to do this.

Our work in the provinces has been decidedly slack during the last few weeks, for reasons that are apparent to all, namely, that both hearers and speakers are, in many cases, at this moment enjoying the brief pause of their annual holiday. Our Northern Secretary is thus resting after his Scotch and in preparation for his Irish tour.

Mr. Welby has, after immense efforts, managed to launch our cause once more in the city of Worcester, having preached in St. Michael's on July 16th. We are confident that we shall have a friend in the newly-appointed Vicar of St. Mary's, as he has shown us kindness at Leamington.

In the Southern District, Mr. Allen has preached or lectured—and sometimes done both—at Bredgar, Snodland, Shanklin, Binstead, Odiham, and Worthing. The first two of these are new openings. The Rev. J. W. Marsh kindly advocated our cause in St. Thomas's, Winchester, and the Rev. A. D. Pringle in St. Mary's and St. James's, Swansea. In these cases both congregations and preachers are old friends; but while we desire to retain the old, we seek also to enlist new friends, so we rejoice to be able to add that the first Sunday sermons in St. James's, Dover, were to have been taken by Bishop Oxenden, late Metropolitan of Canada, who, though warmly attached to all missionary work, has not before this publicly advocated the claims of our Society. The Bishop, however, was prevented doing so, and the Vicar most kindly took his place and preached an excellent sermon in aid of our cause.

Gleanings.

HAVE often considered, that if it were proposed to man by his Maker, to select and mention the most faultless transactions of his life, and to offer up the catalogue at the shrine of his Judge, he would either be totally confounded and perplexed, or would make a very erroneous and defective selection: he would even offer up vices for virtues; sins for acts of goodness: he would perhaps present a memorial of deeds which appeared meritorious to the world and to himself, the motive of which was perhaps not only un-Christian, but criminal; the incentive to which was a lurking, smothered pride, a deceitful and seductive ambition, or some passion which screened and shrouded itself in the garb of religion.

I will suppose that at such an awful crisis, when he was to make such an oblation to his Father and Redeemer, he perceives the futility of those splendid actions which dazzled his inconsiderate fellow-creatures, as the native offspring of virtue ; I will suppose that he perceives their insufficiency and omits them : yet, even of his silent retired behaviour, of his noiseless and unseen conduct, how many actions are there which may dazzle himself! He will certainly make a statement of some deed which appeared to him generous and charitable ; and will think that because it was done in secret and without ostentation, its motive must be pure ; (but, alas! pride can inhabit the lonely chamber and the solitary bosom—can mingle in the prayers of the anchorite, and can stretch the hand of bounty; for we can flatter ourselves—yes, as destructively as the world can flatter us ;) while perhaps some little thought which he had long forgotten as insignificant,—some truly devout contemplation,—some pious reflection drawn from the very depth of the heart, may be that offering which his God looked for,—that forgotten contemplation—that reflection, which was the emanation of a soul which then felt the genuine influence of religion. How difficult is it then to be acquainted with ourselves, and what a true confession do we make when we say, "There is no health in us!" . . . .—*Wolfe's Remains.*

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

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

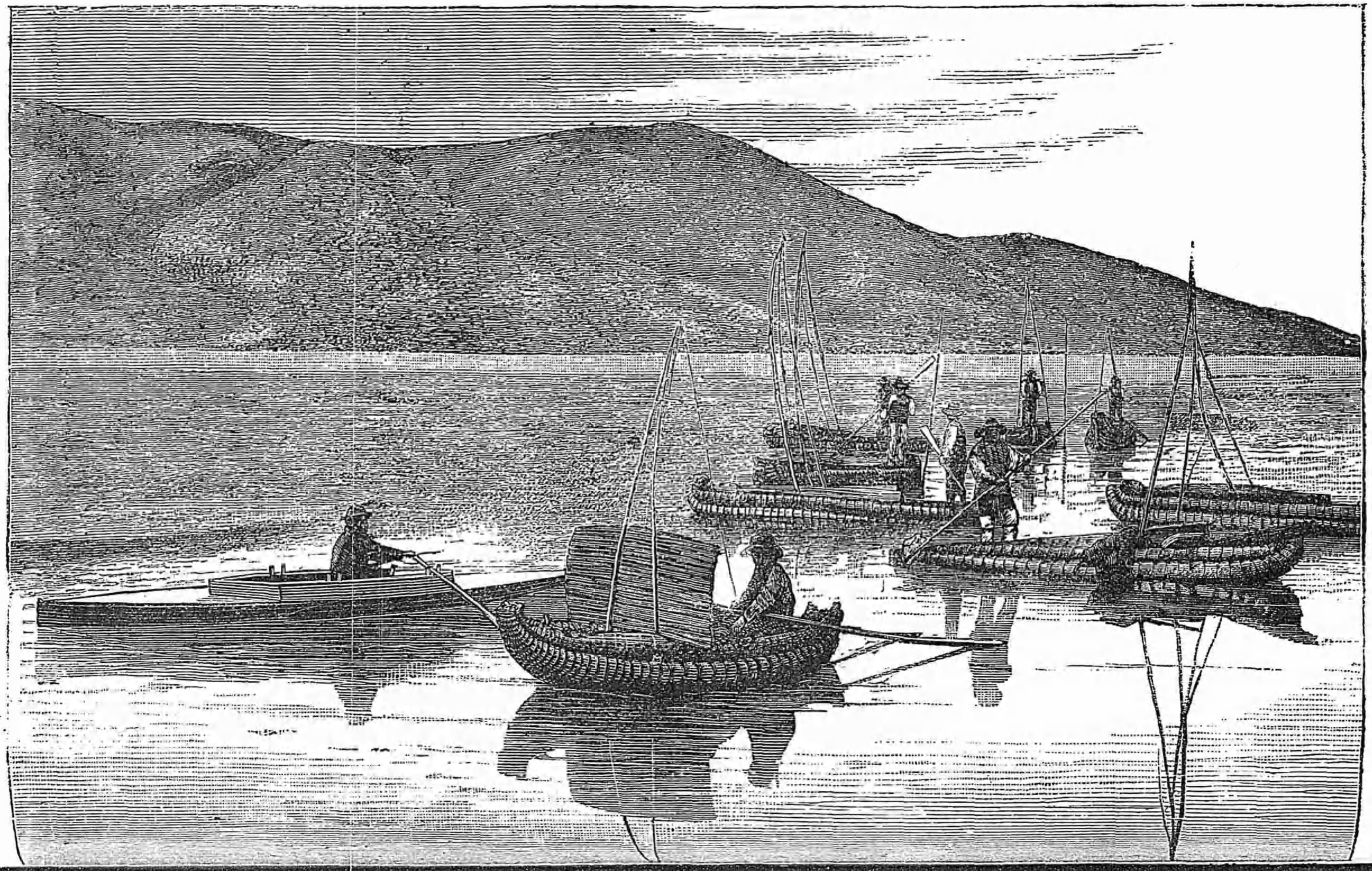
I. We thank God for the Rev. Dr. Cross's and Mrs. Cross's safe arrival at San Paulo, and pray that their labours there may be blessed to His glory and the benefit of His people.

II. That the Great Physician of Souls would send us a fit man to fill the post of Medical Missionary at Ooshooia.

III. That good and true men may offer themselves for the vacant Chaplaincies at Buenos Ayres and the Alexandra Colony.

IV. That Mr. and Mrs. Tyerman may have a safe voyage, and that much success may attend their work in South America.

BRITISH
9 DE82
MUSEUM



THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1882.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*July* 11, 19); Revs. F. N. Lett (*June* 18, 27, *July* 3, 6); J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (*July* 10); W. H. Lloyd (*July* 5); T. Bridges (*June* 16); Dr. Cross (*July* 22); Captain Willis (*July* 7th); Messrs. Henry Reynard (*July* 11); Henry J. Davis (*June* 17); H. Phillips (*June* 16); J. Lawrence (*June* 15); W. H. Whaits (*July* 7); W. T. Bartlett (*June* 16); Schroder and Co. (*July* 10).

BUSINESS.

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

The resignation of Major-General Halliday as a Member of the General Committee was received with regret.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) be held on the 12th inst.

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received for the month of July was £1,327 13*s.* 4*d.*

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 7th and 21st instant.

BRITISH MUSEUM K. 2

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE Committee desire to acknowledge, with their best thanks, a very liberal gift of Spanish Prayer-books and books of devotion, as well as of Indo-Portuguese Prayer-books, being free grants made by the Church of England Book Society, Adam Street, Adelphi: also a Free Grant of the "Child's Companion," the "Cottager and Artisan," and various other publications, from the Religious Tract Society.

The continued steady progress of the School work at Rosario, as evidenced by the last Report, must be specially gratifying to every member of our Society—for there is no department of our work more important than the sound instruction and training of the young in the principles of our old English Church. Those principles have gone far to make England what she is, "great, glorious, and free," and to infuse into the hearts and homes of her people at home and abroad that manly piety, that sterling honesty, and that zeal for the progress of truth which constitute our best defence against the inroads of the fashionable novelties in religion, whether fanatical, rationalistic, or superstitious, which are, unhappily, so rife in the age in which we live.

We publish the account of a meeting held in connection with one of the great railways of South America, to illustrate the rapid and enormous material development that is going on in South America, and not least in that portion of which Buenos Ayres is the centre.

Let us bear in mind that in proportion as such development goes on, so should there be corresponding efforts of Christian enterprise to remind men of Him "whose is the earth, and the fulness thereof," and "Who alone giveth power to get wealth," as well as to point out the way in which some of such wealth may be dedicated to God's glory and the benefit of His people, instead of being squandered on selfish indulgences, and being made even to minister to vice itself.

We draw attention this month to the Portuguese Liturgy for the use of the Lusitanian Church. It is a fitting companion

to the Spanish Liturgy described in our last Magazine, and is likely to do similar good service amongst the Portuguese-speaking people of the East and North-East portion of the South American Continent.

It is a matter of great thankfulness and gratification that the gallant Captain and crew of our little Mission yawl have been again vouchsafed the privilege of saving the lives of the members of the Antarctic Expedition party, as conveyed in the following telegram :—

BUENOS AYRES, JULY 15 (*via* Lisbon).—Intelligence received here announces the wreck at Cape Horn of the vessel with Lieutenant Bove and the members of the Italian Antarctic Expedition on board. Lieutenant Bove and his companions were saved by the English cutter "Allen Gardiner."

It is always a pleasure to hear from our old friend and Secretary, Captain Stephens, R.N., and we are sure the communication we publish this month will be welcomed by our readers, not only for its own sake, but as coming from his ready and expressive pen, and from a heart devoted to the cause of our Society, and above all to the blessed Master it seeks to serve.

THE SOUTHERN MISSION.

SANDY POINT.

THE following letter from H.B.M. Consul at Sandy Point gives some interesting facts, fuller details of which we hope to print next month :—

"*Punta Arenas*, 11*th July*, 1882.

"I have no doubt you will have received letters from Capt. Willis and Mr. Whaits describing their visit to this port in order to bring up the crew of the schooner 'San Jose,' lost in Sloggett Bay. Mr. Bridges was on board the 'San Jose' at the time of her going ashore, and from what Capt. Prichard of the 'San Jose' tells me I gather that his presence prevented an outbreak of hostility between the Indians and the wrecked party. Lieutenant Bove, of the Italian Marine, and a scientific expedition, had chartered the 'San Jose' for the purpose of making a rough maritime and geological survey of a portion of the coasts of Tierra del Fuego. No lives were lost, and I am glad to say the journals and specimens belonging to the expedition were saved.

"During the stay of the 'Allen Gardiner' here I had several conversations with Mr. Whaits, and from his information and my own experience I perceive that it would be greatly to the advantage of the Mission to establish a small sawmill driven by water power; a mill such as would be required could be erected at a very small cost, and would give profitable labour to several men; the lumber sawn could be partially applied to the payment of the labourers, having always a surplus for use at Keppel or elsewhere. Timber which will give planks eighteen inches wide—as Mr. Whaits informs me is the case—is good enough for any work that is likely to be required at the station. A small turbine wheel could be constructed of wood at Ooshooia, and the whole amount of shafting, belting, and iron work would not exceed 40*l.* in value. Mr. Whaits informs me that the best timber grows close to the small stream about three or four miles from the Mission station itself and near the sea, which renders the transport very easy. I have had some years' experience in sawing this timber, and find that when felled at the proper time and seasoned for awhile it is as useful a class as need be desired for the construction of houses, sheds, boats, and simple furniture.

"I need hardly repeat to you my willingness to render every service in my power to the Society. "HENRY L. REYNARD."

Argentine Republic.

Report of St. Bartholomew's Church, Rosario.

DAY-SCHOOL. 1881.

January, 34 males, 6 females; total, 40. February, 35 males, 7 females; total, 42. March, 38 males, 13 females; total, 52. April, 40 males, 14 females; total, 54. May, 43 males, 15 females; total, 58. June, 46 males, 18 females; total, 64. July, 48 males, 15 females; total, 63. August, 53 males, 10 females; total, 63. September, 45 males, 10 females; total, 55. October, 47 males, 13 females; total, 60. November, 48 males, 11 females; total, 59. December, 50 males, 13 females; total, 63.

At Christmas an Examination was held, with very satisfactory results; and prizes, kindly contributed by some of the leading members of our congregation, were given to those who had specially distingushed themselves.

Silver medals were given to the following as being most distinguished in their respective classes:—1. (Junior) Victoria Sinclair. 2. Charles Hall. 3. Luis Villareal. The last-named scholar, who is a pure native, also received the first prize for English history (in the English language), and quite surprised the audience. Of the 63 scholars in the school at the end of 1881, were 57 Argentines, 1 Indian, 1 Africander, 1 Italian, 1 Germau, 1 Spaniard, and only 1 born in England. The majority of our children are Argentines, of British, German, &c., parentage.

FIRST QUARTER. 1882.

January—Number on books, 69; 56 males, 13 females. February—Number on books, 76; 64 males, 12 females. March—Number on books, 81; 68 males, 13 females. Nationalities—Argentine, 76; British, 3; Italian, 1; Spanish, 1. Teachers—Mr. Isaac Newell, Mrs. Newell. Under the general superintendence of the Pastor as Principal. Scholarships—Mr. C. Jewell's, Silverio Capdevila; Mrs. C. Knight's, Edward Coe; Mr. H. F. Curry's, (1) William Thompson, (2) Frances Thompson, (3) Alfred Thompson; Mrs. Duguid's, Jacinto Quintaro.

The school has attained an excellent reputation, and occupies an established position in this city as the Protestant Church School.

This year special attention is being devoted to the branch of vocal music; and several scholars have left us to take situations, having reaped the benefits of this Institution.

The Infant School, conducted by Miss Wood, continues to yield satisfactory work, and forms a valuable means of laying the elementary foundation of education in the little ones.

There are now (July 1, 1882) in the Church Day-school 81 scholars; in the Infant School, 22 scholars; two other schools, conducted by members of our church, 30. Total, 133.

Cordoba Day-school.

Teacher—Mrs. Constance Demmler. Visited June 29th. May, 1882, number on books, 39; 20 males, 19 females, 1 free scholar. Daily average, 32. Receipts, 90. Expenses: 13 rent, 1.4 stationery—14.50. Balance, 75.50.

From several persons of good judgment I have very satisfactory assurances as to the usefulness of the school, and the efficiency with which it is conducted.

F. N. LETT.

Argentine Republic.

THE following extracts from the speeches of three influential men on the present state and future prospects of the Argentine Republic will be interesting to our readers:—

"The CHAIRMAN.—I must offer a few encouraging observation to you as to the general condition of things. Since my last visit to Buenos Ayres with the Secretary I have no hesitation in saying that there has been a very marked improvement in the country within the last few years, so much so that

one is justified in anticipating that with a few years of peace and prosperity and good seasons the next ten years will exhibit as much increase and produce as good results as the last twenty years have done. That is advancing an opinion of my own, but I believe I shall be borne out by the opinions of Mr. Fair and Mr. Drabble, who have a long experience of the country and an intimate association with its interests, and consequently know full well what is going on. I do not think I am hazarding a very advanced opinion in saying what I have done. There can be no doubt that the people are advancing, and that the country generally is advancing, in fact, there has been a general expansion of every interest. The productions of the country are, of course, immensely assisted by the facilities of railway communication and the security for the investment of capital. The political circumstances of the country have also given a spurt to everything ; they have now established a permanent Government in Buenos Ayres, and there is every hope of a continuation of peaceful progress and social improvements as well as political. During the last few days I have had my attention called in reading the papers to some rather remarkable statements of Sir Harry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales. I dare say some of you have read his statement as regards the position of our Australian colonies. It attracted my attention in consequence of the comparisons which I was able to make between the position of our colonies and the Argentine Republic, both pastoral countries and almost new countries. Although the Spanish colonies are of very old origin, I think they would hardly date their constitutional government from an earlier period than our Australian colonies. Now the circumstances of the two are these: In Australia there is about double the amount of territory that there is in the Argentine Confederation, there being in Australia 3,000,000 of square miles to $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions in the Argentine Confederation. Everyone who knows the two countries will admit at once that the 1,500,000 miles in the Argentine Confederation are immeasurably more productive—though for argument sake we will take them as being equal—than the three million miles in Australia. The population of the two countries is equal—it is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions. In the Argentine Confederation there are as many minerals no doubt as in Australia, although they have not been worked to the same extent, and in early days more ore was exported than now, though the minerals might be worked now. But passing on to the pastoral wealth, which is what I was particularily attracted by, the amount of sheep in the two countries are not very different. The figures may be a little exaggerated, but in Australia, it appears, there are 75 millions, and in the Argentine Confederation, principally in Buenos Ayres, the number amounts to about 65 millions. The relative amounts of cattle are very different, because in Australia they take credit for about 8 millions, whereas in the Argentine Confederation there are 15 or 16 millions. The same may be said as to horses, there being 1 million in Australia to about 4 millions in the Argentine Confe-

deration. The 75 millions of sheep in Australia against the 65 millions in the Argentine Confederation produce about double the amount of wool—that is to say, the export of wool from Australia is about 400 millions of pounds as against 200 millions from the Argentine Confederation. Now, as to the value of the wool, that from Australia is one-third or one-half more than that from Buenos Ayres. The conclusion one arrives at is that there is with us immense room for improvement; that the people out there do not take sufficient advantage of their country, although immeasurably superior in point of climate and productive power to that of our colony, and that, with more care and attention to the manner of farming and breeding, I should say they ought to produce out of the same number of animals the same amount of wool, and the same general results. From the improvements which are going on, the number of experienced men going out there, and the growth of knowledge and education, I think there is every hope that in the future the Argentine Confederation will go on improving and show better results than they have hitherto done. Now let me say a few words as an encouragement to our manager and the people on the other side. A short time ago, I admit, we were under a slight cloud—we were unpopular with the public for some reason or other. When I arrived in Buenos Ayres I was astonished to see the feeling there was against the railway. This was founded in great measure on some extraordinary circumstances connected with the views of the Government towards our railway, but all that, I hope, has now disappeared. We set ourselves resolutely to work to put things in order, and we know that our manager is a man of high character, a man of considerable determination and of large experience. We know, moreover, that his heart and soul are in this business, and we have every confidence that with the assistance we have provided the railway will be as perfect a railway, both in point of construction and general efficiency, as it can be made. I wish to say this, so that it may be declared on the other side, that the Board have no other feeling but that of serving fairly the interests of the country, that they have spared no money and have not economised in any way in providing the best men and materials they can find in order to work and equip the railway in a way to be a credit to the country and at the same time profitable to those who have invested their money in it.

"Mr. JOHN FAIR.—It is with great pleasure I notice that the principal source of wealth in the country has received very great development owing to the good seasons which it has lately enjoyed, and we now look forward to a continuation of those good seasons. The Report tells the same monotonous tale, but it is a monotony which I doubt not is pleasant to the ears of the shareholders, as it is a repetition of the declaration of a good dividend. I confirm all the anticipations which my friend the Chairman has indulged in as to the future of the country, and I may say that people arriving from it of late are even more enthusiastic than any of us who have resided in it are as to the immense development which they

expect within the next few years. I will just mention one circumstance to show the enormous advantages which everybody must be deriving from our line. Before the line was made it used to take three weeks to convey wool from my own place by the road, but now it leaves my place in the morning and is delivered in Buenos Ayres by six o'clock at night. Just consider the benefit derived by the people from having their goods carried so rapidly.

"Mr. SPENCER HEREPATH.—The Chairman has spoken about the remarkable development going on in Buenos Ayres, and I believe that as the tide of immigration has set in this development will continue, as the producing power of the country is almost unlimited. The country has a grand future before it if *peace* only prevails."

Chili.

SANTIAGO.

MR. HENRY J. DAVIS writes:—

"*Santiago*, 17*th June*, 1882.

"I think it is nearly time that you received a letter from me. I should have written long ere this some account for the Magazine, but there has been so little in my work here that would have interested your readers. I could tell indeed many anecdotes of the almost incredible superstition of the people of this country; their belief in charms, and the 'evil eye'; could describe the gorgeous public processions of the 'Señor de Mayo,' and those of 'Corpus Christi,' conducted with all the pomp and circumstance of the Romish ritual; long bands of penitents carrying lighted tapers; monks, black, white, and grey, tonsured and sandal-shod; padres, priors, bishops, archbishops, cardinals, and pope's nuncio, marching in the most elaborate vestments of their Church through the flower-strewn streets; the 'Host,' carried under a silken canopy upheld by six silver poles and crowned with plumes of spotless ostrich feathers; altars erected at each corner of the principal square, and mass performed before a kneeling multitude of men and women, soldiers and civilians. Or, again, the lying in state of the embalmed body of a bishop and the solemn requiem; the funeral of a wealthy citizen of the Republic, carried at night on his last journey to church by a band of Franciscans and Dominicans chanting the mass for the dead; or the poor peon, carried in a cart to his final resting place, his uncoffined body thrown into a pit with dozens of his or her fellows, in a neglected corner of the Pantheon."

In a former letter Mr. Davis writes:—

"The mountain scenery is charming, every side of the high plateau is

bounded with the everlasting hills. Like the sea their aspect is ever changing, and like it also they do not tire the eyes. As you near them in your walks, you open out new vistas of scene, fresh peaks rear their snow-clad heads aloft, and dark ravines rear their rugged sides. Every hour in the day they change ; before the sun rises they loom weird and unreal their bases hidden in a rolling curtain of mist and their bare rugged tops and snow-covered summits tinted with the beams of the coming sun. As the day advances and the sun rises high in the heavens their sides gleam and quiver, and you can hardly distinguish them from the surrounding clouds. But it is at sunset they are seen in all their glory. As it sinks behind the lower western range, throwing them into deep shade, the higher and eastern mountains reflect all the rays of the departing sun. From a deep purple they quickly change to red pink and gold, while tints of blue and green linger in the fading heavens.

"The day is gone, and the darkness
Falls from the wings of night
As a feather is wafted downwards
From an eagle in its flight."

The Arequipa and Puno Railway.

ON the line of railway which connects the city of Arequipa and the town of Puno, on Lake Titicaca, with the sea, the terminus is situated at what is miscalled the "Port" of Mollendo. The "Port" is simply an open roadstead, with no protection for shipping whatever ; consequently vessels at anchor are exposed to the heavy rollers which at all seasons of the year, but more particularly in the three winter months, break with irresistible force on its rocky and inhospitable-looking shores. Moreover, they roll to such a degree that comfort on board is an unknown luxury, and it often happens that communication with the shore is suspended for days together. Only six miles distant is the snug little port of Islay, and the natural question all strangers and sensible men ask is why the terminus was not made there. The village of Mollendo—the creation of the railway—is a collection of dingy-looking wooden houses, situated on a sandy slope, terminating in a rugged precipitous cliff, some 150 feet above the sea, against which the restless waves beat with incessant roar. Immediately behind rise the bleak, barren, repulsive-looking mountains, on whose surface not a blade of grass, or shrub, or particle of green is to be seen. No rain falls in this rainless region, and there are no wells ; the water for the town is conveyed from a point twelve miles below Arequipa, through an iron aqueduct—the longest in the world—winding down the mountains from an altitude of 7,000 feet, a distance of eighty-five miles, through an 8-inch iron pipe—a veritable triumph of engineering skill. Perpetual summer reigns here, yet, paradoxical as it

may sound, there are four months of winter! From this description it will be understood that Mollendo is anything but a desirable place either on shore or at anchor in the roadstead. And yet when once "terra-firma" is gained the drawbacks are forgotten in the enjoyment of the kindly welcome always afforded to strangers by our few countrymen living there. Mollendo is now in possession of the victorious Chilians. The railway station, engine-house, and workshops were reckoned the finest on the coast. They are at this moment a heap of charred and blackened ruins, silent and mournful witnesses to the ravages of war, and to the desolation and ruin it brings with it.

The Arequipa and Puno line is one of the two gigantic railway undertakings carried out by the Peruvian Government under two of Peru's most capable and well-meaning Presidents, Pardo and Balta, both of whom were barbarously murdered. It is a rare thing for a President of Peru to run his constitutional term of five years. Either the hand of the assassin or successful revolution closes his Presidential career long before the time has arrived to hand over the reins of Government to a constitutionally elected successor. The marvel is that men should be found willing to run such risks, but in the time of the country's prosperity, when her enormous revenue, derived from guano and nitrate, gave unprincipled men in office the opportunity of enriching themselves to her eventual impoverishment, the prize was too tempting a one to allow such trivial matters as a bullet or dagger to interfere with the certainty of an ill-gotten fortune.

The original intention of the promoters of the railway was to carry it to Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas, and it is now open for traffic as far as Santa Rosa, leaving about 120 miles to be constructed. Considering the present state of the country, utterly demoralised and ruined as it is by the war, prostrate and bleeding at every pore, it is extremely doubtful whether the original project will ever be carried out.

On leaving Mollendo the line skirts the seashore as far as the rich sugar-producing valley of Tambo, 19 miles distant. From the village of Tambo it commences to climb the "cuesta" or mountain, whose summit is reached by a series of zig-zags, which testify to the ingenuity, perseverance, and skill of Mr. Thorndyke, the superintending engineer. The view of the valley from the top of the mountain is exceedingly picturesque. Stretching away from the sea, where it is some three or four miles wide, to as far as the eye can reach in the opposite direction, is one luxurious-looking carpet of emerald green; the different estates being clearly distinguishable by the regular manner in which they are laid out. Here and there a cluster of white buildings nestling amongst a clump of willows denotes the residence of the owner of the estate, and the tall chimney close at hand indicates where the cane is crushed and the sugar produced. The contrast between this richly cultivated valley and the prevailing barrenness, not to say savage aspect, of the

surrounding mountains, is very remarkable, and is such as to cause the eye to linger on this oasis in the desert with unfeigned delight. On reaching the top of the "cuesta" the line runs through the Pampa of Islay, a dreary sandy waste forty miles in extent, with a gradual ascent all the way. At the end of the Pampa is the village of Vitor, from whence it again climbs the mountain-side, winding round and round it in a manner most perplexing to the astonished traveller, who sees on all sides evidences of the severity of the contest between nature and science.

A curious phenomenon on the Pampa is worthy of notice. Scattered all over the plain are innumerable "medanos" or sand-dunes. Without any exception these all partake the form of a crescent, and are very beautifully and symmetrically shaped, so much so that at first sight they appear to be artificially constructed. The interior of the crescent is often very high, in some cases as much as 100 feet, and nearly perpendicular, the back gradually sloping away to nothing, while the horns diminish with mathematical precision to a fine point. They all lie in the same direction, that is with the convex or back part of the crescent towards the wind, which always blows in the same direction; and as the white sand, or perhaps volcanic ashes, of which they are composed, is exceedingly fine, the slightest breath of air is sufficient to set it in motion. Thus these restless sandhills, like the waves of the sea, are continually moving onwards, always maintaining their beautiful formation, and it is said travel at the rate of ten feet in a month.

Arequipa, the city next in importance in Peru to the capital, has an unenviable notoriety for earthquakes, and, as if in derision of its name, which signifies "a place of rest," of revolutions also. It was founded by Pizarro in the year 1540, and at the present time has a total population of 50,000 inhabitants. Unlike other cities in Peru, the houses and churches are built of stone, having arched roofs without keystones, so that when the earthquake comes down fall the roofs. This was especially the case with the hospital in the great earthquake of 1868, when all the patients, some fifty in number, were buried beneath the débris.

The situation of Arequipa is the most lovely and attractive it is possible to conceive. The city nestles in a beautifully-cultivated valley at the foot of the celebrated volcano "Misti." This mountain is in the shape of a perfect cone, rising 18,500 feet above the level of the sea, with its summit clad in a glorious mantle of eternal snow. On either side of it, but from which it stands considerably detached, are two equally lofty and snowy ranges, terminating in sharp well-defined peaks, named Pichu-Pichu and Chachani; while further to the north the lofty Coropuno stands out against the bright blue sky, brilliant in its dazzling whiteness. The smiling valley is watered by the little river Chile, which has its source in the side of "Misti;" and the beautifully green fields of corn, alfalfa, and potatoes, bordered by the graceful willow, demonstrate to perfection what

irrigation and perseverance can accomplish in a sterile, barren country. Nothing can be more sublimely beautiful than a view of the city and mountains as the morning sun peeps above the opposite hills in a cloudless sky, tinting the snowclad giants with a delicate rose-coloured hue, and diffusing its golden and vivifying rays on all around.

The distance from Mollendo to Arequipa by rail is 107 miles, and the city stands at an elevation of 7,560 feet above the level of the sea. In consequence of this lofty position the air is considerably rarefied, and strangers, until they become accustomed to the climate, usually experience a difficulty in breathing. Even residents are obliged to be careful not to over-exert themselves, otherwise they are liable to become dizzy, and to lose their equilibrium. This is demonstrated by the fact that the idea of forming a cricket-club had to be abandoned, as the necessary exertion to make the runs was found to be too great.

Next to its lovely situation, the chief interest of the city lies in the evidences of the terrible earthquake already mentioned, which nearly laid it in ruins. These are to be seen on all sides, notwithstanding that many churches and buildings have been restored, or partially so. Those who were living in Arequipa at the time of that awful visitation describe it as "the earth beneath their feet rolling like waves of the sea, and the dreadful subterraneous noises by which it was accompanied like peal upon peal of underground thunder." The churches suffered the most, notwithstanding the great thickness of their walls. The destruction of San Camilo was so utterly complete that no attempt has been made even to clear away the rubbish, much less to restore it; and there the huge, massive, dilapidated stone walls stand, silent and awful witnesses of the terrible judgments of our God when they are abroad on the earth.

The cathedral is a massive building, and occupies one side of the *plaza*, or square. It is reached by a flight of broad marble steps, and is flanked on either side by eight elegant Ionic columns with carved capitals. These resisted the terrible shocks; but the towers of the cathedral were so severely shaken that they were obliged to be taken down, and they have not been rebuilt. In the inside it is spacious, even to nobleness of dimensions, and is extremely simple, there being none of that tawdry tinsel so commonly seen in the Roman Catholic churches in South America and elsewhere.

From Arequipa to Puno, on Lake Titicaca, the distance is 215 miles by rail, through a mountainous country. There are but few bridges—only one of any importance, across the river Chile, just outside Arequipa—no viaducts and no tunnels, though the first survey provided for nineteen of the latter. The cuttings, it is said, are the largest in the world, and the deep quebiadas which have been filled in are triumphs of engineering skill. The line passes through an ulmost uninhabited country, for the different small villages which have clustered round the principal stations are simply the creation of the railway. As a rule the mountains are covered with a

short tufty grass, on which the countless thousands of llamas, alpacas, vicunas, and huanacoes subsist. The two former animals are domesticated, and are reared for their wool, besides being used as beasts of burden; the two latter are wild. The affinity between these animals is very close, and it is only a practised eye that can distinguish between a llama and an alpaca. It is exceedingly picturesque to watch a troop of these animals—at a little distance in appearance somewhat like miniature camels—winding their way at a snail's pace along the mountain track, their long necks proudly erect, their ears bent well forward, and their big, round, soft, lustrous eyes testifying to their docility and gentleness. The weight the llama carries is 100 lbs., and it is a curious characteristic of the animal, that if more than this is placed on his back it at once lays down, and neither blows nor caresses, nor tempting offers of food, will induce it to rise until the obnoxious extra weight has been removed. Another peculiar feature about it is that its stomach is so curiously constructed that it can exist without discomfort an incredible time without water. The ordinary passenger train takes two days to accomplish the distance between Arequipa and Puno, the passengers sleeping at Vincocaya. This is the highest village in the world, being 14,360 feet above the level of the sea. Travellers rarely pass this point without being attacked by the "Soroche," the native name for the illness brought about by the extreme rarefaction of the air at this great altitude. One traveller, in giving his experience, says: "At this chilly altitude, within sight of the white domes of Misti, Chichani, and the active volcano of Urvinas, which looked like huge snow-drifts on the horizon, I tried to sleep, but such was the rarefaction of the air that I spent the night in panting for breath." This illness in some people takes the form of intense sickness; in others it is as if the head was tightly encircled by a band of iron; others suffer intense headache, and great difficulty in breathing; others, who are much to be commiserated, have a combination of the whole; while few, very few, escape altogether.

On leaving Vincocaya the line climbs 306 feet higher to Crucero, the highest point, viz., 14,666 feet, after which it gradually begins to descend. After running thirty miles, it passes between two lakes separated by a narrow piece of land, each one being, probably, some ten miles or so in extent. The scenery here is rather interesting than striking. The absence of anything approaching to a tree, or even to a shrub, fails to satisfy the eye. One has rather to imagine how beautiful it would be were the mountain-sides clothed with the foliage and open park-like spaces so charmingly characteristic of our English lakes. The wildfowl peacefully floating on the brilliantly blue water, and the herds of llamas and alpacas grazing on the hillsides, are in undisputed possession of this country, where a deathlike stillness prevails.

A further run of fifty miles through a dreary *pampa*, with a stoppage at Juliaca, the junction of the Cuzco line, and Lake Titicaca appears in

sight. This lake is the largest in South America, and is the highest navigable lake in the world. It is 12,493 feet above the level of the sea, has a length of 100 miles, an average breadth of twenty-five, though in some parts it is much wider, and is very deep. Two small steamers, which cost the Peruvian Government a fabulous sum, run in connexion with the railway, to Chiliaya, in Bolivia, where travellers find coaches in readiness to convey them to La Paz, a distance of fifty miles. Besides these two steamers there are only a few small schooners, the characteristic craft of the lake being the "balsa." These are simply bundles of reeds lashed together and turned up at the end like a canoe, having a mat for a sail. The reeds of which they are made grow from ten to twelve feet high, and are found in large quantities in the shallow bays of the lake. As may be supposed they are very light, and when not in use the natives carry them to their houses on the top of their heads and place them in a slanting position to allow the water to drain off, and so prevent their frail barks from rotting.

The principal interest attached to Lake Titicaca lies in the fact that a legend gives it the place where the first Inca, "Manco Capac," and his sister-wife, "Mama Occllo Huaco," made their appearance, having been sent by their father the Sun to instruct the degraded people who then inhabited the country; to teach them to worship and adore the Sun as their god; to give them laws and precepts by which they might live; to cultivate maize and other crops, and to use the fruits of the earth as reasonable men. Of this pre-Inca race the only record that is left are the gigantic ruins to be seen on the shores of the lake, and especially at Tiahuanaco, a place twelve miles distant from it. The legend goes on to say that the Inca and his sister-wife carried with them a golden wedge, which, as they travelled on their errand of mercy, they were to endeavour to drive into the ground, and at the place where it disappeared altogether they were to erect a city. This it did at a spot where the city of Cuzco now stands, which everyone who is at all acquainted with anything of Peruvian history knows is the ancient capital of the Incas.

The chief city on Lake Titicaca is Puno, containing about 5,000 Indian inhabitants. With the exception of a few public buildings—miserable affairs—the houses are simply mud "ranchos," either with thatched roofs or tiled. It is the centre of the alpaca trade, and the merchants at Arequipa send their agents at the proper season to make contracts with the owners of the alpacas. In addition to its great height, 12,547 feet, Puno boasts a cathedral of imposing appearance, dating from the year 1757, having two large towers and a handsome façade, a university and two or three colleges, one of which is for ladies, and it is said three newspapers, but where the university and college buildings are located would puzzle a stranger to find out in this sombre-looking, African-like town.

The town is situated in a small bay on the western shore of the lake, whose waters formerly washed the foot of the sloping hill, said to contain

silver, on which it is built. The bay is now so shallow that the steamers cannot approach the mole within two or three miles. There is not a tree within one hundred miles, and the only available fuel either for the inhabitants or the steamers is the dung of the llama, and an excellent substitute for coal the engineers report it to be.

With this magnificent railway, the longest in the Southern Hemisphere, running from the Pacific coast to the great Lake Titicaca, an iron highway has been opened whereby the wealth of the interior of Peru and Bolivia may be transported in a few days to the port of Mollendo, and from thence carried away by steamers to Europe. The enterprise was a noble one; but two indispensable requirements are needed for the development of commerce, viz., peace and a stable and honest Government. These essential requisites to a nation's prosperity Peru, unfortunately, has ever been a stranger to. Let us hope that she will rise from the fiery trial through which she is now passing purified from those national faults which have so largely, if not wholly, contributed to her present downfall. Then may she hope to take an honoured place amongst the nations of the world; her credit will be re-established; her business relations will increase; foreign capital will accomplish for her what her impoverished citizens are unable to do, and the two gigantic railways which now cross the mighty Andes at different points will then be glorious monuments to the audacity, foresight, and pluck of the two enlightened and murdered Presidents who conceived their design and forwarded their construction.

P. W. S.

Ancient Liturgy of the Reformed Lusitanian Church.



S in our last Magazine we gave a notice and description of the Ancient Mozarabic Liturgy of the (Reformed) Catholic Church of Spain, so we now propose to give a similar account of the Liturgy of the Lusitanian Church, which we trust may prove a boon to our Portuguese-speaking people inhabiting the North and North-east portions of the great Continent of South America. We shall again be indebted to the same publication referred to in our Magazine of August, namely, "Light and Truth," for this account.

"We extract the following criticism upon the Portuguese Liturgy from the last number of the *Foreign Church Chronicle and Review*.

"The testimony is most valuable, coming as it does from a thoroughly independent source.—Ed.

"The Spanish Prayer-book, which we have already reviewed (*Foreign Church Chronicle* for September, 1881), is now presented to us in an English dress, together with an English translation of the Prayer-book adopted by the Portuguese Reformed Churchmen, and an Introduction to both by the Bishop of Meath. Marginal notes are added to show the sources of the several prayers and offices. Having already passed our judgment on the character of the Spanish Prayer-book, we turn now to the Portuguese Prayer-book, which we shall examine, both as an independent work, and also in its relation to the sister publication in Spain.

"The first thing that strikes the eye is a difference in the titles of the two books. The Spanish title is, 'The Divine Offices and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Ordinances in the Spanish Church;' the Portuguese, 'The Book of Common Prayer, Administration of the Sacraments, and other Divine Offices for the use of the Lusitanian Church.' The latter form has to an English ear the more familiar ring, but both are equally good.

"The following passages from the Portuguese preface express the same sound principles that we found in the Spanish preface:—

"'We do not desire to found a new religion, but simply to cleanse it (*i.e.* religion itself) from the corruption of ages, and to reconquer the ancient liberties of the Lusitanian Church, so long subjected to the foreign yoke of Rome; and to spread through all this country a doctrine which shall be the Catholic and Apostolic, to a Church that shall be Portuguese and not Roman' (p. vi.).

"'In our work we have examined, besides other ancient liturgies, the Braga, Mozarabic, and Roman, as well as those of the Anglican and other Reformed Churches; always endeavouring to follow the ancient models, putting aside what seemed to us to be bad, and preserving and amplifying what we deemed to be good and scriptural' (p. vii.).

"'In fine, our motto is: "Evangelical truth and Apostolic order;" and bearing this always in mind, we have endeavoured to give our brethren in their own tongue a Book of Common Prayer which shall be scriptural in its character, simple in its form, and accordant with the best types of the Christian Church' (p. viii.).

"The method by which the Prayer-book was drawn up seems to have been no less regular than the principle on which it is constructed is sound:—

"'The General Synod of the Lusitanian Church named a Committee to prepare a Book of Common Prayer, a task which it completed when it lately presented the present book to the same synod, which has ordered it to be used in all the congregations of the Lusitanian Church' (p. vii.).

"The sources from which the Portuguese prayers have been derived appear to have been more various than those used in the compilation of the Spanish Prayer-book. In the latter, the Mozarabic, the Anglican, and the Swiss Liturgies are chiefly referred to; in the margin of the

Portuguese book we find the names Braga, Mozarabic, Gelasian, Leonine, Roman, Gallican, Sarum, Anglican, Swiss, German Old Catholic, Irvingite, Calvin, Bishop Cosin, Bishop Walsham How, Canon Bright.

"The Morning Prayer, 'for every day throughout the year,' consists of sentences, exhortation, confession, precatory absolution, prayer, differing according to the season, the *Venite* and the *Te Deum*, the Psalms for the day, the First Lesson (from the Old Testament), the *Benedictus* or the *Jubilate*, the Second Lesson (from the New Testament), the Apostles' Creed, a hymn, prayers (one of which is the prayer for the Church, adopted by the Anglo-Continental Society from Archbishop Laud), general thanksgiving, the prayer of St. Chrysostom, with the Grace of our Lord, &c. On one day of the week the Epistle and the Gospel may be read instead of the Lessons, if there is no celebration of the Holy Communion that week.

"Evening Prayer is similar to Morning Prayer in form, the *Magnificat* or the *Cantate*, and the *Nunc dimittis* or the *Misereatur*, being substituted for the canticles used in the morning, the Nicene Creed for the Apostles' Creed, and the prayer for unity (from the Accession Service) for the prayer for the Church described above.

"A shortened service, a litany, and prayers and thanksgivings for several occasions follow.

"The rubrics preceding 'The Order of the Administration of the Holy Communion, Eucharist, or Lord's Supper,' remind 'the minister' that 'in the Primitive Church the Holy Communion was celebrated every Sunday;' order 'the necessary quantity of pure bread and wine, without mixture, to be placed upon the Lord's Table' (no provision being made, as in the Spanish book, for a credence table); and desire that the minister shall stand 'near the table, either behind it or at the Gospel side.' The service begins with versicles and prayers, differing according to the season, the collect, prophetic lesson, Epistle, Gospel, Nicene Creed, hymn, sermon (the two last optional), exhortation, offertory, prayer of presentation, litany prayer, prayer for peace, *Sursum corda*, special prefaces, prayer of access, consecration prayer (essentially the same as our own), reception (the form being the same as our own with 'Amen' added), hymns (to be optionally inserted before or after the reception), *Gloria in Excelsis*, prayer, blessing. The rules for a fresh consecration, and for the consumption of the elements remaining over, are the same as our own.

"The collects, prophetic lessons (a Mozarabic feature), and Epistles and Gospels follow. There are the same number of Saints' Days as there are in the English Prayer-book, with the addition of the Festival of the Transfiguration.

"The baptismal service desires public baptism to be administered before or after the sermon, orders that there shall be one godfather or godmother, and permits parents to be sponsors. The sponsorial questions are retained, but are thrown into the novel and awkward form of 'Dost thou on behalf

of this child acknowledge that he is bound?' The doctrine of baptismal regeneration is not denied, but its definite declaration is excluded. The confirmation service is far superior to that in the Spanish Prayer-book. The explanation of the word by the periphrasis, 'or laying on of hands upon those who are baptised and come to years of discretion,' is found in the Portuguese, but not in the Spanish book; and the idea of a gift received from the Holy Ghost, in addition to the confirmation of the baptismal promises, is more clearly brought out.

"The marriage and the burial services do not call for any special notice, except that the office for burial is ordered to be used for 'those who have made a profession of Christianity,' instead of for 'the baptised.' An office for the burial of children is added.

"The office for the visitation of the sick is preceded by some wise and useful rubrics. In the course of it, the sick man is bidden to show his faith by reciting the Apostles' Creed; his confession of sins is to be made 'in words of his own choice, or in those of any of the confessions contained in the book.' A collect is substituted for the form of absolution found in the English Prayer-book.

"In the ordination of presbyters the words 'Whosesoever sins ye retain,' &c., are omitted, but the essentials of ordination are maintained. The Articles of the Church of England, with a few necessary changes, are adopted; and the book ends with some 'general bases of the discipline of the Lusitanian Church,' of which we quote the first three:—

"'Art. I. This Church is called the Lusitanian Church, Catholic, Apostolic, Evangelical.

"'Art. II. This Church, following the teaching of Holy Scripture inspired of God, rejecting all doctrine and practice contrary thereto, and desiring to be the faithful guardian and propagator of the same (Holy Scripture) in this kingdom, holds the faith, order, and practice of the Primitive Christian Church.

"'Art. III. This Church will preserve and maintain inviolate the early ministry (primitive ministry?) of bishops, presbyters, and deacons, canonically ordained, with all their respective rights and privileges' (p. 164)."

Ancient Mozarabic Liturgy of the (Reformed) Catholic Church of Spain.

There was a slight inaccuracy in our Magazine of last month on this subject. The English translation of this Liturgy was *entirely* made by Mr. R. S. Clough, while the translation of the Portuguese Liturgy of the Lusitanian Church was the work of the Rev. T. G. P. Pope.

Extract from Captain Allen Gardiner's Journal,

FOUND ON THE SHORE OF SPANIARD HARBOUR.

"*Saturday, August 28th*, 1851.—Found Mr. Williams and Badcock to-day very ill; the former suffering from a difficulty of respiration, increasing for some time. Mr. Williams considers he is, humanly speaking, beyond all hope of recovery; it was thought last night it would have been his last upon earth. He is most patient, and leaning only upon his God. Mr. Williams is certainly weaker than he has been during his long illness. . . . He was praying aloud when I reached the boat for himself and his dying companion, committing themselves to God, and rejoicing on His faithfulness and truth. I have kept no record of the expressions which have fallen from him during my various visits to Cook's River, but the invariable tenour of them has been entire resignation to the will of God, joy and peace in believing, and a firm trust in his Redeemer, with the full assurance that all had and still could work together for the advancement of his eternal interests; that he felt that no one of his trials, and he had many, could have been spared; that he had no will of his own, but left all in the hands of his Heavenly Father; that he was willing to depart in any way that the Lord should see fit. To-day he said that he only called upon God, on Him alone he leant, and that He was all to him.

"*Saturday, July 3rd.*—During these last few days we have had many trials, but our mercies have abounded. On Sunday morning, May 29th, Erwen arrived before Mr. Maidment and I were up, with the most unexpected intelligence of John Badcock's departure, which took place at about eleven o'clock on Saturday night. For some days previously he had suffered much from a difficulty in respiration, and had become so extremely weak that I had little expectation when I saw him on the afternoon of the day on which he died that he would live over Sunday.

"This illness (the scurvy) commenced about the middle of March: he has been a great sufferer, but throughout has exhibited the patience and resignation of a true Christian. During some portion of his illness he was distressed with doubts as to his acceptance before God, but these were entirely removed towards the close, and he entered into his eternal rest in a most triumphant manner. Shortly before he expired he requested Mr. Williams, who was lying near him, and suffering also from the same complaint, to join him in singing a hymn. He then repeated the 202nd of Wesley's Collection commencing, 'Arise, my soul, arise; shake off these guilty fears,' and sang it through with a loud voice. In a few moments afterwards he ceased to breathe, and his emancipated spirit doubtless arose from a bed of pain and languishing, and a world of sin and sorrow, to those blessed mansions which the Lord, on whom alone he leant for pardon and justification, has prepared for all those who believe in His name.

"Although not of a strong constitution, and ill-adapted to undergo the hardships of a Fuegian Mission, still in John Badcock the Society has sustained a great loss, as he was a most willing and conscientious agent and often laboured even beyond his strength.

"*July 3rd.*—As it was quite necessary that the body should be removed from the compartment of the boat which Mr. Williams occupied, and we had not even a shed or place that was secure from the weather, to which it could be conveyed, I gave directions (as a matter of necessity, the day being rainy) that the interment should take place in the afternoon (Sunday). On the evening before the 'Speedwell' had been removed to a spot somewhat nearer the mouth of the river.

"For some days we had been waiting for a tide sufficiently high to effect this start, and it was a providential circumstance that it occurred prior to the decease of John Badcock, as otherwise the conveyance of the body to a suitable spot for interment would have been very fatiguing in the weakened condition of our party. Situated as the 'Speedwell' was on the 29th we were scarcely twenty paces from the place where, among some trees on a bank opposite the boat, the grave was dug.

"After performing the last offices over the remains of our departed brother, we retired to the forepart of the boat, and, as the day was bad and we were all fatigued, we had no regular service, but I read 1 Thess. iv., and then engaged in prayer.

"'Be merciful unto me, O God, be merciful unto me, for my soul trusteth in thee; yea in the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge until these calamities are overpast (Psalm lvii. 1).'"

Lord, at thy feet I humbly fall,
And all I have to Thee resign;
What'er thou mayest in love recall,
'Tis best to lack, for all is Thine.

Firm on the Rock of Ages fix't,
I shall but hear the tempest beat.
The cup my Heavenly Father's mix't,
Though bitter now, will soon be sweet.

But should Thy billows o'er me break,
When called to suffering, want, or pain,
This one petition I would make—
Let faith burn bright, and love remain.

Uphold me in the trying hour,
Permit no murmuring thoughts to rise;
Let me but feel Thy quickening power,
And crosses I shall learn to prize.

And when, in brighter realms above,
I shall behold, with open face,
The sacred springs of Grace and Love,
And all redemption's plans shall trace,

How will th' enraptured spirit swell
With ceaseless wonder, love, and praise.
'T will need eternity to tell
The mercies of our earthly days.
E'en heaven itself will brighter glow
The more of that sweet love we know.

—*Pioneer Cavern.*

Proceedings in the Provinces.

THE work of our deputations, as we have often had occasion to observe, somewhat lags during the summer months, and our chief difficulty is to find preachers for the pulpits that are lent to us. For it is not easy to supply two or three places on the same Sunday, when so many of our hon. deputations are taking their annual holiday. We forgot in our last number to express our thanks to the Rev. H. Bothamley, who again kindly advocated the cause of the Society in his own church, St. Stephen's, Walcot. We wish more of our friends would render us this double assistance. In spite of all that is said about congregations liking a strange voice, and the testimony of, so to speak, *experts*, we strongly suspect that the incumbent who preaches for a Society himself stimulates a livelier interest among his people than one who calls in the help of a deputation. No one can then suspect him of giving a Society a Sunday to escape preparation for the pulpit. Of course there are exceptional cases, and in these we wish that the pastor relieved of his own duty by a deputation would go for us elsewhere, and thus confer on the Society a twofold benefit. The most important Association visited during the past few weeks is Cardiff. Here St. John's and St. Andrew's Churches in the town, and Pendoylan in the neighbourhood, between them produced more than 30*l.* The Archdeacon of Mauritius and the Rev. W. H. Shimield were the deputation, two of the sermons being taken by kind friends on the spot. Sermons were also preached by Bishop Perry and the Vicar of Ely, at All Saints' Church, on the 13th of August, when nearly 5*l.* was collected. Bagshot for the first time had sermons on July 23rd, and, though the collections were small, our cause was there presented to the attention of members of the Royal Family. The other churches where our cause has been pleaded are Fleet; Holy Trinity, Nottingham; and St. James', Cheltenham—the first of these being a new opening, and due largely to the influence of Lieut. Sulivan. The congregation contributed more than 7*l.*, and the school children took six cards. Mrs. Horniblow succeeds Mr. Sulivan as Hon. Sec., he having moved to Dundalk. At. St. James', Cheltenham, Mr. Chamberlain very kindly pleaded our cause himself in the unavoidable absence, through serious illness, of the Rev. W. Tatlock, who was to have preached. The collections amounted to 11*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

We shall have a good deal to say in our next about Ireland, for already one extensive tour in the North is in progress, the deputation being our old Saô Paulo friend, Mr. Huntly, and Mr. Farmer is about to begin an equally extensive tour in the South. Scotland, too, is not forgetting us, three sets of sermons being arranged for September. And this reminds us that we have lost by death two of our kindest helpers in Scotland, viz., the Rev. A. J. T. Morris of Crieff, and Mr. James Paton of Tillicoultry. The latter has for years past subscribed 5*l.* to our funds; the former only last year preached for us at Cupar the day that Mr. Welby took St. Columba's, Crieff.

We record with the deepest regret the death of our late excellent Secretary and warm friend, Captain P. W. Stephens, R.N., of H.M.S. "Thetis," of diphtheria, at Callao, Peru, on August 12th, and most truly sympathize with his widow and family in their sore bereavement.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects for praise and prayer on the 4th instant:—

I. That it is a subject of thankfulness to God that the Captain and crew of the "Allen Gardiner" have been the means of rescuing from death Lieut. Bove and his companions on the Antarctic Expedition recently wrecked off Cape Horn.

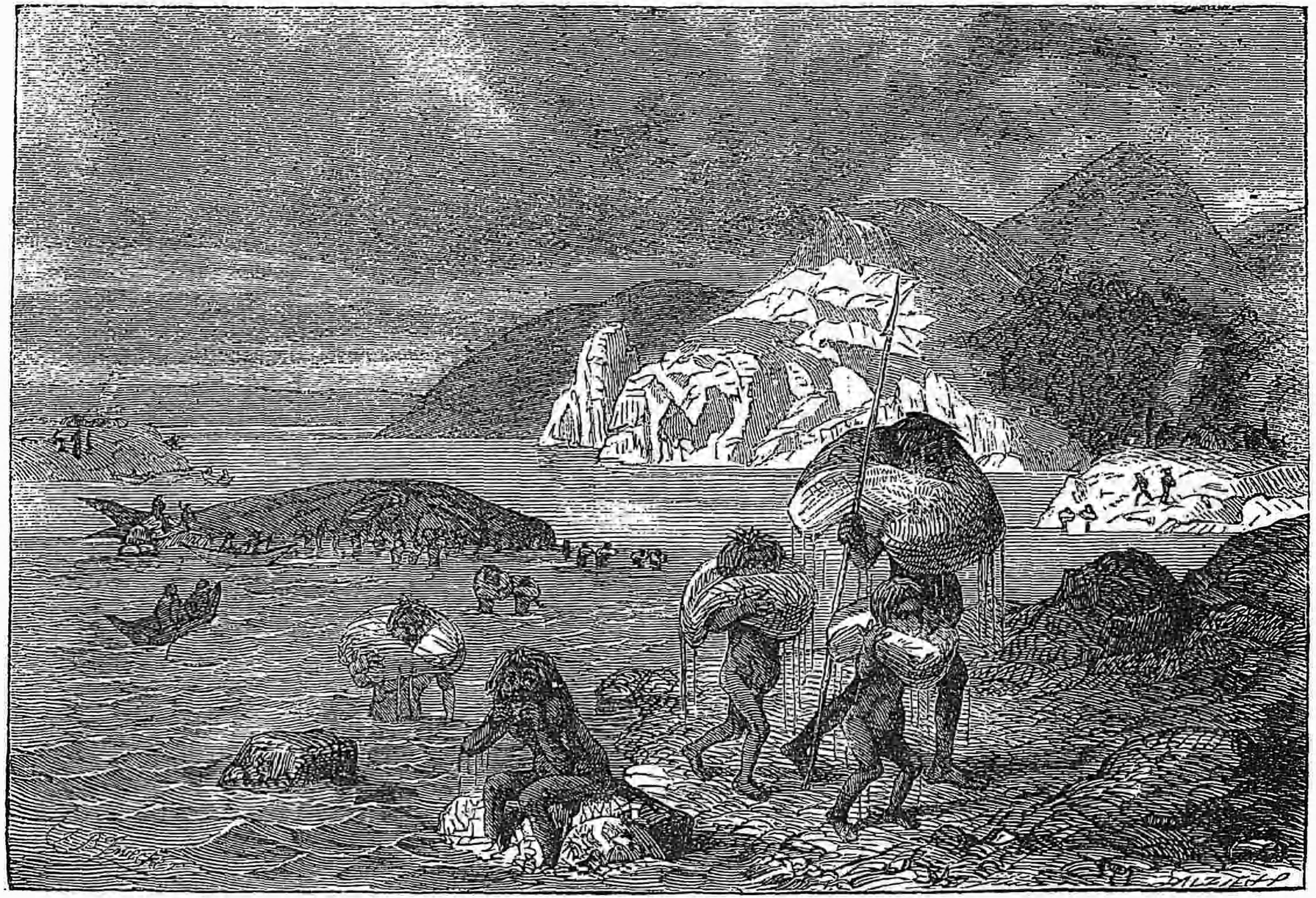
II. That it may please Almighty God to grant a speedy restoration of peace to the Republics of Chili and Peru.

III. That in the New Constitution of Peru provision may be made for complete religious freedom, and above all for the unrestricted circulation of the Holy Scriptures.

IV. That God may vouchsafe His special guidance to our Society in the many difficulties that present themselves in connection with the Amazon Mission.

V. That the Lord of the Harvest would graciously enable us to send forth faithful and suitable labourers into the great fields of South America.

BRITISH



A FUEGIAN FEAST. [*See p.* 239.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

OCTOBER 2, 1882.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from Revs. F. N. Lett (*July* 11, 29, *Aug.* 4, 7); J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (*July* 10); W. H. Lloyd (*July* 5, 18, *Aug.* 2); Dr. Cross (*Aug.* 13); Messrs. J. S. Robertson (*July* 5); J. R. Tyerman (*Aug.* 7); W. T. Bartlett (*June* 16); E. S. Bowring (*July* 24); Henry J. Davis (*July* 17); W. Bartlett (*July* 15); H. Burleigh (*June* 22).

BUSINESS.

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

The next Meeting will (D.V.) be held on the 12th inst.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 7th and 21st ult.

The total amount received for the month of August was £106 3*s.* 4*d.*

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 5th and 19th instant.

BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IT must be a cause of deep thankfulness to every member of our Society to hear that our Mission yawl, the "Allen Gardiner," with Captain Willis and his gallant crew have, under God's good providence, been enabled to succour and save Lieutenant Bové and the other members of the Antartic Expedition from imminent danger of their lives. For details we refer our readers to the very interesting letters of Mr. Bridges and Captain Willis, and to the account given in a separate article of the Antartic Expedition, its object and its varying fortunes up to the present time.

Many very interesting topics are touched upon in Mr. Bridges's letter, but we cannot fail to regret the serious sickness and mortality existing amongst the natives, and in proportion the absence of a medical missionary which we trust may soon be raised up for us.

We are glad to find Mr. and Mrs. Tyerman have so far had a safe and prosperous voyage. The active work being carried on in Rosario and its surroundings as conveyed by Mr. Letts' letter, must gladden the hearts of all our friends.

Dr. Cross has already commenced his work at Saô Paulo and Santos, and apparently with much zeal and hope, and has been welcomed with much warmth by all our people at those important places.

We earnestly hope that the Annual Sale of Work in the Large Hall of the Institute, Lee, may, as usual, be a great success. Sure we are that the ladies who conduct it are good guarantees for such success.

Particulars relative to the last illness and death of our dear friend, the late Captain Stephens, are expected very soon in England, and we hope in the next Magazine to be able to lay some of them before our readers, who will naturally be interested to hear all the last words and acts of one who was so warm a friend of our Society.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA.

WE have much pleasure in placing before our readers the following interesting letter from Mr. Bridges:

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuego, June* 16*th*, 1882.

"It is now four months since I last wrote, and much that is important has since transpired. First, with much sorrow I announce the death of many natives, owing to a widespread sickness among them, affecting chiefly the mucous membranes of the throat and lungs. You will have heard from Stanley of the death of Stirling Maccoll at that place. The principal deaths here have been Philip Liwia, Isaac Mateen, Joseph Wokimoon, and Macklin, an inmate of the Orphanage. These all died after a lengthened illness, and of all I may say they died in peace, having faith in the love and power of Jesus Christ, and knowing God to be their Father and Friend. The deaths have been chiefly among the men, few having occurred among the women and children. The deaths of the above men were attended with much weariness and pain, yet they were patterns of patient endurance. Much kindness was shown them by their friends, and the patient attendance of wives and mothers is most pleasing to witness. These were sensible persons, and the two who were husbands and fathers showed much concern for the future of their wives and families. In their illness, as in health, they never volunteered any questions or remarks on religious subjects, but when spoken to replied freely and with evident interest, and were always much comforted by prayer offered with them. Macklin was kindly supported by Mr. John Stretton, of Derby. He will be comforted to hear that Macklin gave satisfying evidence of true repentance for sin and joyful faith in Jesus Christ and the love of God even to such as he. He was very patient, and very grateful for the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Whaits, who did all in their power to sustain and comfort him. Two other inmates are also in very weak health namely, Wallace and Michael, who are to accompany Mr. and Mrs. Whaits in the 'Allen Gardiner' to Sandy Point. Mr. Whaits accompanies his wife, whose health has been for a long time very unsatisfactory. During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Whaits we shall all help Miss Whaits in her temporary conduct of the home.

"The orphan girls are well conducted, and continue in excellent health, and with superintendence do all the domestic work of the home. I am

very happy to inform you that at length our new schoolhouse is in daily use, and we greatly value its many advantages. It was opened on May 20th, to the great joy of the natives as well as ourselves. We invited all the natives to the opening in order to make known to them the rules we should observe in the daily use of the house. We also enlisted their expressed approval of these rules, and their promise of help to make others attend to them, and secure the building from all damage. I spoke to them of the objects of the good people at home, who hearing of their urgent want of a good schoolroom, had at great cost sent out this beautiful building. Now I trusted they would respond, and show their gratification by regular attendance and orderly conduct, and by sending their children regularly and clean to the school, which should be held twice daily. I further let them know that we should admit no painted faces, nor any who were not decent. No less than 158 natives were present, the room was lighted by five lamps, and a distribution of cooked food, beans with meat, rice with sugar, and biscuit was made. I am sure we have the hearty sympathy of these people in all our purposes to promote their good. After singing and prayer we dismissed the people, who throughout the four hours they were gathered together behaved exceedingly well.

"The badness of the weather has been a continued hindrance to us since October. It was with the greatest difficulty we could get the land fitted to receive the seed, and finally to sow the seed. The potato crop delayed in their growth by two sharp frosts at Midsummer, and finally cut down by frost early in March, is scanty and without flavour, being so very immature. The swede crop is a good average. The large field which we sowed late owing to the succeeding wet and cold weather yielded but a poor crop of turnips, which on a certain cold hungry day the natives received permission to gather for themselves. At the sound of the bell numbers of men, women, and children crowded into it provided with every description of bag. In little more than an hour the field was gathered, and the gatherers hurried home heavily laden. The natives gather their crops much too early here and elsewhere. This season the natives have a much better supply of roots than last year, and, moreover, the yield of the chief winter fungi is plentiful. As winter comes on, we find the natives, notwithstanding the hardship of guanaco hunting with snow on the ground, earnestly looking forward to it, and setting a great value on their dogs.

"Hapïim, sprats, and other fish were for a long time very plentiful in this fine bay, together with thousands of penguins and gulls, which preyed on them. Yet so seldom did the weather permit fishing that the natives, venturesome though they are, were able to get but very little. Oftentimes the canoes would put off, and shortly after or before they reached the scene of operations down would come rain and wind necessitating a speedy return to shore. The number of seal and otter skins now brought

for sale is very small, but we receive some cow hides from the various natives who have cattle. They kill their young oxen long before they should, and even their cows, so that their stock increases very slowly.

"I have been about in our whaleboat a good deal. We have put over thirty-six young rabbits on the different islands of the Ooshooia group, and hope to stock other extensive groups of islands. For this object I received from Keppel Island some rabbits. It is a matter of some importance to stock these many islands.

"Late in February I went with a native crew eastward. We visited a number of places, met the natives, and had much profitable intercourse with them, and gave them directions about their gardens, &c.

"At the settlement on Gable Island, as the natives had been some time expecting me, I found a good number awaiting my arrival. We reached the settlement at 9 p.m. the same day we left Ooshooia. Charley received us into his house, where we had a good tea and went to bed. The next morning I met the natives, who being many and the weather fine I addressed outside. They listened attentively whilst I addressed them on their privileges and responsibilities as men, and as fellow-members of God's family. I then offered prayer, and having taken account of our cattle and looked round about, we embarked and proceeded on our voyage eastward. My intention had been to go as far as Sloggett Bay; first to meet the 'Ona Tribe' who frequent it, and secondly to inspect a reported coal-bed. On the third day, finding the weather unfavourable for going to Sloggett Bay, we began our return to Ooshooia from Snipe Island, and reached home on the sixth day. On our return we passed up on the north side of Gable Island, where the scenery is very pleasing. At Ouilooshwia we found a number of natives awaiting us, and we spent some time with them.

"Besides seeing the natives in our cruise of eleven days' duration westward, we purposed taking our boat across Ouiakihr into the Ahgian waters at the head of Ponsonby Sound. This Ouiakihr is an isthmus one and a-half miles wide, separating the waters of the Beagle Channel from those at the head of Ponsonby Sound, which runs up as far again as represented in the Admiralty Chart. We had very unfavourable weather, but accomplished our objects, and, further, crossed over a second isthmus of one and a-half miles, which separates the head-waters of Ponsonby Sound from the head-waters of New Year's Sound. We then came down Ponsonby Sound, and crossed over to Wulia, and thence here, where we arrived at midnight. In this excursion Messrs. Whaits and Despard accompanied me. In this trip we visited the native settlements at Mooshi, Lupatia, Yundagia, and other places, and I found the natives of Ponsonby Sound also had gardens in different parts. In passing through Yahga, or the Murray Narrows, we stopped to fish for cod and shahpi, and the morning following our return home I made a division of the proceeds of our toil.

"On another voyage we visited the native settlements of Acamatir and Wayif, and found the natives very pleased to receive us.

"The natives universally spare their labour, and consequently get but poor crops. They take no pains to manure their land, and, sowing the seed too thick, and not duly thinning and cleaning them, the produce is but a tithe of what they might get. These things I pointed out to them, and showed them that industry is well repaid when spent in tilling the soil, far more certainly than in any other pursuit. 'If you will have the soil feed you, you must first feed it.'

"We have, since we gathered in our garden produce, obtained supplies of fuel for the winter.

"In the third week of May the 'Golden West' arrived here from Sandy Point, bringing certain commissioners sent by the Italian and Argentine Governments to make researches in these islands. We have found these gentlemen very kind and helpful, and obtained medical counsel for our sick natives from one of them; also they have dealt very generously with the natives for their various services. Hoping to meet the 'Ona,' as well as the coalbed, if any, at Sloggett Bay, I offered to accompany the gentlemen there if convenient. They hailed my offer with delight; and, hoping to be absent from Ooshooia but four or five days, I went with them, accompanied by Despard and Lucas. As we lay becalmed off Snipe Island, seven canoes came off to us, and we had very pleasant intercourse with their occupants. One of these joined our party. On the fourth day we reached Sloggett Bay, but the wind sent in such a swell we could not land. The next and two following days it was worse, when, fearing we might be lost if we spent another night at anchor, we slipped our cables and ran for shore. It being then high water (at 3 p.m.), and the beach being loose pebbles, the vessel was very safely beached, and we all got safe ashore. Round the head of this bay are cliffs of conglomerate, clay and peat, some seventy feet high.

"When we landed the breakers reached the foot of the cliff in many places, so that we could not pass round to our bivouac for about an hour and a-half or two hours. It was night when we passed round, each carrying a burden. Snow was thick on the ground and the thermometer low; however, under the shelter of some dwarf beech trees, we passed a fair night. There was sharp frost the next two days and more snow, after which we had fair, mild weather until now. We were occupied each day in doing necessary work, the wrecked vessel being scarcely reached by the sea; we were able to obtain abundant supplies. On the fifth day we sent our only whaleboat (the other being smashed by the billows) to Ooshooia, which was reached on the third day. The next day the 'Allen Gardiner,' towed by two boats for several hours, started to relieve us. Our party consisted of twenty-two persons. Some days after the boat left we saw the Indian smoke on the east side of the bay, but an unfordable river separated us. On the second day after their arrival they came over to us

on the ice in a broad bend of the river. Two came to our camp alone, evidently to allay suspicion and prove their peaceful purposes. An hour after, nine or ten more men and lads arrived. These were all kindly treated, and a barrel of bread distributed among them. Our party soon began to trade with them, and obtained numbers of bows and arrows, the chief weapons of these natives, who are certainly very muscular and well-grown people, and of the same stock as the Southern Patagonians. Their language is very jerky and guttural, and, whilst difficult to determine its spelling and to pronounce it, will prove simple in its construction, I think, like the Tsínaca learnt by Messrs. Schmid and Hüntziker. We found them a very tractable company, numbering about fifty persons. Unlike the Yahgans, they live apart, family by family, and we found these fifty persons having nine different fires and hearths. These hardy people are content in ordinary weather with the shelter of a few guanaco skins to shut off the wind, and nothing overhead or to leeward save the foliage of the trees. They also much frequent caves and any shelter afforded by overhanging rocks. All of them were well provided with guanaco skins, two of which (grown animals) formed every adult's covering.

"These people largely live on fish, shellfish, and seals, and on a considerable variety of strange food, half animal and half vegetable, they find washed up on their coast. As in former times, so now, we find among these Eastern and Southern Ona a large mixture of Yahgan women, who were very apparently shorter than the Ona women. One of these who has been some years with the Ona, and is decidedly intelligent, together with a youth called I-caminik, I brought here in order to learn their language, at which work, with Mr. Bartlett, I trust to be much occupied this winter. I encouraged the Ona to pay us a visit at Ooshooia, and promised them a warm welcome and assistance to come and go. They are resolved to come. The men we employed in carrying down our goods for shipment. We visited their camp, and their whole company visited ours, and we had no trouble with them. They did not come to us any day till towards noon, and left whilst it was still day. Among them was a blind man, and another who was somewhat lame. Through walking much through snow and thorns their skins were much wounded, and it was evident to us all that they lead a hard life. Their bows and arrows, though not in the least ornamented, are perfect; they could not be made better; and this is the case with the weapons and implements of the Yahgans, and, I expect, of all primitive races. Perfect adaptability marks all the works of our Heavenly Father, as well in man of all lands as in all His other works. We were unable to visit the bed of coal, but hope to do so at a future time. I took occasion to prepare the Ona for the possible arrival of settlers in their land. The gentlemen of the expedition are very favourably impressed by these people and the Yahgans, *and have received much assistance through the influence of the Mission.*

Also, I must say that they have treated the people generously, and us Mission *employés*, in a very friendly spirit.

"We arrived at 10 p.m., 14th inst., at Ooshooia, from Sloggett Bay, and found all going on as usual. The A. G. will start as early as possible for Sandy Point, to take there seventeen persons of the shipwrecked party. Lieut. Bové and his attendant, Mr. Reverdito, will remain with us, in order to take passage to Stanley on the return of the A. G.; and on their way to the Falklands, weather permitting, the A. G. will spend a few hours in Good Success Bay, in order to enable Lieut. Bové to complete the objects of the expedition. He holds out a hope that the Argentine Government, if applied to, would, in consideration of the needy state of its subjects in these parts, grant a supply of rations year by year for their benefit, even as it does for the Patagonian Indians. He, Lieut. Bové, will make application to the President on their behalf.

"I must send for a supply of bread and flour to Sandy Point.

"I now send you our accounts for the last quarter (first for 1882).

"On return of the A. G. from Sandy Point we shall further write to you.

"We have safely received the goods lately sent from home.

"As regards the conduct of the natives here, I must say it is satisfactory. By this I by no means mean you to understand that we are satisfied, but rather that it is as good as we could justly expect. Alfred Mateen is in a dying state. He has been an invalid for nearly two years, but now the health of the people is decidedly good. Yet, at the best of times, there is considerable mortality among these people owing to their poverty, carelessness, and vice, and chiefly, I fear, to the latter cause.

"I have nearly finished translating our Communion Service into Yahgan, which translation I purpose using when, on alternate months, we celebrate our Lord's great love among our native converts.

"Wishing you and all the Committee heavenly guidance and blessing.

"THOMAS BRIDGES."

"The Allen Gardiner."

CAPTAIN WILLIS writes to us as follows:—

"*Allen Gardiner, Sandy Point, July 7th*, 1882.

"I write to inform you of our safe arrival here on the 1st inst., with the crew of the schooner 'Golden West,' of this port, which was run ashore to prevent foundering in Sloggett Bay, Tierra del Fuego. As Mr. Bridges was on board the latter vessel, and has doubtless written you fully on the subject, I will not attempt to describe the why and wherefore of the occurrence.

"As you are aware, I left Keppel on the 19th of April with a cargo of cattle for Ooshooia, arriving off Cape St. Diego April 30th, after which we had severe weather from the S.W. for five days with snow and frost, which was followed by a sudden change to E.S.E., blowing a terrific gale for some six hours or more, and changing again to the southward, so that we were driven nearly out of sight of the land, and as the cattle had been on board since April 11th, I thought it best to return and land them as we could not obtain fodder for them, the land being covered with frozen snow to the water's edge, and there was no prospect of a change. We anchored in New Island May 7th, and Keppel the 10th, having had light winds from N.W. in the Falklands; after which we took in some six tons of potatoes, and other produce, for Mission use at Ooshooia, and sailed again on the 17th, sighting Staten Island on the 23rd, rounded Cape St. John's at five p.m., of the 25th, with a north wind which followed us round to E.S.E., a moderate gale, so that we anchored in Banner Cove at seven p.m., of the 26th. Although the distance to New Island is about seventy miles, the log made nearly 120, so strong is the current running eastward on the S. coast of Tierra-del-Fuego and Staten Island.

"The next day we hove up at daylight and had a calm morning, doing little or nothing, and at 1 p.m. were surprised at seeing a schooner coming from the westward. In a little time we saw a boat coming from her, and were astonished to see Mr. Bridges and two sons, also a naval officer and another gentleman, part of the Exploring Expedition sent by the Argentine and Italian Governments to visit Tierra del Fuego. As the wind was light we returned with the 'Golden West,' and passed the night in Banner Cove together. After midnight snow fell deeply with a gale from southward. The next morning we each went our way, and it appears the 'Golden West' anchored in Sloggett Bay at 2 p.m., and in the night the wind changed to S.E., a gale, and continued for some days with deep continual snow. On account of the heavy sea the hawse pipe broke, and the cable commenced to cut the planks at the bow away, so the only way to preserve the lives of all on board was to slip both anchors, and run ashore before dark, which was done at high water, full moon, so that after the tide ebbed a little the crew and passengers escaped safe to land. The sea was so heavy that the whaleboat could not be launched off the beach until June 5th, when the mate and five men left for Ooshooia, also Despard, Bridges, and Harry Lory. They arrived at 10 p.m. on the 7th, and we left the next morning, arriving off the Bay at midnight of the 9th, drifted about all day of the 10th between New Island and Cape Pio, anchored in Sloggett Bay at 9 a.m. of the 11th, taking all on board, also provisions, which more than sufficed for sustenance of all hands to Sandy Point with the exception of fresh beef, which we obtained at Gable Island on the 13th. We left Ooshooia June 17th, at noon, anchored in a bay S.E. of Cape Divide, and as it blew hard the next day from the West, Mr. Whaits, Signor Lovizato, and myself walked across a narrow neck of land to the shore of Ponsonby

Sound. Mr. Bridges, who with Mr. Whaits went to this place a few months ago, has made a mistake as to the position of this bay. He has marked it too far west. It is according to the chart in long. 68° 57′ W. on the north coast of Hoste Island. We brought two of the orphans with us who had been sick for some time, Wallace and Michael. I am sorry to say Michael died on the 20th of June on board, and was buried by us on the Point of Ice, or Gertrude Cove ; it is situated at the glacier abreast of Cape Divide in the N.W. arm. Wallace has been examined by Doctor Fenton, who says he is suffering from diseased mesenteric organs, and is giving him cod liver oil and other strengthening medicines. We saw one canoe at the N.W. arm, one in Whaleboat Sound, and one in Brecknock Passage, the latter containing Yahgans and Alaculoof. You will doubtless be glad to hear we have the party from Germany on board. One man died in the steamer, so that we have one widow, one young man about nineteen or twenty, and two orphan girls aged about four and six. If we fall in with the last-mentioned canoe we must endeavour to get one of the Yahgan Alaculoof to accompany us to Ooshooia. We arrived here on the 1st, and found the 'Rescue' waiting for wind to take them and some fourteen packages to Ooshooia. Captain Stole very willingly threw up his charter. We hear from a Chilian gentleman who is cutting timber at Dawson Island that the native men have come to his establishment, and he has employed them to carry fuel and posts for clothes and food. He now has confidence in them, although he thought they were savages and warlike to strangers. There is also another timber establishment at Voves Bay. I must tell you a laughable yet pitiable tale. You will have heard the explorers obtained several Fuegian skeletons, and had them on board the 'Golden West' at the time of her disaster. One of the men declared that one of the skeletons or spirits got out of the box and broke the hawse-pipe. As they were saved we took them to Ooshooia and landed them, and the marineros took it for granted the spirits had left for good, especially as Signor Bové remained at Ooshooia, intending to go with us to Falklands, instead of which they were repacked, all in one case, with the addition of a few pieces of broken glass ; were nailed up, and addressed 'Glass—with care.' This was shipped with Mr. Whaits' other luggage in the A. G.'s capacious hold, and made a nice level for the shipwrecked mariners to lay their beds on. The voyage here was performed in blissful ignorance of the fact. All the curios and specimens were transhipped to the 'San Pedro,' *en route* for Santa Cruz, and it appears either the shipowner or captain allowed it to leak out, so that every one of the crew of the latter vessel slept ashore, and would not return only to land the poor Fuegian bones, to be forwarded by steamer to Italy. I received your kind letters of February and May ; also a part of Code. I must tell you the 'Lady Dufferin,' of Fleetwood, ran ashore on the westernmost of the Jason Cays, a bare rock inhabited only by birds and hair seals. As the weather was fine, the crew were

enabled to get out three boats and plenty of provisions the day she was wrecked, and on the following day to sail to Westpoint Island, which is a farm kept by Messrs. C. and A. Felton. It was quite providential that they were enabled to do this perilous voyage in one day without accident. The captain did not know the islands were inhabited, except Stanley, but thought the words Hope Harbour were significant, or it would not be so marked. The provisions saved were abundant, and served us all to Stanley; and some were left and used by us on this present voyage. I informed the Bishop of this in Stanley, and did not make any charge. The captain was very grateful, and, although he did not acknowledge it in writing, said he would inform the owners, who would write to the S.A.M.S. their acknowledgments and thanks. Also, in the case of the 'Golden West,' Mr. Bridges did not think well to charge anything for our services. The owner will write you, also publish the account in three languages. I forgot to say there are sheep on the Grana Jason; also a shepherd's hut, not always inhabited. The Jasons belong to Captain Hansen, at Carcass. All the other islands of any size are inhabited; that is, one or two families, and generally in the best harbour. But means of sustenance are everywhere found; that is, birds and tussac and water. Enclosed are the accounts for purchases, &c., on account of Ooshooia, A. G., and your *employés*, except myself. They have all been signed by me as usual, instead of giving an order for payment.

"Your letters are at all times acceptable, containing as they do expressions of your good will, words of comfort and encouragement through you from the Committee. Let us be thankful for sparing mercies; also for the preservation of your servant, Mr. Bridges, and his two sons; also that although the weather was against us, and forced us to return with the cattle, we now see the reason why—that we may be at hand to perform this work of humanity, rescuing the crew and passengers from their hardships and dangerous position. "J. C. T. WILLIS."

The following connected account of the wreck of the "San José," and the attendant circumstances of interest to our Southern Mission, is gathered from the various letters on the subject.

On the settlement of the boundary question in Tierra del Fuego between Chili and the Argentine Republic, the latter State fitted out an exploring expedition for the South, in view, amongst other investigations, of examining the newly-assigned territory in Tierra del Fuego. There were some Italians also in the expedition.

The "San José" having threaded her way through the various channels southward from Sandy Point, visited our Mission settlement at Ooshooia May 13th last. The explorers remained there several days, and friendly intercourse took place between them and our missionaries; the former expressing their pleasure at the attentions paid to them, which they reciprocated by dealing generously and kindly with the native residents.

The "San José" finally left Ooshooia, May 25th, for the purpose of exploring the south coast of the main island of Tierra del Fuego eastward. Mr. Bridges' company was volunteered for the trip and gladly accepted by the Argentines; and his two sons, Despard and Lucas, went with him, as also one or two natives to assist as guides.

Passing along the Beagle Channel eastward they presently reached Banner Cove, in Picton Island, where they found the "Allen Gardiner," recently arrived from the Falkland Islands, with provisions, &c., for Ooshooia.

The two vessels remained in company for one night, and exchanged naval courtesies, and parted the following day, May 28th; the "Allen Gardiner" continuing her voyage west to Ooshooia, while the "San José" (called in some accounts the "Golden West") made for Sloggett Bay, where Mr. Bridges expected to find a seam of coal cropping up. On the next day, while they were at anchor in Sloggett Bay, heavy weather from the South set in; and as this part of the coast is open to the whole swell of the Southern Ocean, it soon became apparent that the schooner was in great danger. The wind blew in furious squalls, snow fell thickly, and the tremendous waves rolling in broke over the doomed vessel, carrying away her bulwarks and causing her to drag her anchors, two of which were down.

Moreover, the iron hawse pipes gave way, and the chains commenced to cut down the now undefended planking of the bows.

On the 30th all hope of being able either to get out of the bay in the vessel, or to land in the boats, was abandoned, and it was deemed best to run the "San José" on shore at high water.

So the jib was set and the cables slipped, and the schooner speedily grounded on the pebbly beach under some cliffs, to the foot of which the seething billows reached. When the tide had run out sufficiently the whole of the expedition landed, Mr. Bridges and his boys being the last to leave.

The troubles of the party were by no means over yet, as the snow was thick on the ground and the shelter but indifferent from the dwarf beeches under which they encamped.

As the vessel remained intact on the beach all necessary stores were procurable; and on the weather moderating sufficiently on the fifth day, the one remaining whaleboat was launched, and five men, with young Despard Bridges, started for Ooshooia to convey the news of the condition of the expedition and obtain the aid of the "Allen Gardiner."

On the third day from starting the whaleboat accomplished safely the somewhat adventurous voyage of 65 miles, and the "Allen Gardiner" sailed on the following morning to the relief.

The yawl soon arrived at Sloggett Bay, took on board the wrecked party, and reached Ooshooia, in God's good providence, with all hands (numbering 22 altogether) safe and sound June 14th.

During the time the expedition was on shore at Sloggett Bay, a party of the Ona tribe appeared, and from what we learn from the English Consul at Sandy Point it would seem that Mr. Bridges' presence probably averted hostilities occurring between them and the expedition. As it was, the most friendly results followed, and bartering took place, the natives parting with their bows and arrows and spears,—a very different result to that recorded by Mr. Sampson, the one survivor of a boat's crew wrecked on the northern coast of Tierra del Fuego, in the "Roseneath," in the same month of May.

Mr. Bridges found that there were some Yahgan women amongst the Ona, and as one of these and a youth consented to accompany him to the Mission Settlement, there is every expectation that the language will be acquired and friendly intercourse maintained, the Ona having promised a visit to Ooshooia and been assured of a warm welcome.

MURDER OF A BOAT'S CREW.

"Information was received at Irvine yesterday by Captain Hall, late of the Glasgow barque 'Roseneath,' which foundered in the Straits of Magellan in May last, from Mr. Sampson, the first officer of the ship in charge of the second boat, giving details of the terrible butchery of the remainder of the crew by savages and the escape of himself. Captain Hall, his wife, and seven of the crew were picked up by a passing vessel, after being seven days in an open boat, but the mate's boat, which was the first to leave the ship, was drifted by the current down south, and after being five days in the boat came in sight of land, which was unfortunately inhabited by savages, who murdered the carpenter, boy, and two able seamen, the mate alone being spared. How he managed to escape the death meted out to his four companions will not be known until he arrives home from Valparaiso, but after spending 63 days among them he managed to escape and was landed at that port. The 'Roseneath' was bound from Mexillones for Liverpool, with a cargo of guano."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

THE Rev. F. N. Lett writes :—

"*Rosario, Argentine Republic, July 29th*, 1882.

"I enclose a portion of Journal from June 26th to July 2nd.

"The Rev. F. H. Bijelow, of the Diocese of Massachussetts, U.S., being now in Cordoba for his health, has taken up the ministerial duties there to assist me, which is a great source of comfort and satisfaction to me. In

all that he does he will consider himself as a voluntary assistant to myself.

"I have just had a very pleasant visit from the Rev. R. Bateman, C.M.S. missionary in India, travelling for his health. To him I have explained my views as to the nature and needs of our Church and missionary work, and asked him to call on you, as I think that you will be pleased to see him.

"F. N. LETT."

"*Monday, June 26th.*—To Canada de Gomez by train. I have established a monthly service on a week-day here. I first saw this part of the country fourteen years ago. There was then merely a hut or two at the station, and the surrounding country was a rolling sea of grass inhabited only by deer and ostriches. Now there is quite a town, and the district round is thickly studded with farms.

"Service at the house of Major St. John, with an attentive congregation, to whom preached from Ps. xxxiv. 5, and administered Holy Communion to ten persons. Baptized Mr. D. A. Miller's child.

"*June 27th.*—Rosario. Baptism of a child of native Protestants, working people, who were accompanied by a number of their friends interested to see the ceremony, and who expressed themselves as much impressed.

"28*th.*—Baptism of Mr. French's child. Left by night train for Cordoba.

"29*th.*—Cordoba. Visits and inspection of school affairs. Had a very pleasant time with the Rev. Frank H. Bijelow, of the Diocese of Massachussetts, U.S., who is temporarily sojourning here for his health.

"Held Divine service; good attendance and hearty singing. Preached from John xiv. 8. Afterwards held general meeting of congregation, to whom made explanations, and invited special co-operation in view of recent difficulties. A kindly feeling prevailed, and kind acknowledgments expressed as to my efforts to supply them with the ministrations of the Church.

"It was resolved to sustain the Church services in the church room at the schoolhouse in No. 10, Calle General Alvear.

"As Mr. Bijelow very kindly volunteered to assist me I have arranged with him to undertake baptisms and marriages, and to hold service. His coming to Cordoba is quite a comfort, and I find in him an able and earnest brother clergyman, who while there relieves me of that part of the work, leaving me free to attend elsewhere. The school proceeds as heretofore, conducted by Mrs. Demmler, and proving useful and of importance.

"30*th.*—Returned to Rosario to-night, finding the choir engaged in practice.

"*July* 1*st.*—We have a great deal of sickness in Rosario. The diphtheria

which has prevailed for a year and a-half, and brought desolation into so many homes, has not altogether disappeared; and now we have an epidemic of measles which is marked by considerable fatality, and small-pox is on the increase.

"*2nd, Sunday.*—Spanish Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. Morning service, sermon from Phil. iii. 12—14. Holy Communion. English Sunday-school; 91 present.

"Buried Mr. Girling's child; died from scarlatina after three days illness.

"Evening service; sermon from 1 Cor. xv. 58.

"F. N. LETT."



R. J. R. Tyerman sends the following:—

"*S.S. 'Strabo,' August 7th*, 1882.

"It is with feelings of pleasure and thankfulness that I now write you, pleasure at bringing us into communication again, and feelings of thankfulness to our Heavenly Father for His mercies since we parted.

"After overcoming the inevitable sea sickness, which was very severe for four days, I began to feel remarkably well, and now if you could see me you would bear me out in this. The sun, together with the sea air, has made me quite brown. As I am writing the vessel is rolling unpleasantly causing me to feel 'squalmish.' They say she is a very good ship to roll; but I confess to a secret liking for the more steady vessels. Well, thank God for His goodness, we have nothing whatever to complain about, but, on the contrary, much to be thankful for and to rejoice over.

"Perhaps you would be interested to know a little about the ship, her captain, officers, crew, and passengers, &c. The s.s. 'Strabo' is a new vessel only built last year, consequently everything is nice and in good order. She is only certified to carry eighteen passengers in the saloon, and fifty in the fore cabin. Her saloon is upholstered in marble, which gives it a very cool and handsome appearance; her cargo is a general one; we have engines, boilers, railway trucks, iron, and a large number of cases containing all manner of things. On deck we have horses, cattle, sheep, a large dog, geese, ducks, and fowls. We are often amused to hear the crowing and cackling and the bleating of the sheep,—we could almost imagine we were in a farmyard.

"We came to Porto Santo and Madeira on Friday, when we signalled, so that I suppose we were reported in Saturday's papers.

"Yesterday being Sunday I intended to have held service, having previously obtained the captain's permission; but there was a strong wind, the ship rolled heavily, making it no easy matter to get about, and worst

of all, for me, causing me to feel anything but well; neither was I the only one who felt thus; consequently much to my regret we had to postpone our service, hoping for better things next Sunday. Many of our people were to be seen, either in their berths or on deck, reading their Bible or Prayer-book; one man, who looks after the cattle, I heard praying aloud in his berth: he is a Sussex farm labourer. To-day I am feeling much better, we are now entering the tropics, but the weather is beautiful, although rather hot at midday. Last night a flying fish came on board, it appears that they are chased by dolphins and fly at a light and bang their heads with great force against anything that happens to be in the way; my little one was much pleased with it this morning, rolling it about the deck. The chief officer told me that one of these fish struck the mate of a ship he knew in the eye causing severe injury.

"*Tuesday, August 8th*, 1882.

"The captain says we shall be at St. Vincent to-night. We are to take in coal (29s. per ton) enough to sink the ship 6in. deeper; even now she is only 4ft. above the water. During the night about 50 flying fish came on board; we demolished some of them for breakfast, and very sweet they were. A sea swallow also came into the saloon; it was very tame. I carried it about in my open hand this morning, but it did not attempt to fly, but on being thrown up it was speedily lost to sight. The men say this denotes bad weather. I enjoyed a splendid hose bath soon after six on deck; the water was quite warm. And now I am enjoying excellent health, as are also my dear wife and child; thanks be to the Lord for all His goodness and lovingkindness. The little book kindly given to me by Miss C——, 'Spiritual Power for Missionary Work,' finds an echo in my heart, it is an admirable work. I am making fair progress with Spanish, and find Latin no inconsiderable help.

"JOHN R. TYERMAN."

Brazil.

SAO PAULO AND SANTOS.

WE have received the following from Dr. Cross:—

"*Saô Paulo, Brazil, July 22nd*, 1882.

"I have my hands pretty full just now organizing and arranging different matters before getting into the ordinary routine. At the beginning of this month I started a Bible-class with five pupils; they promise well; a few more will be added shortly. There is an ample field for work amongst the English community, so that, at present, at any rate, nothing may be attempted on behalf of the natives. Our pretty little church here is well attended. At Santos the attendance is very poor; the

English community is small, and nearly every one lives at a considerable distance from our temporary place of worship at the railway station. The time of the service, too, is unavoidably early. When there is any English vessel in the harbour her crew swells the congregation. I was glad to see the captain of the 'Halley,' and part of her crew at my first service; on the first Sunday after my arrival. Much good may be done amongst the sailors on board the different ships, and the patients in the hospital. I have been distributing to the latter different papers and magazines, to while away their time. Poor fellows, it must be wearisome to spend day after day in a sick-bed, without any distraction or amusement, in a foreign land amidst strangers, sometimes without anyone to talk with ; not to say anything of the spiritual danger resulting from want of occupation.

"Both here and at Santos we have received a hearty welcome from the English community as well as the American. I trust I shall be able to return their kindness with my diligent ministration and earnestness.

"I met the lad Francis Le Gresley at the hospital at Santos. The consul is going to send him home as soon as he is recovered, which, I am afraid, will take time. He gave me a letter for his mother in London which I am sending by this mail. He seems to be a boy of good disposition. The trials he has gone through may be a profitable lesson for the future."

"J. CROSS, D.D."

Chili.

CHAÑARAL.

MR. Robertson sends the following account from his sphere of work :—

"*Chañaral, Chile, July 5th*, 1882.

"The average attendance at worship during the six months ending June 30th was as follows :—Chañaral, morning, 11 ; evening, 29 ; Les Animas, afternoon, 23¾ ; Carrizalillo, morning, 21 ; evening, 17 ; Chañaral Bay, morning, 29¾ ; total number of services, 34 ; burials, 3 ; private baptism, 1.

"On the morning of Monday, June 26th, at about half-past one, an alarm of fire was raised. At first sight the blaze appeared to come from a great distance from us, but we were soon aware of the proximity of the devouring element by the lurid glare reflected in the heavens. It was in the square on the opposite side of the street we live in.

"The 'bomberos' were soon on the spot, and worked hard to save the houses adjacent to the burning mass. Our first thought was our little one sleeping calmly in happy ignorance of all. When we were partly dressed

and had commenced to get our bedding out Mr. Sheriff rushed in and told us to take the baby and all the things we could to his house, and very kindly and charitably placed rooms at our disporal. Hardly recovered from my recent illness, I scarcely felt equal to the occasion, but strength was given me to grasp the reality of the scene and to act accordingly. With the aid of our friends—and they are not a few—we were enabled to clear the house of everything it contained. My wife, assisted most kindly by Mrs. and the Misses Chellew, who certainly worked like Trojans, carried many of our smaller goods to Mr. Sheriff's, whilst the heavier articles of furniture were taken to the beach by natives and others. Amongst those who assisted me was Mr. W. Allen, of Carrizalillo, who rendered especial aid.

"Providentially H.M.S. 'Gannet,' Commander E. G. Bourke, anchored in the bay late on Sunday evening, and as soon as the fire was observed from the ship Captain Bourke sent sixty men ashore in charge of the second Lieutenant to assist the bomberos. We were right glad to see the bluejackets on shore. Through their exertions a considerable number of houses were saved. It is needless to say that, although we were so fortunate as to be able to save nearly all our things, still many odds and ends are missing, such as knives and forks, chairs, spoons, and numberless small articles necessary in a house.

"The origin of the fire is at present a mystery. When morning dawned a dreary picture presented itself. Poor people bewailing their losses were to be seen hunting amongst the still smoking ruins for anything they might chance to pick up, whilst others were carrying away charred pieces of wood, portions of iron bedsteads, &c.

"The front of our house was almost reduced to charcoal. Every pane of the glass in the windows was shivered to atoms.

"Nor was this the only fright we experienced during the week. On Thursday the sea became suddenly unusually rough. The following day we were even more excited as an occasional wave dashed up into our 'corral,' and spent itself within ten yards of our sitting-room.

"School work has been rather irregular lately. We have only five pupils.

"The *Chilian Times* of July 1st has the following:—

"'Politically nothing worthy of note has occurred, although it is rumoured that the Chilian troops will be probably withdrawn from Lima and other Peruvian towns to within the zone intended to be incorporated as Chilian territory, which would allow of a great reduction in the expenses of the country.'

"Probably the departure of the British squadron for Callao has something to do with the above-mentioned rumour. We were exceedingly sorry not to see Captain Stephens as he passed *en route* for the North.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

A Good Hope for Tierra del Fuego.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

"SIR,—I have read your article in Monday's paper with painful interest, recording as it justly does some of the sad and savage features to be found amongst the inhabitants of the southern extremity of South America, known as Tierra del Fuego. But I am sure both you and your readers will be glad to learn that there are redeeming features on which hope may happily forecast brighter days for 'the Land of Fire,' and which furnish perhaps the best proofs of the power of Christianity to elevate man in the social scale, and to bring in a real and permanent civilization, that are to be found in history since the days of the Apostles. I trust you will allow me some of your valuable space to set forth what has been doing and is being done to carry out some of your admirable suggestions and to modify some of your gloomy forebodings. You say, 'It is thought that the country would prove suitable for cattle breeding, but the only drawback to this plan is that to all appearance it would be necessary to exterminate the Fuegians.' You add, 'If the inhabitants could be induced to take to pastoral pursuits there might be some chance for them.' This plan the South American Missionary Society, which has eighteen other Stations in South America, has been pursuing for many years at their agricultural nursery on one of the Falkland Islands, and with eminent success. To this island they carry over, in the 'Allen Gardiner,' willing natives from the mainland and put them through an industrial as well as Christian training, and then send them back to teach others; and I may mention that the sale of wool in London a few months since from our station brought in a sum of 546*l.* to the Mission Fund. The massacre of the crew of the 'Roseneath' took place at a part of the coast not yet brought under the influence of our Mission, and stands in terrible contrast to the lot of the 'San Raphael' some years since, at a point about sixty miles from our station. In this case the poor crew were most tenderly cared for by the Fuegians, two of whom went sixty miles and brought the Rev. Thomas Bridges to see the poor dead white men and bury them. Not a single article was stolen from the wrecked mariners, and the utmost humanity was displayed. Our beloved Queen was so much struck by the circumstances that she sent a message and presents to the kind-hearted natives that had thus cared for her poor sailors. You say 'sailors naturally regard with dread' the region of Tierra del Fuego. But not so that part which has come under Christian influences through the South American Missionary Society, as can be proved by the official notice of the Admiralty issued many years ago, to the effect that there need be no apprehension of hostility, but a certainty of friendly conduct by the natives on this part of the coast. Let me now add that the late Professor Darwin, who was well acquainted with the southern part of South America, was not only a

subscriber to, but a warm supporter of the South American Missionary Society up to the time of his death, and this aid was given as the direct result of his admiration and thankfulness for the practical good and the wonderous change effected by the Society amongst the Fuegians. In the year 1832 he accompanied Captain Fitzroy in the 'Beagle,' with a view of studying the natural history of various countries, and amongst them of South America. In speaking of the natives of Tierra del Fuego in his book entitled 'A Naturalist's Voyage,' he makes the following remarks:—'Viewing such men, one can hardly make oneself believe that they are fellow creatures and inhabitants of the same world. It is a common subject of conjecture what pleasure in life some of the lower animals can enjoy; how much more reasonably the same question may be asked with respect to these barbarians. The different tribes when at war are cannibals. Every one must sincerely hope that Captain Fitzroy's noble hope may be fulfilled, of being rewarded for the many generous sacrifices which he made for these Fuegians, by some shipwrecked sailor being protected by the descendants of Jemmy Button and his tribe. I believe in this extreme part of South America man exists in a lower state of improvement than in any other part of the world.' Years passed away. Allen Gardiner, Despard, Stirling, and Bridges have laboured to civilize and Christianize this people, and have not 'laboured in vain in the Lord.' For we can now point to a Christian Church, with all its blessed surroundings in the shape of schools, orphanage, mothers' meetings, and instruction in farming and useful arts. Polygamy, cannibalism, witch doctors, infanticide, have ceased to exist, and even theft is almost unknown. All this led Mr. Darwin to admire and eventually to subscribe to the Society. The following passage from the speech of Admiral Sir B. J. Sulivan at the Annual Meeting in 1881, in reference to these facts and to Mr. Darwin, speaks for itself, as well as for the noble nature of Darwin and the blessed effects of Christ's Gospel on both the savage and the sage:—'He stated that fact in writing to his friend Mr. Charles Darwin, who was one of the party in the "Beagle," and that gentleman wrote back that he could not have believed that all the missionaries in the world could ever have made the Fuegians honest. A year or two ago something which he had read in one of the Society's magazines led Mr. Darwin to write to him on that subject. He had long said that nothing could be done by means of mission work, that all the pains bestowed on the natives would be thrown away, and that they could never be civilized. He afterwards admitted that he was wrong, and at the period to which he (Admiral Sulivan) had just alluded he wrote:—"I had always thought that the civilization of the Japanese is the most wonderful thing in history, but I am now convinced that what the missionaries have done in Tierra del Fuego, in civilizing the natives, is at least as wonderful."' I may add that Mr. Bridges has translated the Gospel of St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles into the Yaghan

language, and that the printed copies of the former are now eagerly read by the Fuegians.'

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"R. J. SIMPSON,

"11, SERJEANTS' INN, FLEET STREET, SEPT. 20."

The Fuegian Feast.

THE Fuegian's ordinary subsistence is shell-fish; though he eats also the flesh of the seal and sea-otter; of birds, especially the penguin and Magellanic goose, when he can capture them. His stomach will not "turn" at the blubber of a whale—when by good chance one of these leviathans gets stranded on his coast—even though the great carcass be far gone in the stages of decomposition! The Fuegians' great feast takes place when one is stranded on the shore. All the people within reach flock to the spot, while fleets of canoes surround the stranded monster, and its body is covered with little copper-coloured men, carving away the blubber with their shell knives. Each cuts as much as he can get, and when he has torn and carved off a large piece of blubber, he makes a hole in the middle, puts his head through the aperture, and this leaves his hands free to carry more of the dainty food.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

WE mentioned in our last number that two extensive tours in Ireland have been undertaken during the last few weeks. That in the North comprised no fewer than twenty meetings and nine sermons; one of the latter, viz., that at Castle Dawson, being preached by our old friend, the Rev. W. Sparrow, Vicar of Moneymore. At Derry the Cathedral was opened to our deputation. And this reminds us that, by the death of Dean Seymour, our Society has lost not only a Vice-President, but a true and constant friend. Mr. Huntly speaks highly of the kindness manifested to him by all with whom he came in contact. For ourselves, after some eight tours in the sister island, we confess that if anything can warm a man up it is an experience of the cordial hospitality and missionary zeal of our Irish supporters. Not the least interesting feature in Mr. Huntly's tour is the fact that 120 collecting-cards were taken after his various appeals. Mr. Farmer's tour in the South is still in progress. Between August 21st and September 18th he delivered twenty magic-lantern lectures, with satisfactory results.

We cannot pass from Ireland without recording our deep sense of

the loss the Society has sustained by the sudden death of Miss Wright, of Dublin. Not only was her house at all times open to our representatives, but she gave liberally, worked hard, and prayed constantly for our cause. Nine years ago she gave the writer the munificent sum of 100*l.* towards the Society's "Reserve Fund." Her call came in the night, and she passed from time to eternity in her sleep.

The work in the English provinces has not stood still during these Irish tours. In the South, Mr. Allen has lectured at Southborough, Wingfield, Walton West, Milford, and Herbrandstone. The last three have been for some years without a visit, Pembrokeshire being nearly 300 miles from town; but the collections prove that our cause has still warm friends in that distant corner of South Wales. The drawing-room meeting at Wingfield was every way successful, Canon Meade presiding, and the Vicar of South Stoke adding his testimony to our deputation's statement. We wish other country friends would imitate Mr. and Mrs. Clarke's excellent example, and throw open their houses and grounds to our Society. Sermons at Walton West, Wellington Heath, and Bengeo—the last kindly preached by the Rev. J. W. Marshall—conclude what we have to say on the Southern District.

In the Midland provinces, Mr. Welby has preached at Rugeley, St. Michael's Stamford, and Uppingham; while our Clerical Secretary visited Rhyl and Llandudno after his sermons in Nottingham. The meeting at Great Malvern was taken by Mr. Allen, and it is plain that our cause there needs working up, as the meeting was thin and the result trifling.

The Northern District, during its Secretary's absence, calls for little remark. We notice that Prebendary Macdonald kindly preached sermons in his own church, which produced more than 35*l.* We cannot help wishing that more of the rich congregations in the suburbs of the great towns would thus aid us. The provinces must compare but poorly with the metropolis unless we get such help.

Of Scotland we shall speak in our next, when the work there for the year will be completed.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

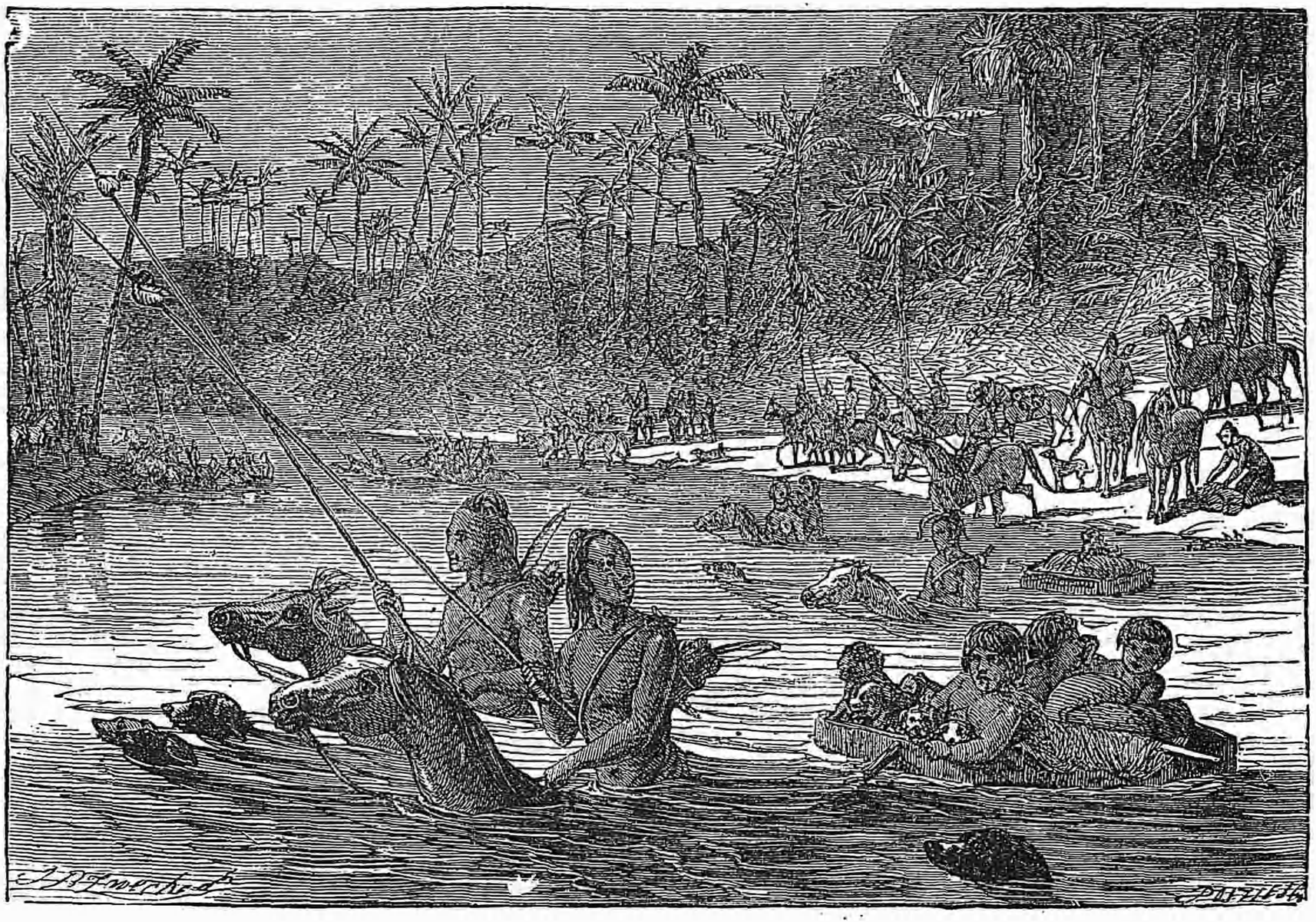
The following are the subjects for praise and prayer on the 2nd instant:—

I. That God may guide us in reference to the call for spiritual assistance from Panama.

II. That God may enable our Society and the Bible Society to carry out the Depot work at Santiago to a successful issue.

III. That a good and faithful Medical Missionary may be found for the Southern Mission.

BRITISH
9 DE82



INDIANS OF THE GRAN CHACO FORDING A STREAM. [*See p.* 259.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

NOVEMBER [redacted], 1882.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*Aug.* 30, *Sept.* 8); Revs. T. Bridges (*June* 28, *July* 14, *Aug.* 4); F. N. Lett (*Sept.* 1); Dr. Cross (*Aug.* 21); J. A. Dodds (*Aug.* 1, *Aug.* 21); Captain Willis (*Aug.* 29); Messrs. A. Henrickson (*Aug.* 20); J. S. Robertson (*Aug.* [redacted], *Aug.* 25); E. S. Bowring (*Aug.* 20); H. Burleigh (*Aug.* 16); R. Whaits (*July* 27).

BUSINESS.

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

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

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received for the month of September was £315 2*s.* 9*d.*

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 9th and 23rd instant.

M 2
MUSE

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE have devoted a considerable amount of space this month to some deeply interesting extracts relative to the late Capt. Stephens, R.N., formerly the excellent Secretary of our Society. We have done so not merely on this account, but because we felt that his noble Christian life and death will bring before our missionaries and ourselves instruction of the highest and most practical description. The extract from Commodore Goodenough's Memoir presents a remarkable parallel to the circumstances attending the death of Capt. Stephens. Archdeacon Whately's admirable lines will be read by all our readers with much pleasure.

Mr. Bridges' letter gives us a sad account of the continued mortality amongst the natives. It is, however, a true consolation to hear that the dying have given in their deaths, as in their lives, proofs of their trust in Christ and their hope in eternal life. We are thankful to know that four of the poor Indians who were exhibited in Europe, and were sent back by Mr. Hagenbeck under the auspices and protection of our Society, are now safely and comfortably housed under Mr. Bridges' care, and are likely to prove a blessing to others, while being left to themselves, by aiding in the acquirement of the Alaculoof language. We all rejoice to hear of Mr. Bridges' good health; may it long continue! Our friends will be much gratified to learn how welcome and useful were the presents of clothing, &c., which they sent out. May others be induced to follow their example!

It is a great pleasure to be able to announce that the Sale of Work at Lee has been a great success, and we heartily thank God for this aid, and also thank those kind and Christian workers who have brought about this result.

We would remind our friends amongst the clergy and the laity, whether in the metropolis or the provinces, that we are now anxiously looking for their aid during the ensuing winter, in the shape of Sermons, Lectures (with dissolving views), and Drawing-room meetings. We hope, also, that large commercial

establishments may accord us a similar welcome to that so kindly and heartily given to us last year by Messrs. Copestake, Hughes, Crampton, and Co., and Messrs. Hitchcock, Williams, and Co.

There have been received from our good Bishop during the past month letters of great importance in reference to the work in various parts of his vast Mission-field. He proposes to make some months' stay in Buenos Ayres, where he is strengthening the hands of our excellent friend Mr. Gybbon-Spilsbury, and is in a more convenient position for communicating with several of our stations.

In reply to an interesting anonymous inquiry received at our Office, we beg to state that the question of the substitution of a good and suitable seagoing wooden *steam* yacht for our present sailing yawl is still occupying the grave attention of the Committee and their nautical advisers. We may also say, speaking roughly, that a steamship, built to meet all the special and varied requirements of our Mission work, would, with her fittings, cost from 2,500*l.* to 3,000*l.* The sums already paid in, together with the probable proceeds from the sale of the "Allen Gardiner," would cover from 800*l.* to 1,000*l.* of this amount.

Happy and Blessed Memories of the late Captain P. W. Stephens, R.N.

"*H.M.S.* '*Gannet*,' *Callao*, 15*th Aug.*, 1882.

"Sir,—It is with extreme regret that I have to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Captain P. W. Stephens died here on the 12th inst. of acute diphtheria, after an illness of only five days.

"The funeral took place yesterday at the Cemetery of Bella Vista, near this town, with every possible honour due to the rank of the deceased officer, and I am pleased to be able to state that the foreign vessels of war and authorities on shore, both civil and military, fully and spontaneously participated therein.

"I have, &c.,

"EDMUND BOURKE,

"Commander and Senior Officer present."

Extract of a letter from Admiral Lyons, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, to Mrs. P. W. Stephens:—

"It is both as your dear husband's friend and as his chief that I mourn

his loss. I admired as much his qualities as a fine Christian gentleman as I appreciated his abilities as an officer. A more zealous and conscientious one I never met. I have not as yet received any details of his illness and last moments, but very sure I am that his end was peace. If anything can assuage the deep sorrow with which you must be overwhelmed, it must be to feel this, and to know that he was respected by his Admiral and brother captains, and was beloved in his own ship by both officers and men. You would perhaps like to keep the enclosed copy of the report I am sending to the Admiralty, testifying, as it does, the high estimation in which I held him."

Extract from report made by Rear-Admiral Lyons, Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific Station, to the Secretary of the Admiralty :—

"Their Lordships are aware of the very high opinion I entertained of the abilities as an officer and a seaman of the late Captain Stephens. The 'Thetis' is in most excellent order, and is a credit to the service and to the station. I greatly regret the loss the Navy has sustained by the untimely death of Captain Stephens.

"24th August, 1882." "'Swiftsure,' Coquimbo."

Extract from a letter of Lieut. Dickson, H.M.S. "Thetis":—

"To us all he was firm but kind, thoroughly understanding everyone's character, and with a great amount of judgment; without apparently interfering, getting the 'Thetis' in a very good state of discipline, cleanliness, and smartness. He fought against a painful illness with a pluck that brought forth praises from all who attended him, and he was followed to the grave by a concourse of people of all nationalities, who, as a Chilian officer remarked, honoured him as much as we did. I never heard of anyone who left this world with so little care. His worldly affairs seemed to give him no unrest, and for his future he was sure."

Mr. Horsley writes thus :—

"On Monday afternoon (Aug. 7, 1882), at five o'clock, Captain Stephens returned unexpectedly from Lima, where, at the invitation of Mr. J. R. Graham, H.M. Minister, he had been staying at the Legation. He remarked to Captain Bourke, of H.M.S. 'Gannet,' that he felt very unwell, and intended to hurry down on board the ship and get to bed. As soon as he came on board he sent for the doctor (Dr. Dobbyn) and complained of being feverish, and of his throat, which he said was very sore. He was quickly put into his cot in his forecabin, and put under treatment which it was thought would soon relieve both the fever and the sore throat. It was now known in the ship generally that the captain was seriously ill, though as yet the doctor had not mentioned the fatal word diphtheria, and the greatest anxiety was felt by all for tidings of him. At 9 a.m. I went in

to see him, and found him, as I thought, much changed for the worse, and evidently suffering from some very severe constitutional disturbance that gave me the deepest concern. On Wednesday the doctors came to the conclusion that it was diphtheria, from the presence of a substance known as false membrane, which was now found in his expectorations, and which is an unmistakable symptom of that disease, and, though it was never mentioned to him, still he must have seen in our faces the anxiety and dread that was in our hearts. Wonderful indeed it was to see how patiently and uncomplainingly he bore the pain and strain upon his physical strength, and it is only true to say that his courage and cheerfulness rose higher and higher as our distress grew heavier and heavier. In spite of all our efforts nothing could arrest the progress of the disease and the formation of false membrane that was rapidly spreading upwards into his mouth and downwards into the air passages of the bronchial tubes, laden with a deadly poison, to be carried by the blood throughout the system. As yet God, in His mercy, hid from him all thought of the danger of his state, and gave him a degree of hopefulness and cheerfulness that we were far from sharing in. And though God was, to our minds, causing him to pass through great pain, pain that nearly broke our hearts to witness, yet, in a marvellous and merciful manner, He so kept his mind, and restrained it from thinking about himself, that he scarcely seemed to know he was suffering at all. In the intervals of his fits of coughing he would lie with closed eyes and folded hands 'praising God for all His mercies,' and then, opening his eyes, would take the hand of whoever was standing at his bedside, and look into his face, as if astonished to see him look so serious. Towards the afternoon he said his throat was better, but that he could not sleep because he had such difficulty in breathing, and asked me to pray, saying 'that the Lord could give him sleep if it were His will.' Such resignation to the will of God struck his attendants with astonishment, and they could not but confess that, strong and hearty though they were, they were as children in strength of will compared with him upon whose bodily weaknesses they were attending.

"His interest and thoughtfulness for the wants of those about him never left him throughout the whole of his trying illness, and, in spite of our entreaties to him not to speak, he continued to give directions and instructions in all that related to their comfort. He would constantly inquire whether anyone was looking after his canary, and had it placed so that he might watch it; his ferns also he asked to be brought to his bedside in order that he might satisfy himself that they had been watered. All Thursday night we were applying hot poultices and inhalations and giving such nourishment as he was able to take, at a few minutes' interval. Thus Friday broke upon his sleepless eyes and a frame exhausted by pain and suffering, but a faith that was unmoved and a courage still undaunted. He then asked us to lift up the bed and let him look out upon the ships in the harbour; afterwards he asked us to take him back to his bed in the forecabin.

"Soon after this a violent fit of coughing came on, the phlegm nearly choking him. From that moment he knew he was in a dangerous condition, but his manner in no way altered, neither did his former peace of mind fail him. Making a sign to me to bring paper and pencil he wrote down these words with the greatest composure, carefully dotting the i's and crossing the t's—'Pray, I am in a very dangerous condition.' As I prayed I could hear him following me, and afterwards praying himself 'for strength to bear patiently,' and praising God for all His mercies of old. This was at 6 p.m. At 10 p.m. he sat up in bed, supported by loving arms, and asked all present to join in the hymn, 'Just as I am, without one plea;' next he asked to see Mr. Knox, and gave him the following message for his brother officers of the Ward Room Mess,—'Tell all your fellows I love them all.' To Dr. Dobbyn he said, 'Kiss me, doctor, I am very sorry to have given you so much trouble.' To Dr. Ferguson he said the same, asking him also to kiss him and say goodbye. Then to me he said, 'You will tell Mrs. Stephens that I loved the Saviour who died for me and for the sins of the world.' After a few moments, and as if trying to prepare for some great effort, taking constant sips of wine and water, he said, 'Now, I want to see the officers, all the officers, to say goodbye to them.' In vain the doctors tried to dissuade him, saying that the excitement and strain would kill him. 'No, no,' he said, 'I will see them; let them come in one by one, and kiss me and say goodbye.' It was useless to attempt to prevent him, feeling as he did that God would strengthen him for this last effort, and wishing with his last breath to say a word to each one as God gave him speech, he waited impatiently for them. To Freeman, who loved him as a son his father, he said, 'I remember your father and mother in Beckenham; give them my love, also Mr. and Mrs. Heywood and Mr. Gatton.' And now feeling that he had done all that God would have him do, he allowed himself to be laid back upon the pillows, saying, 'What wonderful strength God gives me; for five days I have neither slept nor eaten.' Saturday forenoon at 10.30 I read the hymn, 'Rock of Ages,' and, pausing a moment at the last line of the second verse, I heard him repeat it himself, 'Thou must save and Thou alone.' After this the paroxysms became less severe, and half dozing, half waking, he passed through his last hour and closed his eyes to wake again in the presence of his Father, and at noon on Saturday, 12th of August, 1882, as the bells of the ship were striking eight, his spirit passed away to be for ever with the Lord. Thus did this faithful servant of God give up his spirit to Him who gave it, having borne a witness in his death of the grace that was in him in life.

"ARTHUR J. HORSLEY, H.M.S. 'Thetis,' Callao.

"August 12th, 1882."

Copy of a letter from Freeman, his private servant, to his father and mother :—

"*Callao, H.M.S. 'Thetis,' 21st August*, 1882.

"My dearest Mother and Father,—I begin my letter this time with a sad heart, for no doubt by this time you have heard of the death of my dear master and captain. On Monday night, after he had turned into his cot, I made him a cup of tea, and while drinking it he said, 'What poor weak mortals we are, Freeman, one up and the other down' (relating to the steward, who was almost at death's door a few days previous).

"On Friday night, when we all thought he was going to part company from us, he was lying with one arm round my neck and the other round Mr. Horsley's. I was very much affected, and the doctor said something to me about disturbing the captain, when he said, 'Let the poor fellow alone, I love him and I know he loves me,' which of course knocked me entirely flat aback. It was truly affecting to see him saying good-bye to all the officers and some of the men that he wished to see. About eleven o'clock he began to sink, and at twelve o'clock he fell asleep to wake in another world. 'Tis the first deathbed I ever saw, and shall never forget it. He was buried at Bella Vista Cemetery on Monday, August 14th, with full honours ; about 500 followed, the steward and I being chief mourners ; we had no chaplain, so Captain Bourke, H.M.S. 'Gannet,' read the Burial Service. He was very much affected. I thought he would break down every minute, but he managed to bear up. Of course he felt it very much, as he was a great friend of the captain's. The poor steward was very much affected, and I had all my work to keep him from falling.

"The ship's company have clubbed together about 200 dollars to erect a monument in memoriam of our late captain, also they have sent Mrs. Stephens a letter of condolence. Poor lady, what will she do ?—it will be such a blow for her. The ship seems awfully dull. The first lieutenant is in command for the present. We miss the captain in a thousand ways ; we used to have prayers together, Sunday morning at 8 a.m., just himself and us two, and Sunday evening service. The last time he wrote in his Diary was Sunday, August 6th, he having heard of the death of Captain Hope, H.M.S. 'Champion,' at Honolulu, who was thrown from his horse. Thanking the Lord for having spared him, little did he think that a week hence he would be the same.

* * * * * * *

"Your ever loving son,

"HEDLEY FREEMAN."

In Memoriam.

PRESCOT WILLIAM STEPHENS, R.N., CAPTAIN OF H.M.S. "THETIS."

Oh, sweet mid the ocean's ceaseless roll,
Like the breath of a summer breeze,
Came the thought of home o'er the sailor's soul,
As he ploughed the western seas.

He felt not the rising billows' spray,
He heard not the tempest's roar,
For his thoughts were wandering far away
To his home on a distant shore.

There's a sound that falls on the ear more sweet
Than music's softest strain;
'Tis the voice of the loving ones who greet
The rover home again.

He mused on that home till in fancy's ear
He seemed to hear at last
Those words of welcome soft and clear,
Borne on the tempest's blast.

But gone is that dream of earthly bliss,
For he feels death's icy hand;
And unsoothed by affection's parting kiss,
Is laid on a foreign strand.

Oh, darkened home! oh, widowed wife,
Whose joy has found its grave,
Whose star of hope, and whose sun of life,
Has set o'er the western wave.

No mortal power, and no earthly weal,
Can bid that sun arise;
No human hand can thy anguish heal,
Or dry those weeping eyes.

But there is a voice of mystic Power
Which shall bid thy sorrows cease;
'Tis a voice from Eden's blissful bowers,
Where thy lost one rests in peace.

It tells of a Home of joy and love,
Where those ransomed ones abide,
Who have wandered long like the wearied dove,
O'er life's ocean wild and wide.

It tells of a crown which those shall win
Whom their Lord will doubly bless,
Who have guided many a child of sin
To the paths of righteousness.

Rejoice, for the warrior's strife is done,
The sailor's voya ge is o'cr;
The storms are passed and the port is won,
He has reached the wished-for shore.

Oh, sorrowing friends, in the Lord abide,
And trust Him to the last,
And ye shall stand by your loved one's side
When a few short years are past.

And ye who have laboured many a day,
With the friend whom the Lord hath ta'en,
Grieve not, but work and watch and pray,
For your toil shall not be vain.

Ye too, like him, have a charge to keep,
Be faithful to the end;
And at the harvest ye shall reap
Far more than now ye spend.

ARCHDEACON WHATELY.

"He wipes the Tear from every Eye."

When sore afflictions crush the soul
And riven is every earthly tie,
The heart must turn to God alone,
He wipes the tear from every eye.

Through wakeful nights, when racked with pain,
On bed of languishing you lie,
Remember still your God is near
To wipe the tear from every eye.

A few short years and all is o'er,
Your sorrow, pain will soon pass by,
Then lean in faith on God's dear Son,
He'll wipe the tear from every eye.

O never be your soul cast down,
Nor let your heart desponding sigh,
Assured that God, whose name is Love,
Will wipe the tear from every eye.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA.

THE Rev. T. Bridges sends the following:—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuego, August 4th,* 1882.

"The 'Allen Gardiner,' which occupied five weeks in her voyage to and from Sandy Point, arrived here on the 23rd ult. She brought the Alaculoof family, lately returned from Europe. This family comprises four persons—a youth, a middle-aged woman, and two infants. I have not yet been able to learn the names of any of these persons. On the way here with them Capt. Willis, coming across a small party of Eastern Alaculoof, and finding one of these an old acquaintance, who partially knows Yahgan, brought him to serve as an interpreter. We are very glad

for this thoughtfulness. This young man is called Boatelama, and he knows Alaculoof better than Yahgan. I have placed this party of five persons, together with the two Ona, with Lory and his wife; and they all board together, the party comprising eleven persons. A certain rate is supplied them day by day, and they get on very happily together. With the Alaculoof we have received for them their goods, which we will see are not lost or wasted while they are with us. They have a nice serviceable boat, in which I went with them yesterday, in order to put some young rabbits on some of our islands. The tide being low we gathered some limpets and mussels for the orphans. The Ona, who also went with us, had never handled oar or paddle before.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' was ready for sail this day week, but owing to calms and then a strong head gale she did not sail till the 1st inst.

"On Tuesday evening Messrs. Whaits, Lawrence, and Bartlett came here in order to determine on a regular course of daily duty, and for prayer for the Divine blessing. We decided to hold school twice daily, and that Mr. Bartlett should devote himself to the acquirement of Ona, and Mr. Lawrence in learning Alaculoof. I am to revise and arrange the words so collected. We find our vocabularies of these two languages, compiled years ago, fairly accurate. There is no similarity between them. I must now, with many thanks, acknowledge your nice letters of May the 5th and 18th, addressed to care of H. Reynard, Esq. This good man having no idea of the coming of our vessel had just sent all our letters by mail to Stanley. The utter uncertainty of our vessel's movements creates many difficulties for all parties. From these letters I rejoice greatly to hear of Miss Vernon's munificent donation, which relieved so opportunely our burdened executive. Last year's deficit was a grievous one; I trust your burdens will be now lighter. We rejoice greatly to hear of the good success of our late 'Annual Meeting' at Lambeth Palace Library. Our work is attended with great anxieties; it is a part of the appointed course of warfare, and we must be content to engage in it heartily at our Master's command, and trustful in His wise leadership. We must not turn aside from His service because it is arduous and full of care.

"I am able to assure you, with great thankfulness to Him in whose hands our lives are, that my health continues good, so that all cause for anxiety is removed. For many years I have not enjoyed such good health as I have had the last eight months. My dear wife's health is also improved, and all the Mission party are in better than their usual state of health. The poor natives, however, from some unknown causes, continue to suffer, and die, and we have now no less than fifteen cases of dangerous illness, five of which are in the Orphanage, of whose inmates we have lately lost four, viz., Macklin, Michael Winton, Wallace Cummins, and a little girl recently admitted. Little Bertie Windlesham cannot last many hours longer, and Willie Beckenham is hopeless, sinking from diseased lungs. The other sick inmates are Nathaniel, James Fitzroy Button, and

Lizzie. This continued sickness is very trying to us all, but we try to inspire the natives with hope. There have been such seasons before, followed by long intervals of good health. There is nothing special by which we can account for this present state of things. *Of one thing we are assured, that the source of real support and cheer to many of the natives in the prospect of death, is their assurance of the love of God.*

"The Alaculoof family, now brought here and happily housed, are not from Hermite Island, but from Dawson Island, north of Admiralty Sound. It appears Schröder's agent at Sandy Point took wise care of them whilst on his hands, and kept them from the shore. He was about sending them and our goods by a small schooner, bound this way for other purposes, when the 'Allen Gardiner' appeared, and took them and our goods from this vessel. As regards the ideas of these people of Europe we can as yet learn nothing. The youth pleases us all by his energy and good looks. He does not know a word of Yahgan or of Ona. I read to him and his party from my Alaculoof vocabulary, at which they were so taken by surprise and joy they could not restrain themselves from laughing, even to tears, the staid woman as well as the two youths. As yet we know very little of the language. It differs vastly as spoken by natives of different parts of Alaculoof land, even as the Ona language does.

"We are now daily expecting the arrival of the schooner 'Rescue' from Sloggett Bay, where she went some ten days ago to see what could be done to the wrecked schooner 'Golden West.' At the written request of the owner, I sent two men to assist in this work. He will pay all expense thus incurred. Thinking this letter would reach you just as early as one sent by the Falkland mail, I did not trouble to write this by the 'Allen Gardiner.' With this I enclose many letters written since the 'Allen Gardiner' left to divers of our friends. I must acknowledge, through our Magazine, our grateful acceptance of kind gifts of clothing and other things for the natives from Mrs. Teape and Mrs. Shand, of Findhorn-place, Edinburgh; also from Mrs. Bell, of Highbury; also from Mrs. Witherby and Miss Couty; also two anonymous parcels, one of them through Mrs. Robinson, of Lichfield; also a framed poem from Miss White. We had just made a distribution, but from want of clothes could not give to all to whom we desired to give, and thus these things came in good time, as from them we were able to supply what was lacking. *We earnestly trust many more friends will help us in this way, for we stand in constant need of supplies of clothing for men, women, and children. We would gladly supply more of these very poor people if we could, and also more generously if our means permitted. The demand greatly exceeds the supply.* Some of our young men having heard of a great whale supply at the Wollaston Islands, asked permission to go there in the Mission whaleboat. I willingly assented, and lent them a gun and ammunition, for I can quite trust them. They have not yet returned. To the school-children, who are well-behaved, and attend school in the morning and

afternoon; we give a good pint of food each afternoon after school. They need a little help. It may save many a life, and will secure a good attendance and good conduct.

"THOS. BRIDGES."

Keppel Island.

CRANMER STATION.

WE have received the following from the Society's Catechist at Cranmer Station :—

"*Keppel Island, June 22nd,* 1882.

"In daily expectation of the return of the yawl from Ooshooia I pen a few lines to enclose with particulars respecting five more of the natives. I am afraid that upon perusal you will not be impressed with their attainments, but you will be able to judge of the ignorance and apathy we have to contend with in these poor untaught people.

"Winter has begun with us, and has already showered down her favours upon us. For two weeks snow has lain thickly on the ground. The health of all, we are thankful to say, has so far been very good, and we hope to be helped through the 'season.' I have just received a very kind and encouraging letter from Bishop Stirling, in which he expresses his satisfaction at my progress in the language, and much confidence in me and my work. It has made me very happy to receive his kind expressions, and it is cheering to know that the little one is enabled to do meets with his approbation.

"The work has very many discouraging features, and great are the disadvantages connected with it. Still, there is an amount of pleasure ; and, remembering its object, the difficulties are less depressing than in ordinary duties.

"This year will be the fifth of my attachment to the work, and I cannot say that my interest has flagged in the least ; and, considering the manner in which I was brought into it, I feel constrained to go on, hoping that soon a more energetic and undeviating mode of dealing will be adopted, with more certain and satisfactory results.

"I have delayed closing this, hoping that the 'Allen Gardiner' would arrive ; but she has not yet arrived. I must hasten to conclude.

"And with every kind wish and prayer for the welfare of the Mission and its workers,

"Believe me, yours most truly,

"H. BURLEIGH."

ASCLENDERLIUM.

"Came to Keppel Island in November, 1878.

"I had just returned from an unfruitful visit to Stanley, and, on landing I perceived two strange faces peering out from among the ferns on the banks above, and upon inquiry, found that they were fresh arrivals from Cape Horn; and, despite their recent transition from savage life, they had happy-looking faces, and I formed a hopeful estimate of what their future would be.

"One of them has since returned home, charged with misconduct, though his fellows unite in asserting his innocence. The other, the subject of the present sketch, was soon after installed into the duties of cook, which he performed very creditably, in spite of many disadvantages and much discouragement and jealousy.

"In school he showed a fair amount of aptitude, and, by application, has learnt to read English, also Yahgan; and his other attainments, writing included, compare well with the more advanced.

"At the baptismal service before mentioned he received the name of Paul Gilbert, and continues to fight the 'battle of the Christian' with renewed strength.

"He is still one of my scholars, and I am not without hope of his becoming in due time a fairly informed young man. I am satisfied with his conduct generally, and am convinced that it is his desire to live the Christian life.

"Stay at Keppel, three and a-half years; age, eighteen years.

CYAWYANJIZ.

"Was brought to Keppel in March, 1879, a fine lad of about fourteen years of age, and remarkably good appearance. As is usual upon arrival, he attended school twice daily, and showed much interest in what was going on, being especially surprised to hear his own countrymen read and speak in a language other than their own. From the first his attention to the things of God was most marked, and this led us to hope that he would turn out well, and, from my personal knowledge of him, I am sure he was anxious to do right; but, as will be seen presently, the old life and habit proved the conqueror. He was baptized by Bishop Stirling and was named Timothy White. To his lot it fell to clean and prepare the church for Divine service, which he did very creditably, and in many ways, good conduct in school included, gave me much satisfaction. To outside work, however, he was lazily inclined, and continuous complaints were made, on account of which I had to exhort him to greater diligence. No marked improvement being shown he was again remonstrated with, which ended in a direct refusal to work. It was now determined to send him home without any presents, hoping that it would bring him to a better mind, and at the same time be a warning to those left behind. This was

accordingly carried out, and he left, to our great regret, for he was so cheerful and obliging, and quite an example of cleanliness and care, and we would have done anything for his good, but could not encourage him if he was not doing his duty.

"Stay at Keppel, three years ; age, seventeen years

WULACUSNJIZ.

"After having served on board the 'Allen Gardiner' for some months, came on shore to live in March, 1879. All appearing satisfied with his conduct whilst on board, we were led to hope that he would prove a happy addition to our numbers, and being young I considered that his attendance at school and the general work of the station would tend to make him a useful man. In this I was not disappointed, for he proved a ready pupil, needing little reproof, possessing fair abilities, and evidently desirous of acquiring the attainments of the others. He received at his baptism the name of John Turner, and was soon after awarded 1*l*. monthly for his industry. Being very careful of his clothing, and making no needless and extravagant purchases, he has saved the sum of 14*l*., which will be of great use to him upon his return at some future date for the purchase of cattle, tools, and provisions, &c., &c. In school he holds the second place, and can read his own language, *i.e.*, the Gospel by 'St. Luke,' very nicely indeed. Altogether his manner and conduct generally has won for himself the good opinion and esteem of all, and we would hope that the superior graces which are his will unfold and ripen, and that the influence of the 'Holy Spirit' will produce in him 'fruit unto life eternal.'

"Resident at Keppel, three years ; age, seventeen years.

ARGOHRNJIZ.

"The subject of the present sketch came among us in March, 1879. He had been previously named John Brown, but from his likeness to the individual assigned as the type of the 'British nation,' would more properly have been 'John Bull,' though I am afraid that that also would be a misnomer, as he has none of the spirit and characteristic aptitude of John Bulls generally.

"His disposition is good, though his apathy and disinclination to learn give little hope of his becoming a scholar. Altogether he may be considered one of the most unsatisfactory, at least as regards learning and the adoption of the manual operations of agriculture taught them here, and which would save them much misery and privation did they use it. But in this also he shows little activity or inclination. His request for baptism, at which he was named John Brown, kindled a hope that better things were coming, but we were again disappointed, for beyond the wish to be fed, clothed, and cared for, there appears to be no other desire. I must say that his attention to sacred things is good, and attendance to the services most regular ; so that we would hope that although in most things much is wanting, yet in the most important question there is

concern and anxiety to be found with Christ at his appearing, and then all will be well.

"Stay at Keppel three years; age twenty-nine years.

MAAMUGINJIZ.

"Came to Keppel in March, 1879; a poor weak-looking creature, with a very vacant expression, and apparently very unpromising. But of course, as no fruit appears where seed has not been previously sown, we cannot judge correctly until the regular course of schooling has been gone through. The results in this case, however, were far from satisfactory, for after attending school twice daily for nearly two years he failed to master the most simple things. My wife, who has also taken great pains with him, joins me in the belief that he is mentally incapable of learning.

"In the work of the station, however, he is more useful, and is generally diligent, and gives little cause for complaint, in consideration of which he receives the sum of 1*l.* monthly, and as he is careful he will have a little wherewith to begin life upon his return to his own country. He has at present the sum of 7*l.* to his credit. His name was changed at baptism to George Natt. He is particularly fond of riding, and, being of light build, is very active, and excels in this at least. With a stone, a sling, or a spear he is a splendid shot, and in the customs and games of his country quite an adept. We are not without hope that his mind has been influenced and that a work has been begun that shall end in his soul's salvation.

"This is a comfort to us in such cases as the present, and we rejoice that although unable to attain to a high degree of learning, it cannot prevent his obtaining the 'true wisdom.'

"Stay at Keppel three years; age twenty-two years."

Uruguay.

SALTO.

R. E. S. Bowring writes:—

"*Salto, B. O., August 20th*, 1882.

"I regret to say that since my last the minds of the people have been very much disturbed by the rumours of a war between our powerful neighbours (Brazil and the Argentine Republic) about the Misiones limits question. For my part, although it appears imminent, yet I feel confident that wiser counsels will prevail, and that this dire catastrophe will be avoided. Still there are many who do not

share my opinion. Should such unfortunately take place, we should be the first to feel the effects; hence the alarm.

"Of late we have been suffering from opposition, direct and indirect, especially as to the schools, by those who, by prohibiting children coming to the Sunday-school, have caused a slight decrease in the attendance. I take this opposition as a healthy sign, and doubt not that it will redound to the credit of the Lord, for true religion has always flourished more in times of tribulation. Our Sunday evening services continue to be attended by a regular congregation. On Sunday last I commenced the first of a series of sermons for children, taking for my text the Fourth Commandment, which was very attentively listened to by about forty children.

"Referring to my last respecting the establishment of schools, I beg to inform your Committee that the American Methodist Episcopal Church have in project a similar scheme. This I have just heard on good authority.

"We have the Rev. J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury with us on a visit from Buenos Ayres. I regret with many that his visit is so short. Asking for your prayers for this important Mission,

"E. S. BOWRING."

The Indians of the Gran Chaco.

THE Indian is the undoubted lord of the "Gran Chaco." Let us drop in upon him, and see what sort of an Indian he is, and how he manages this majestic domain.

After having feasted our eyes upon the rich scenery of the land—upon the verdant plains, mottled with copses of "quebracho" and clumps of the Caranday palm—upon landscapes that resemble the most lordly parks, we look around for the mansions and the owners. The mansion is not there, but the owner stands before us.

We are at once struck by his appearance: his person tall, and straight as a reed; his frame muscular, his limbs round and well-proportioned, piercing coal-black eyes, well-formed features, and slightly aquiline nose; and perhaps we are a little surprised at the light colour of his skin. In this we note a decided peculiarity which distinguishes him from most other tribes of his race. It is not a Red Indian we behold, nor yet a copper-coloured savage; but a man whose complexion is scarce darker than that of the mulatto, and not at all deeper in hue than many a Spaniard of Andalusian descent, who boasts possession of the purest "sangre azul;" not one shade darker than thousands of Portuguese dwelling upon the other side of the Brazilian frontier.

And remember, that it is the true skin of the Chaco Indian we have

before our view, and not a painted one, for here, almost for the first time, do we encounter the native complexion of the aboriginal, undisfigured by horrid pigments.

Let it not be understood, however, that he is altogether free from the "taint"—for he does paint sometimes, as already admitted; and it must be remembered, moreover, that the Chaco Indians are not all of one tribe nor of one community. There are many associations of them scattered over the face of this vast plain, who are not all alike, either in their habits or customs.

The Chaco tribes are beardless by nature; and if a few hairs chance to show themselves upon cheek or chin, they are carefully "wed" out. In a like fashion both men and women serve their eyebrows and lashes—sacrificing these undoubted ornaments, as they say, to a principle of utility, since they allege that they can see better without them! They laugh at white men, who preserve these appendages, calling them "ostrich-eyed"—from a resemblance which they perceive between hairy brows and the stiff, hair-like feathers that bristle round the eyes of the rhea, or American ostrich—a well-known denizen of the Gran Chaco.

The costume of the Chaco Indian is one of exceeding simplicity; and in this again we observe a peculiar trait of his mind. Instead of the tawdry and tinsel ornaments, in which most savages delight to array themselves, he is contented with a single strip of cloth, folded tightly around his loins. It is usually either a piece of white cotton, or of wool woven in a tricolour of red, white, and blue, and of hues so brilliant as to produce altogether a pretty effect. The wear of the women scarce differs from that of the men, and the covering of both, scant as it is, is neither inelegant nor immodest. It is well adapted to their mode of life, and to their climate, which is that of an eternal spring. When cold winds sweep over their grassy plains, they seek protection under the folds of a more ample covering, with which they are provided, a cloak usually made of the soft fur of the "nutria," or South American otter, or a robe of the beautiful spotted skin of the jaguar. They wear neither headdress nor chaussure, neither pendants from the nose, nor the hideous lip ornaments seen among other tribes of South America; but many of them pierce the ears; and more especially the women, who split the delicate lobes, and insert into them spiral appendages of rolled palm-leaf, that hang dangling to their very shoulders. It will be observed, therefore, that among the Chaco tribes the women disfigure themselves more than the men, and all, no doubt, in the interest of fashion.

The dwelling of the Chaco Indian is a tent, not covered with skins, but usually with mats woven from the epidermis of young leaves of a palm-tree. It is set up by two long uprights and a ridge-pole, over which the mat is suspended, very much after the fashion of the *tente d'abri* used by Zouave soldiers. His bed is a hammock, swung between the upright poles, or oftener between two palm-trees growing near. He only seeks

shelter in his tent when it rains, and he prevents its floor getting wet by digging a trench around the outside. He cares little for exposure to the sun; but his wife is more delicate, and usually carrries over her head a large bunch of rhea feathers, *à la parasol*, which protects her face from the hot scorching beams.

In his excursions he travels long distances, crossing many a fordless stream and river, and taking along with him wife, children, tents, and utensils; in short, everything which he possesses. He fords the streams by swimming, using one hand to guide his horse. With this hand he can also propel himself, while in the other he carries his long lance, on the top of which he poises any object he does not wish should be wetted. A "balza," called "pelota," made of bull's hide, and more like a square box than a boat, carries over the house utensils and the puppies, of which there are always a large number. The "precious baby" is also a passenger by the balza. The pelota is propelled, or rather pulled over, by means of a tiller-rope, held in the teeth of a strong swimmer, or tied to the tail of a horse; and thus the crossing is effected.—*Routledge's "Odd People."*

Proceedings in the Provinces.

WE promised in our last to say something of the work in Scotland, which is now completed for the current year. Collections were made in St. Columba's, Crieff, on Sept. 10th, amounting to 14*l.*, and the following Sunday the Rev. S. G. Ponsonby, of Moffat, paid a visit for us to Cupar-Fife. The church was beautifully decorated for the Harvest Thanksgiving, and our Deputation's two appeals brought in no less than 17*l.* 10*s.*, which is the best collection ever made for us at Cupar. Our grateful thanks are due both to the preacher and to the incumbent for such substantial help. Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Ash also advocated our cause in the Episcopal Church at Moffat on October 1st, when 10*l.* was collected. A few days after the sermons the Annual Meeting was held, at which a number of the boys from St. Ninian's School, with many old friends of the Society, were present, and a large number of cards and publications distributed. At Ardrossan, to judge from the Meeting and the card collections, the interest in our work seems to be fully maintained. Indeed, of Scotland generally we may say that our Mission is gaining rather than losing ground, as we feared some few years back.

Passing to Ireland, we may note that Mr. Farmer's tour in the South which took in Counties Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, was every way successful. The Lantern Lectures were well atended, and gave the utmost satisfaction. We are thankful to add that a lady was enlisted as Hon. Sec. for the City of Waterford. The Rev. G. R. Wynne,

formerly Rector of Holywood, but now Vicar of Killarney, kindly undertook a tour in his former district, comprising counties Antrim and Down. Speaking as an old Hon. Secretary, he says of his five sermons and seven lectures: "General interest fairly good and attendances improved."

The sermon at St. Paul's, Glenagary, was undertaken by our indefatigable friend, the Rev. F. C. Hayes.

Of Mr. Welby's tour, which is still in progress, we shall speak in our next.

Mr. Farmer's work in the North of England has barely recommenced after his Irish tour; and here we would only mention that the Rev. F. Young, of Rio de Janeiro, preached for our Society at St. John's, Cheetham, Manchester.

In the Midland District a new opening was obtained at Newcastle-under-Lyme. The Vicars of both churches were present, and expressed themselves much interested in our work. The Staffordshire towns lie so close to each other that a deputation might well spend a week or two without having to travel many miles.

In the Southern provinces sermons or meetings, and in some cases both, have been granted us at the following places:—Beckenham, New Malden, Basing, Chichester, Norbiton, and Weymouth. Our Clerical Secretary and the Rev. J. W. Sloan took the sermons at Christ Church, Beckenham, the collection being considerably larger than that usually made there. The Rev. J. J. Manley began his work for the Society by preaching at New Malden. Mr. Redknap was our spokesman at the Chichester meeting, which was unfortunately much lessened in size by the bad weather that prevailed. We cannot conclude without thanking all those kind friends who have during the past month gratuitously undertaken the advocacy of the Society's cause.

Gleanings.

DEATH OF COMMODORE GOODENOUGH, R.N.

THE following letter from one of the officers of the *Pearl* gives an account of their beloved Commodore's death:—

"We proceeded to the main island of the group, Santa Cruz by name, arriving on the 13th of August. We found that the anchorage was not so good as we expected, so we coasted the island to find better, and, indeed, tried one place, but were obliged to weigh again, finding there was not room enough. We then returned to a bay on the

north-east side, where we first wished to anchor, the Commodore deciding that he would leave the ship outside the reef, and communicate with the shore in the boats. He first started from the ship with a cutter and whaler, with as many officers and men as the boats could conveniently hold, all unarmed with the exception of a few revolvers, but as he neared the shore, seeing a large number of natives collected, he signalled to the ship for another cutter armed, which was at once sent, the arms being carefully hidden under the thwarts. When he got within speaking distance he talked to the natives for a short time before landing, and afterwards on the beach. They seemed at that time quite friendly, but rather timid ; but after a short time this wore off, and they became very anxious to induce the Commodore and several of the officers to go to a village about a mile off. This, it is now believed, was a stratagem to separate the party, and thereby to overpower and cut them off. The Commodore and several of the party went with them ; but their suspicion was aroused, most fortunately, by observing the natives gradually drawing themselves away from the party, and becoming unusually excited, both signs that they were being led into an ambush, so they turned back towards the boats. On arriving at the small village where the boats were, the two officers were standing talking to a group of natives in the most friendly manner, when one of them, not five yards off, raised his bow and fired an arrow into the Commodore's side. It struck a rib, so did not penetrate ; and pulling it out at once he ran to the boats, calling to the men in the armed boats to get their arms ; but a great number of the natives followed them, firing flights of arrows, and before the arms could be reached the Commodore was again wounded in the head, Sub-Lieutenant Hawker in the shoulder, and five men (all severely). The armed boat opened fire as soon as possible to cover the embarkation, and killed two natives, the others drawing off. On the return of the boats we, who had been prevented by duty from landing, were hot for going in and taking it out of them ; but the Commodore, with wonderful Christian forbearance, would not allow a native to be hurt ; so we only went and burnt the small village as a mark of displeasure, which, by the way, was no loss to them, as it was very dirty, and they can build it again in a few days. Every precaution that medical skill could suggest was used ; and knowing, as every one in the ship did, the great danger from the deadly poisons used on the arrows by all these islanders, the greatest anxiety prevailed. We started at once for Sydney, but in five days symptoms of tetanus became apparent in the Commodore's and two of the men's cases, and on the sixth day after the occurrence one of the men died, on the seventh the Commodore, and on the eighth the other man. The rest of the wounded are recovering. The Commodore, it appears, had studied the subject of tetanus—as, indeed, he had most things—and he knew the symptoms at once, and that he was doomed. So when he felt that he must die he sent for all the officers, and bid them a most touching farewell. He exhorted them to seek Christ ; said he had

always done so, and that now he died with perfect happiness. I cannot tell you all he said, but suffice it to say that it made the deepest impression; there was not one dry eye literally, and that is much to say for a large number of naval men, who are, I think, harder than others, seeing death as they continually do. After seeing the officers in his cabin, for each of whom he had a loving word, showing how he had thought of each of them, although he never showed it, he made us carry him out on to the gundeck to say goodbye to the ship's company, though the surgeon said it would be a great risk; but he said, 'If I can only do good to the soul of the most insignificant one of the lot I will take the risk'—and I really believe that what he said will be for ever remembered by many. The whole ship's company were in tears, old and young, most of them probably not having cried since they were children. He was loved by them all, and with good reason, as he was very kind to them. The officers watched by him night and day till he died. He bore the fearful pain wonderfully, never even groaning, and smilingly apologized to the officers for giving so much trouble. The weather being cold, we were able to preserve the body till we arrived at Sydney, which seemed a great consolation to Mrs. Goodenough. She bore her great loss resignedly. The C.B. only arrived by last mail, too late for the Commodore to hear of its arrival; but he wants nothing from any Government now, thank God! He is happier than any honour on earth could make him. His was a glorious end to a noble life, doing good to the last."

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects for prayer on the 6th instant:—

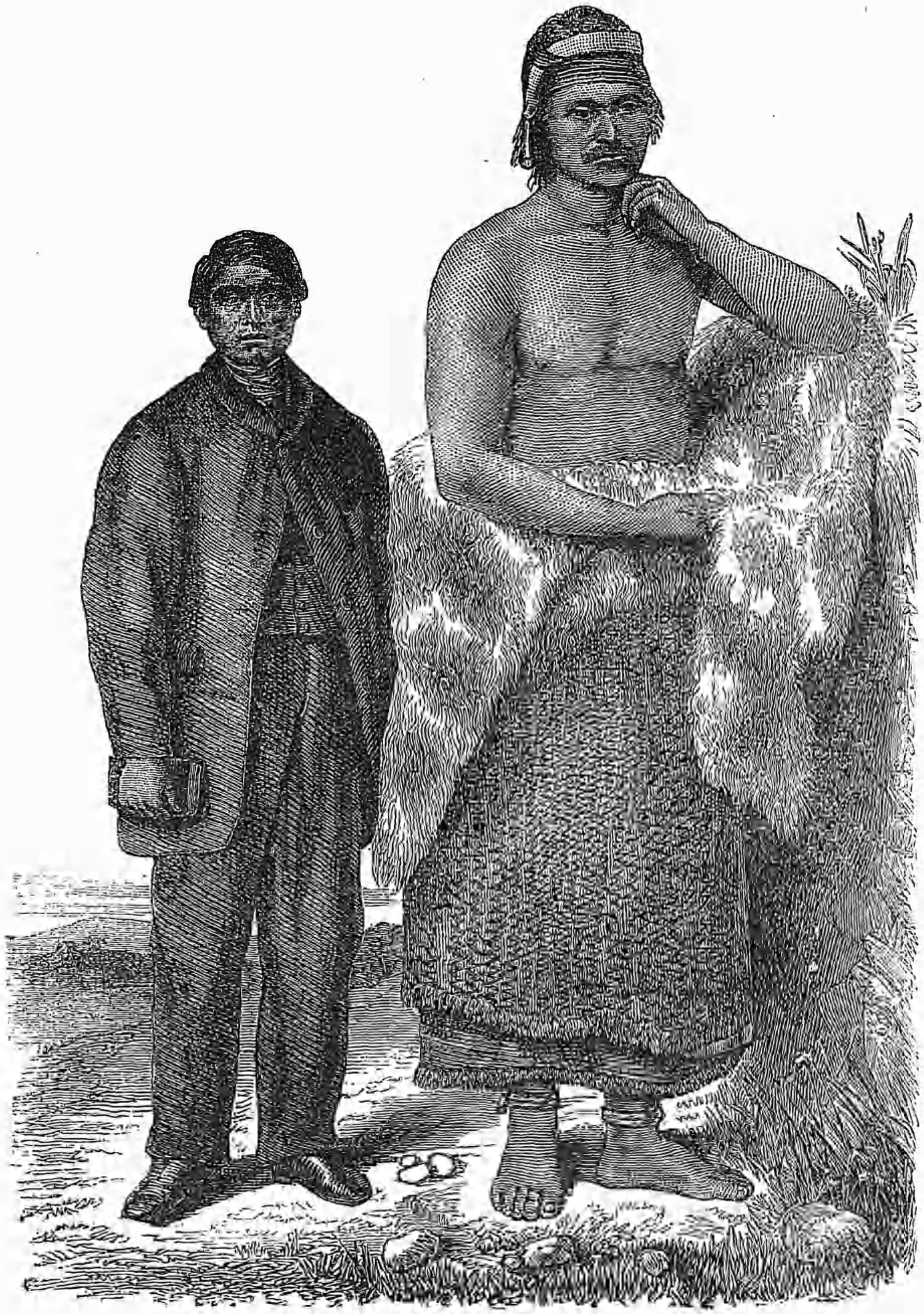
I. That the safe return and present circumstances of the remnant of the Alaculoof Indians who had been taken to Europe may be overruled for the further spread of Christ's kingdom in the southern regions of South America.

II. That God may direct our way to the introduction of the Christian faith amongst the Indian tribes of the Gran Chaco.

III. We continue to pray that faithful and suitable men may be raised up to help in our Mission-work.

IV. That God may be pleased, in His mercy, to stay the sickness and mortality now prevalent amongst the natives of the Southern Mission, and prepare the souls of those about to die.

BRITISH
9 DEZ



A FUEGIAN AND PATAGONIAN. [See Page 279.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

DECEMBER 1, 1882.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*Sept.* 28, *Oct.* 7); Revs. W. H. Lloyd (*Sept.* 13, *Sept.* 27); J. A. Dodds (*Sept.* 13, *Sept.* 14); F. N. Lett (*Sept.* 13, *Sept.* 30, *Oct.* 3, *Oct.* 6); J. H. Gybbon Spilsbury (*Sept.* 23); Messrs. H. Phillips (*Sept.* 16); J. R. Tyerman (*Oct.* 7); Dean and Sons (*Aug.* 12, *Sept.* 26).

BUSINESS.

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

The next Meeting will (D.V.) be held on the 12th inst.

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received for the month of October was £419 7*s.* 0*d.*

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 7th and 21st instant.

N 2
MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE would remind our readers that the New Year's Meeting for Prayer will be held, as usual, on the first Thursday in the year, and that for the coming year, 1883, this will fall on January 4th.

The Meeting will therefore be held on Thursday, January 4th, 1883, from twelve to one o'clock, at the Society's Offices, 11, Sergeants' Inn, Fleet Street. All friends of the Society are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

We have had the joy of hearing from Buenos Ayres that at a large and important meeting of the Geographical Society recently held in that city, to hear from Lieutenant Bové an account of the dangers and escape of the Antarctic Expedition, a most happy allusion of Lieutenant Bove to the eminent and heroic services of our beloved Bishop amongst the natives of Tierra del Fuégo, caused the meeting to rise *en masse* to their feet, and to place the Bishop upon the platform to receive an ovation such as has been rarely accorded to any man, and probably has never been the lot of any Bishop in South America, even from his own flock.

Richly did our good Bishop of the Falkland Islands deserve this extraordinary compliment, which he will only value for its probable help in furthering that blessed work which lies so near to his heart and is the object of his life.

The painfully interesting narrative of Mr. Sampson, which we give *in extenso*, affords us an instance of the terrible retribution which the poor heathen, so often shot down by white men, exact when they have an opportunity, and presents a significant contrast to the once equally savage Fuegians at and within fifty miles of our Mission Station, whose friendly feeling and humane care for shipwrecked mariners have not only become proverbial, but been officially recognised in the Admiralty notices for the last ten years. But may we not hope that at no distant time we may be able to carry the

Gospel of peace to these poor benighted savages? The Alacaloof Indians now at Ooshooia assisting Mr. Bridges to acquire their native tongue, may prove, under God, the very means of bringing about this consummation so devoutly to be wished for.

In connexion with a paragraph in our last Magazine, under the head of "General Intelligence," and on the subject of the proposed steamship, we have the happiness to announce the receipt of a cheque for 1,000*l.* from our tried friend, Mrs. Langworthy, accompanied by a beautiful note full of true sympathy. Mrs. Langworthy had already contributed 250*l.* to the same object. We doubt not that the remaining 1,000*l.* will be forthcoming at no distant date from one or more into whose generous Christian hearts God will put the loving thought and will. The General Committee have passed the following vote of thanks:—

"That the best thanks of this Committee be given to Mrs. Langworthy for her further munificent gift of 1,000*l.* towards a new 'Allen Gardiner' (Mission Ship) for the Southern Mission; and the Committee desire to accord their heartfelt thanks to Almighty God for putting this thought into the heart of His servant."

Lectures have been given in the following places in the metropolis by Mr. Frank M. Ponder:—At St. Michael's, Islington; St. George's, Battersea; St. James-the-Less, Victoria Park; St. Andrew's, New Kent Road; St. Andrew's, Islington; Christ Church, Southwark; and by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, Clerical and Metropolitan Secretary, at the Hampden Gurney Schools connected with Brunswick Chapel; at St. Philip's, Bethnal Green; and at St. Andrew's, Haverstock Hill. On almost all these occasions the Lectures were illustrated by the beautiful dissolving views exhibited by Mr. J. T. Rowland, in a great majority of cases in the presence of excellent audiences, with good practical results in the shape of sums collected and publications sold.

We hope to be able to give a more detailed account of one or two of these meetings in our next magazine.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA.

THE two following communications from the Rev. Thos. Bridges have been recently received :—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, June* 28*th*, 1882.

"Mr. Whaits' health, whilst not robust, is fair, and he is never incapable for his duties. He has been able so far to finish the schoolhouse that we have it in daily use, and greatly value its many advantages. The natives also are very thankful for it, and are comforted greatly by this further proof of the permanence of the Mission work among them.

"In our meetings for instruction and prayer I have many happy hours, and from the confession of different natives I know their affections are turned towards the Lord and His blessed service. I am fully able to assure you that the Word of the Lord exercises here a great influence for good and against evil, and we aim to secure more and more Christ's kingdom, with its law-abiding, orderly institutions and customs.

"The weather has been very adverse to our various works, which have been very seriously retarded. Wet, cold, and boisterous weather has prevailed since spring, and the crops have been greatly injured. The potatoes particularly were unsatisfactory, and the fruit an utter failure. Even the native fruits, as currants, berberries, and strawberries, though full of blossom in spring, were almost without fruit. We have a great press of work on hand, but another year will, I trust, find most of it done. There are still three of the six 'Model Cottages' to be built, a large field to be fenced round for the calves, and cowhouse and sheds to be built, as well as much odd work to be done in order to complete the Orphan Home and the schoolhouse. In my late letter to the Secretary you will learn the chief news of this station. Since the 'Allen Gardiner' left for Sandy Point two deaths have occurred here—viz., Alfred Mgten and Ungush's child, which was an inmate of our Orphan Home. Nathaniel, the oldest of the boys in the Home, though particularly well-grown, appears to have a very bad constitution, and is always getting bad sores on his feet. Little Bertie also is very sickly, and I fear will not survive the winter. His father and mother were both sickly people. I do all I can to guard these poor people against vice, by which they ruin their constitutions and inflict disease and misery upon their children.

"THOMAS BRIDGES."

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, July* 14*th*, 1882.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' is not yet returned, having been now absent twenty-seven days. However, I must write beforehand, so as not to detain her when she does arrive. I have struck off some copies of the Yahgan alphabet, two of which I send you. You will see the arrangement, which is the order followed in the dictionary, is orderly, and in couples as far as this is practicable. Thus, with the vowels, the short and then its long follows, but some are not thus the counterpart of the others. The consonants, also, as far as possible follow a like order, the sharper coming first, and the heavier following, as for instance, c and g, p and b, I and L. In teaching reading and spelling we find the vowel marks answer admirably, greatly lessening the difficulty of spelling, and they greatly abbreviate words, as seen in the three instances given on the alphabet sheet. I am very pleased that Mr. Morris should correct the 'proof sheets' by the MS., and trust that the alphabetic sheet will make the matter plain to them.

"We have had remarkably fine weather since the 'Allen Gardiner' left, so that the natives have been able to work cutting logs without losing a day. 'The first week at this work we paid them so much a day irrespective of what they did, but finding they worked very badly we have since paid them twopence a log. We are getting 4,000 cut ready for Mr. Dean's steamer, in which we are daily expecting our Bishop to pay us a visit. Since the 'Allen Gardiner' left a party of our natives paid a visit to the wreck in Sloggett Bay in one of our whaleboats. They were absent nine days, and brought back beans and salt meat and odds and ends. They speak of going again. We have made the half-yearly distribution of clothes to about 146 different persons. *We are very thankful to our many kind friends who enable us to make this half-yearly distribution to these poor people, who otherwise would be in a very deplorable condition.* Being dressed, they are protected to a large extent against the cold, are able, with comfort and propriety, to attend our meetings, and being clothed promotes among them wholesome feelings of self-respect and decent conduct. Applications for needles, thread, cottons, scissors and patches are incessant, and any friends who will help us to meet these demands will do us and them kind service. Remnants from dressmakers' and tailors' shops, cottons, thimbles, knitting needles and worsted, &c., for prizes for good conduct, thrift, cleanliness, and industry, would be very acceptable. The women take well to knitting, and are very fond of comforters, mits, and socks. One day I found a good woman industriously knitting something for her daughter with wooden pins and worsted she had pulled out of some damaged article of no value to her. I gave her as an encouragement a set of needles and some worsted. In giving out the clothes to the women many of them pleased us very much by their nice manners and pleasant words. Much improvement is manifested by many, and their kind friends would have been greatly pleased could they have witnessed the bestowal of their kind gifts.

"I am sorry to say we have lost another inmate of the Orphan Home, even the last admitted, and youngest child, a girl. She was a delicate but pretty little child, and much liked by the rest of the girls. I feel she must have had the germs of death when admitted, owing to the privations she had suffered for months since her mother's death. She was wholly an orphan. Her half brother kept her for some time, and we received her on his earnest request. Two other little ones, Lizzie and Bertie, are also in a very critical state. Everything possible is done for them. Miss Whaits shows them all kindness. Willie Beckenham also is far from well, being very pale-faced, and complaining of dull pain in the chest and shoulders.

"During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Whaits I alternate with Messrs. Lawrence and Bartlett of evenings in the care of the children, when we seek to amuse and instruct them. My guests sometimes accompany me, and right cheery times have the little ones.

"Four or five of the outside natives are also dangerously ill, and I fear there is very little chance of their recovery. Alfred Mateen after a very tedious illness has passed away. He had his mind to the end, and a very intelligent young man he was. He proved true faith in the Lord Jesus, whose service he loved. He had caused us much anxiety, for he was one who would do if he had lived much good or much evil. He had been noted among his people for his self-assertion and power. His relatives highly commended him for his patience and good conduct throughout his illness. This day week I had the pleasure of marrying two couples, viz., William Bartlett (a native), widower, and Eleanor Wokimoon, widow, and Charles Hausen, bachelor, and Emma Oococoo, spinster. These are two unions which are likely to prove happy ones. The former particularly is decidedly one of mutual selection and appreciation. Five young orphan children, their united families, are thus happily provided with two parents. Beside these two there has been a third marriage, between Robert, bachelor, and Hester, widow. This also appears a happy union.

"There needs to be a great change yet in the notions of these people concerning the rights of widows and the fatherless; but that this may take place there must first be a great progress of character in the women.

"Yesterday morning I went to see Wm. Bartlett (a native), who is ill. I thought if he should die of his illness, which is likely enough, what will become of his two young children? Unless his newly-married wife would take care of them as her own, she could not claim or expect her husband to leave her his house, garden, and cattle. According to native custom, his children on his death would cease to be anything to her, even though she might have been his wife for years. Their elder brother, or one or other of their aunts, would bring them up, if you can call it by this term. Widows care only for their own little ones. Accordingly, women as wives had a very small share of their husbands' possessions at their death,

which was taken possession of by their nearest of kin. However, it is very desirable that women should become dearer to their husbands, and should be chief or sole inheritors of their property, especially if they have young children to bring up, and that their claim should be held sacred after their husbands' death. I advise married people to treat their wives and husbands as to become closest, truest friends, and thus their happiness would be greatly improved and secured. A good wife is of necessity a good woman in many respects, and so a good husband is almost synonymous with a good man.

"From Yundaghia eastward to Cape San Diego, which is claimed by Argentina, I estimate the number of natives to be about 500 persons, Yahgan and Ona. I learn from Lieut. Bové that a grant in aid from that Government could be certainly obtained if applied for. He himself will speak to the President and solicit this aid, and I will write or speak to our Bishop about this matter. The Argentinos grant aid of this kind to their Indian subjects in Patagonia year by year, and he feels assured if the matter was brought forward we could secure a yearly grant of flour, beans, bread, and other produce. "THOS. BRIDGES."

FROM Mr. Whaits comes the following letter:—

"*Ooshooia, July 27th,* 1882.

"I am sorry to have to tell you that we are passing through deep waters just now. On our return here (which was on Saturday last) we found that one of our children had died soon after we left, and four others anything but well, with a complaint which seems to be carrying the Indians off very fast. It seems to have commenced with the people at Gable Island, but at present it is general. The children ill are Willie Beckenham, James Fitzroy Button, Bertie Windlesham, and Lizzie. Wallace Cummins Lee has reached home, contrary to our expectation, but seems to be sinking fast. The child which died during our absence was a little one who had been in the house but a very short time. I had thought from the first that she would never pull through the effects of her past privations.

"Before I left for Sandy Point I had made a small bedroom, in which we had placed two of our most trustworthy girls, Ann Maria Lee and Mary, with two of the youngest children. I hope to make another bedroom for the boys as soon as possible. We have removed all the sick into one room, and are keeping the other children apart from them. We know that both ourselves and the dear children are on your hearts, and are continually being brought before the throne of grace, and the thought gives us great comfort; but may we ask at this time an especial pleading with

God on behalf of the children? God has been good to us in the past, and allowed us to see some result of our work, for although He has seen fit to take from us John Askwith Macklin, Michael Winton, and now Wallace, yet He has given us hope in their death, and it has led us to know that many of the children, in their struggle with sin, are seeking help from God in prayer, yet it does make my heart feel sad to look round upon the empty seats.

"You kindly asked about the cutting of wood in your letter of May the 18th.

"We can find very good wood here for any building purposes, or anything else the Mission may require. We are, and always were, able to season it without twisting. The whole of the Orphanage was built of coast wood, and there has been no twisting nor shrinking in any part of it, although it has been neither painted nor varnished, which it should have been to have given it a fair trial, and there is quite enough here without sending from England. What we want is to keep two or three pit-saws going *steadily*, so that we may have a good supply of dry wood on hand. Of course we want to know beforehand the sort of board or plank we may be likely to want.

"Mr. Reynard told me he thought of advising the Committee to put up a sawmill here, but I do not think that would do at Ooshooia. Of course there may be other places where it would pay itself, and be a very good opening for the natives, but I question if anything will be better for them than a pit-saw for some time to come.

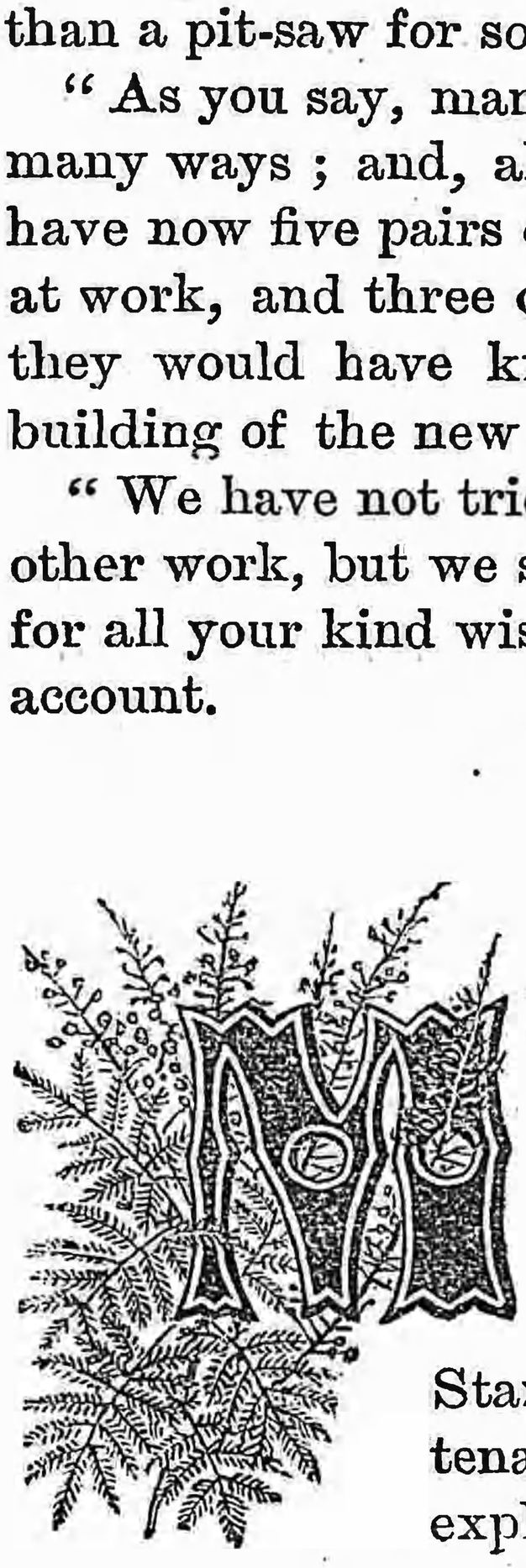
"As you say, many of our leading hands have become very useful in many ways; and, although we have lost many of our best men, yet we have now five pairs of good sawyers, if we, on our part, could keep them at work, and three others who are very good at carpentering. Of course they would have known more if the Committee had given them the building of the new schoolhouse.

"We have not tried boat-building yet, because of being so busy with other work, but we shall soon have to build a lighter. With many thanks for all your kind wishes, and also for the advance you so kindly put to our account.

"R. WHAITS."

Cranmer Station.

KEPPEL ISLAND.



R. Burleigh writes:—

"*Keppel Island, August 16th*, 1882.

"I intended writing more fully this mail, and also to send further accounts of the Indians; but the 'Allen Gardiner' leaves again for Stanley so soon that I fear I must be very brief. Lieutenant Bové, of the Italian navy (who is in charge of an exploring expedition), is on board the yawl, the vessel

in which the party were voyaging having come to grief in Sloggett Bay. Happily no lives were lost, and the officers and crew were taken to Sandy Point, Lieutenant Bové remaining at Ooshooia, having to visit Stanley.

"Having expressed a wish to visit the school, I to-day put the boys through their various exercises as follows:—

"1st and 2nd Classes read from Geography, France, Lieutenant Bove's choice; 3rd Class in meantime writing on slates and copybooks.

"1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classes.—Blackboard Exercises, Drawing and Geometry; Arithmetic, Multiplication, Time Tables, &c.; Recitation, Ten Commandments, Creed, Lord's Prayer; Hymns, 318, 321, and 2 Sacred Songs.

"The boys were very ready, and the Lieutenant expressed much satisfaction.

"HENRY BURLEIGH."



A British Sailor among Savages.

INFORMATION was received at Irvine some days ago by Mr. Hall, late master of the Glasgow barque "Roseneath," which foundered in the Straits of Magellan in May last, that the first officer of the ship, in charge of the second boat, who was supposed to have perished, had been picked up by a Pacific steamer, and was on his voyage home. This officer, whose name is Samson, has since arrived in London. It should be stated that the captain and Mrs. Hall, with seven of the crew, were picked up by a passing vessel, after being seven days at sea in an open boat; and as nothing was heard of the other boat or its five occupants for months they were naturally given up for lost, a presumption which, in the main, now turns out to have been too well founded. One of the party, however, the first officer, Mr. Samson, had the good fortune to escape from a terrible position, and has at length found his way back to his native land, after undergoing most painful and perilous experiences, which have been imparted to us from his own lips. His statement is as follows:—

"My name is Charles Samson, and I am thirty-four years of age. I belong to Portsmouth, and have been seafaring since 1864. I joined the

'Roseneath' on April 10th, 1880, in London, as chief mate. She belongs to Messrs. Atfield, Cameron, and Co., of Glasgow, owners of the 'Bay' line. The barque, which was of 622 tons register, was built in Quebec in 1873. On my joining the vessel we went to Granton for a cargo and took it to Buenos Ayres; from there we went to Java, and thence to Boston with a cargo of sugar, calling in at Port Natal in distress. From Boston we went to Georgia, New Brunswick, for a load of timber, which we conveyed from that place to Buenos Ayres. From that port we proceeded to Mexillones, whence we took our departure on April 11th, 1882, with a cargo of grain for Liverpool. We experienced fine weather up to May 6th, when heavy gales set in from the N.N.W., continuing until the 10th of the same month, when the ship had to be hove to. In doing that she sprung a leak, and started her stern-post. On May 12th—two days later—the barque was making so much water that we had to abandon her. She was, in fact, sinking. We took to the boats, of which there were two. The captain, Mr. John Macmillan Hall, went into the longboat with his wife and his child—a little girl about two years and a half old—the boatswain (John Poole), the steward, and four able seamen. There was none too much time for getting into the boats, as night was coming on, and the ship making water rapidly. There were two bags of bread and several tins of preserved meat put into the captain's boat. I did not notice whether any water was put in, but plenty could be caught, as there was rain and snow. I have heard since that the captain and those with him were picked up seven days later; only one of his party having died from the exposure. I took to the pinnace. I had with me the carpenter, two able seamen, and one ordinary seaman. I took two bags of bread, several tins of preserved meat, and one bucket of water on board. When we pushed off from the foundering ship we must have been about 54½ South and 74½ West; at all events, that was the position when I last took observations—at noon. It was nearly four o'clock when we found ourselves obliged to shove off from the ship on account of the boat being stove in. There was about 10ft of water in the barque when we abandoned her, but all her masts and spars were standing, and she was hove to. My boat drifted away to the southward, and in the haze we lost sight of the barque before she foundered, and also of the longboat, in charge of Captain Hall. We made for the land, which we reached the following day, May 13th, but although anxious to find a place to haul the boat up, so that I might patch her up, as she had been badly stove in, I was unable then to do so. Next day, however (May 14th), I did succeed in doing this, but we thought it advisable to launch her off again, and pull southward, intending to make for Cape Horn. All this time we were suffering dreadfully from cold and exposure, but our stock of provisions remained nearly intact. We went on this way for three days, until, on May 17th, we fell in with three canoes manned by Indians. They gave us chase, and there being no wind we could not get along. I noticed that the canoes were each built of three

pieces of wood—a bottom and two sides fastened together. There were about five men and two women in each. Two of the canoes had European-made oars. We were pulling with two blades of oars—that was all we had. We rowed as fast as we could, but the Indians soon came up to us, shouting and gesticulating for us to stop. They had fires in their canoes, made of a mossy substance, for it was very cold, it being then in the dead of winter, and there were thin sheets of ice upon the small inlets. The Indians soon caught up to us, and came swarming into the pinnace. The sea was smooth at that time. I gave them some biscuits and tobacco, and I judged from their manner that they were friendly. After remaining an hour on the boat they turned towards their canoes, and waved their hands, as if to wish us good-bye. They were apparently just about to step into their canoes when some of the women pushed into their hands axes, which had been previously concealed, and in a moment, before I could realize what was happening, they turned upon my four companions and killed them. One of the Indians had been armed with, instead of an axe, a spear about eight inches in length attached to a stick. With this he struck one of my crew, a Frenchman. The spear entered his eye, and the point of it came out at the back of his skull. Another of my mates had his face chopped clean off. I cannot tell the particular nature of the wounds of the other two, but all four were killed instantaneously as it were, partly, perhaps, through being in such an exhausted state when attacked. I was not struck. They apparently designed not to touch me, and afterwards I thought this might be because I had made them presents. The bottom of our boat was full of blood and water. The Indians knelt on the dead bodies to strip off their clothing, which was not easy, the flesh being much swollen. This done, they threw the corpses into the sea, and rowed the boat to shore with me in it, their women taking charge of the canoes. Having hauled the boat on the beach, they made me disembark, and then followed my example. Afterwards they stripped me of most of my clothes, motioning me to stand still, and whilst I did so they turned the boats upside down and lit a fire. The Indians were perfectly naked except that the men had a covering round their loins, and the women seal-skins over their backs. They were all copper-coloured, and ranged from 4 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. in height, being very stout in proportion to their stature. They slept near the shore that night, compelling me by signs to remain with them, although, of course, I could not understand their language. This was on one of the Tierra del Fuégo islands, which abounds with rats about the size of English cats. Early in the morning the Indians took to their canoes again and rowed about, apparently in search of adventures and to gather limpets from the rocks, these being, as far as I could see, their chief food, except when they managed to catch a seal. I lived principally on mussels; I had seal flesh only once or twice. At night we went on shore again, and my captors made a wigwam, in which we all slept together—men, women, children, and dogs. This kind of life continued from day to

day. They were always on the move during daylight, and every night settled down in a fresh place. Before going to sleep the Indians always smoked. Generally they made pipes out of the bulb of a peculiar kind of seaweed found in the Straits of Magellan, with the quills of penguins for mouthpieces. They first put the tobacco in a big mussel shell and bake it into a fine powder, in which condition they smoke it. After taking four or five draughts their eyeballs project and turn upwards into their heads, their lower jaw falls as if they were paralysed, and they vomit horribly. Men, women, and children all seemed to indulge in this practice. There were only about half as many women as men. These people first took me northward, and then returned southward through some narrow strait. After a time they gave me a jacket in place of the one they had taken from me. When I had been living with them for about twenty-five days, a party of them went off one night with my boat. Next morning they returned with a whaleboat in tow, and a Portuguese on board. This man afterwards told me that the Indians had captured him in the same way as they did me, and that they had murdered all the rest of his crew. In fact, we saw the stripped corpses the next day, when we were taken to an opposite island to fetch some provisions; and I ascertained that they had enticed the crew on shore there, and then assassinated them. Two days later a party of the tribe brought an Indian sailor in a canoe, and I learnt from him by signs, for I could not understand his language, that he, too, belonged to a shipwrecked party, all of whom except himself had been treacherously murdered, so it would seem as if these savages always spare one of their victims. I can't account for this, unless it is because they wish to get some reward from the ocean steamers, which I know do sometimes give them tobacco and provisions for taking care of shipwrecked mariners. Soon after the arrival of this poor Indian sailor we were all taken up through rocks and shoals towards the northward, to a point, as near as I can guess, about twenty-five miles from Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan. Almost as soon as we arrived there I sighted a steamer, and asked the Indians to take me on board of her, but they refused. A day or two after I saw another homeward bound, and begged them to row me out, but they refused, and got behind an island to avoid our being seen. We had been in the Straits of Magellan about four days when another gang of Indians of a different tribe altogether came and built their wigwams alongside of us, and there was a great deal of smoking and chattering among them all night. Next morning I was down on the beach when this fresh gang came down to launch their canoes. Up to this time I had been in daily dread of being murdered like my comrades, and, having lived for weeks on mussels and an occasional taste of seal flesh, I had become so weak that I could hardly stand. This second gang of Indians, however, had been making signs of friendship to me, and as I found that my original captors were not disposed to let me get on any passing steamer, I thought I would try my luck with the new party.

Therefore, when they were about to go off in their canoes, I motioned them to take my own boat, which they did, and I got into it with them. They put off in such a hurry that they left one of their gang behind, but he jumped into the water, and swam out 200 yards, and rejoined them in the boat. He had no sooner done this than the other tribe caught sight of us, and they set up such a yelling as was terrible to listen to—men, women, children, and dogs all joining in. They at once launched their canoes and put out after us; but they were too late, for I hoisted the mast and went out into the middle of the stream, and made for the Strait. There were nineteen in the boat besides myself. The Indian sailor was with us, but we had been obliged to leave the Portuguese behind us, as he was too exhausted to move near to the boat. Having left our pursuers behind, we made through the narrows, and were knocking about for ten days in search of a steamship. During that time I suffered terribly from the cold. At dusk every night we went on shore, and at daylight launched the boat again and went out to look about and to gather shellfish from the rocks. At last we sighted the Pacific liner 'Aconcagua,' which stopped and took me on board, and conveyed me to Valparaiso, from whence I was sent home to England in the steamship 'Galatian' by the British Consul. I was treated very kindly by the passengers on board the 'Aconcagua.' Of course I have lost everything, and when I applied to the Board of Trade for my certificate to be given up to me I found I had been reported as dead. I shall, however, get the certificate back again after certain formalities have been gone through, and don't suppose I shall have any difficulty in getting employment. The gang of Indians to whom I owe my release belong to the Patagonian side. I believe the steamers of the North Pacific are in the habit of stopping to conciliate the tribes by gifts of food and tobacco, with the view of inducing them to save the lives of any poor fellows who may be wrecked. I expect it was on this account that they brought me to the 'Aconcagua' to be taken off; and it shows what a little good treatment will do, for, from all that I know, I believe the occasional treachery of these natives towards the white men has been brought about by the ill-treatment they have had to put up with from the whites."

A Fuegian Christian and a Patagonian Chief.



HIS engraving (see Frontispiece) affords a striking contrast. The tall figure is that of a Southern Patagonian from the straits of Magellan—one who was well known to our missionary, the Rev. T. Schmid, who for eighteen months lived and wandered with the Indians, first in the neighbourhood of Sandy Point, and afterwards in that of Santa Cruz. This man, who bore the name of Gemoki, and was the son of As-cai k

a chief who befriended Mr. Schmid, was so kind in his conduct, and so gentle in his manners, that he was named by him GENTLEMAN JOHN. He is clothed in a mantle made of the skins of the guanaco, whose flesh, with that of the horse and sometimes ostrich, constitutes his food. The wool, which is very soft and warm, is always worn inside. The Patagonians of the South are much taller and finer men than those of the North, their average height being five feet ten inches.

The other figure is that of a native of Tierra del Fuego, or rather of Packsaddle Bay, south of the small Island of Navarin. He was for some years under instruction at our Mission Station at the Falklands, and was well known to many of our readers as one of the four natives brought to England by the Rev. W. H. Stirling in the autumn of 1865. His Fuegian name was Uroopatoosaloom, but his Christian names were JOHN ALLEN GARDINER. He died in 1867, aged, probably, twenty years. He was the first baptized native of Tierra del Fuego, and, as the first acknowledged Christian convert, therefore the firstfruits of the unbounded faith and self-sacrificing work of that spiritual hero who laid the foundation of this Society when he perished at Spaniard Harbour. [See Story of Commander Allen Gardiner.]

The contrast between these two portraits is not merely physical but spiritual. The one is a type of thousands yet to live and die as Christians —yet to sing and to feel

How sweet the name of Jesus sounds
In a believer's ear !

The other is a type of thousands who bear the stamp of their Divine Creator in their noble form, but, alas, who live and die as semi-civilized savages, without a knowledge of God, without the love of Christ, without righteousness and that peace which enabled John Allen Gardiner, the Christian Fuegian, to feel what he delighted to repeat, "When I pass through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me."

Oh, dear readers, WORK and PRAY that many, many more shall be as this one ! And, though the contrast will still exist, PRAY and WORK that God may "add to the Church daily such as should be saved."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

MR. Tyerman writes us the following letter :—

"*Rosario, October 7th.*

"Your kind letter reached me last Sunday, and I now hasten to reply. First of all our thanks are due to Almighty God for our safe passage across the mighty deep. We arrived at Monte Video on Sunday, August 27th, and Buenos Ayres on the 30th, where we were delayed seven days on account of bad

weather, the lighters refusing to come alongside. On Thursday, September 7th, we steamed for Rosario de Santa Fè, arriving on Saturday, the 9th.

"I suppose you have had so many descriptions of Rosario that you would not be interested in hearing from me anything about it, nevertheless I will endeavour very briefly to give you my views.

"Saturday, the 9th, was to be an important day for us, therefore I was early on deck, and eagerly looking ahead in order that I might catch the first glimpse of the town. All was going well, and we expected to land in an hour or two, when the 'Strabo' suddenly came to a standstill—we were on a sandbank. The captain despatched a boat for lighters, and meanwhile he was doing his utmost to get the ship off, but the effort was in vain, so fast did the vessel appear to be aground; however, late in the afternoon, she came off quite of her own accord, the current having swung her round.

"Very soon we were abreast of the town, which to me looked very peculiar. The buildings seemed all of white, with flat roofs; and there were quite a number of vessels discharging or taking in cargo.

"Before the ship was made fast, I, being on the look-out, saw a gentleman coming down the hill, and whom I guessed to be Mr. Lett; for once I guessed rightly, it was he. I need not tell you how pleased we were to meet; at the captain's invitation he dined with us. The next day being Sunday, he sent for us to church, and oh! what a delight it was to once again take part in the public worship of Almighty God. We were exceeding pleased with the church, the pictures of which are very faithful. The inside is quite as nice as the outside, and the service is all to my mind. After service Mr. Lett took me into the school; this also deserves the highest praise. The splendid discipline, as also the ready manner in which the children answered to the catechising, was especially pleasing to me. The school seemed quite full. I took charge of a class of boys.

"On Monday we left the ship and went to the English hotel; here we soon found gentlemen who attend the church. We were very comfortable, and everyone was kind to us. After a week at the hotel we found apartments in Calle Urquiza, where we now are staying.

"The town is not so bad after all as we expected to find it. The pavements in some parts are bad, and there is dust *ad libitum*, but, with these exceptions, Rosario to my mind is very nice. Some of the houses are very beautiful, and are like palaces. The streets being laid out on the chess-board fashion; it is not difficnlt to find your way about.

"The houses are mostly one-storied, but the rooms are very lofty and comfortable. The weather is now hot, and rain is much needed.

"You will be sorry to learn that on Monday, September 18th, Mr. Lett was compelled to take to his bed, his illness being inflammation of the lungs; but, thank God, in answer to earnest prayer and with skilful nursing, he is now almost well again. I was thankful to have been of service to him during that trying time. On Sunday, September 24th, and

October 1st, I conducted the service, preaching each time, but last Sunday morning he was enabled to read the ante-Communion Service. I assist in the Sunday-school, visit the hospital twice weekly, and have also visited two gentlemen who died a few days ago; and now, as opportunities occur, I am learning Spanish, with a view to my being more useful.

"I cannot finish this without speaking of the great and many kindnesses shown to us by Mr. and Mrs. Lett, for which we feel deeply grateful. If the Committee and subscribers could only see for themselves the solid and important work carried on here by him, and know the respect in which he is held by the citizens of Rosario, both Catholic and Protestant, they would indeed be rejoiced, and feel more proud than ever of their Mission in this place.

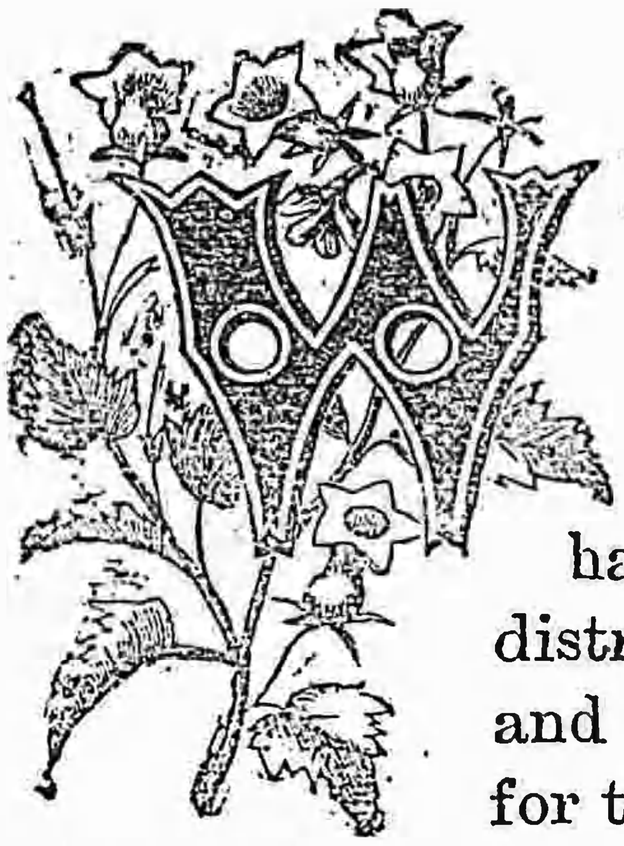
"I am deeply sorry to learn that my friend Mr. Davis has been compelled to return home; I deeply and sincerely sympathize with him, and hope that he will soon be all right again.

"We are well in health, in fact I never felt better in my life than I do to-day.

"JOHN R. TYERMAN."

Chili.

CHAÑARAL.



E have received the following letter from Mr. Robertson:—

"*Chañaral, Chile, August 25th*, 1882.

"I have to tell you that the dark angel of death has again visited us; this time under exceptionally distressing circumstances. In July, 1880, Messrs. John and Thomas Allen arrived from England under contract for the maestranza of the railway. The brothers left their wives and families at home, but upon John, the elder, being appointed foreman of the works, Thomas left here in May, 1881, to bring out Mrs. John and two children and his own wife with three, Mr. and Mrs. Livesey (Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. John Allen and Mrs. Livesey were sisters) accompanying them. They were a bright, merry party, with their beautiful rosy-faced children when they arrived in September, 1881. But how soon was the sunshine of their lives obscured. Who could forsee the dark cloud hovering over all their joyousness? Within a year three have been called to their last account. A short time after their arrival, Mrs. Thomas Allen, who had been an invalid for several years, succumbed, after a painful struggle, to the ravages of consumption. In April last, John Allen left for Valparaiso to seek further medical advice, but the poor fellow died rather suddenly on the 10th of May from the effects of an abscess on the liver. During his sickness Mr. Lloyd kindly visited him; and, in the true spirit of the

Master, cared in many ways for the afflicted. His death was so unexpected here, that, after the receipt of the telegram announcing it, Thomas Allen never appeared to be the same man; his life seemed wrapped up in his brother's. Business connected with the railway took Thomas Allen to Valparaiso in June, and he returned, to all appearance, in much better spirits, but melancholy and despondency again came, and, after fifteen days in bed, he died, like his brother, suddenly at the end, on August 15th. I was with him for a short time beforehand, and he spoke quite hopefully of getting stronger. He was passionately fond of music. He generally played the organ in church, and was always willing and ready to assist us in the choir. Thus Mrs. John Allen is left to care for seven children of her own (four are in England) and one of Mr. Thomas Allen's. Fortunately a brother of hers, who has been working at Caldera, returns home next month, when she will (D.V.) accompany him. Mrs. Allen is a brave, good woman; she bears her troubles with fortitude and hopefulness.

"We have had very fair congregations at Chañaral during the month; and, although several people have lately left Las Animas, we continue to keep up the average number of worshippers there.

"To-morrow (D.V.) I leave for Carrigalillo. I hardly cared to take the journey before, as the cold, especially in the pampas, has been so severe.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

The Observance of the Lord's-day.

THE following letter from the Rev. J. Gritton, of the Lord's-day Observance Society, will be read with pleasure:—

"Sir,—Among certain good persons there is found a tendency to despair about the future of our national relations to the Lord's-day, to regard the question as settled against us, and to sink down into apathy before the attacks of the Sunday Society and of other enemies of the Lord's-day and of godliness. A wakeful anxiety which leads to strenuous efforts and to prayer is commendable, as it is certainly useful; but only evil and disaster can follow the operations of unbelief and unreasonable discouragements.

"No one acquainted with the cause of events can regard the conflict without anxiety, or sit down in the fool's paradise of indifference. The emissaries of evil love the Sabbath no more now than in Jewish days They found it an irritating obstacle in their way, a mighty buttress and defence of the Church and the Scriptures of God. The general recognition and common observance of Sabbath law witnesses for God, and keeps alive

in multitudes who are not living Christians some sense of religion; it recalls to many wanderers the wellnigh neglected lessons of their earlier days, and gives opportunity to the Church of God for aggressive action on the world of unbelief and irreligion. This being the case, the Lord's-day will ever be an object of dislike to actively irreligious persons and to those who limit their views of things to the seen, material, and present.

"It does not follow that their dislike and their assaults of the ordinance must be successful. The following facts may help to reanimate some good people who think that all is lost, and that henceforth nothing remains but to weep over departed Sabbaths. Parliament reflects fairly the views of our nation. What has Parliament said and done as to the Lord's-day in the past session? It has continued the Irish Sunday Closing Act, has refused to listen to pleadings to destroy the Welsh Closing Act, and has passed into Committee the Bill for closing public-houses in Cornwall. Mr. Howard's Motion for opening the State picture-galleries and museums on the Lord's-day was rejected by 208 votes to 83, having a majority of 125 votes on the right side. The clause of the South London Market Bill, which asked for powers of trading on the Lord's-day, had to be dropped to prevent the complete defeat of the Bill. Attempts to secure more abundant telegraphic facilities on the Lord's-day were met by decided opposition from the Postmaster-General in his place in Parliament. The same high authority has promised that every effort will be made to save any intrusion of the new Parcels Post on the Lord's-day.

"There are other signs of good. The Subjects Committee of the recent Trades Union Congress refused the opportunity asked for of stabbing Mr. Broadhurst, and through his side stabbing the Lord's-day, by a Resolution in favour of the opening of museums on Sunday. The Sunday opening party in the Social Science Congress failed to carry a Resolution for opening the State Collections on the Lord's-day. It is a sign of good also that the well-intended but mischievous Bill of Dr. Cameron for licensing the sale of liquors on board of every steamer in Scotland was a failure, and gave way to the wise Bill of the Lord-Advocate, which has become law, and absolutely forbids all traffic in intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath in the case of all steamers and vessels beginning and ending their voyage within the hours of the Holy Day, thus stopping the iniquitous trade on board all vessels which would run and have run short trips as an excuse simply for the liquor traffic. One other fact may be mentioned. A great firm at Swansea have recently ordered the commencement of Sunday labour in their works, on the plea that without seven days' use of their plant they cannot compete with continental producers of metals. Is it nothing that 1,700 men refused obedience, and came out rather than surrender their day of rest on the suggestion of commercial anxiety and greed of gain?

"Let desponding Christians try to measure the importance of the few facts above adduced, facts which might be added to largely, and learn that

our battle is far from lost. Many more battles will have to be fought, but if faith fail not, and if God's people will rally round the Societies which stand in the breach against the desecration of the Lord's-day, the battle will again many times be turned back."

Proceedings in the Provinces.

AS the evenings draw in we find it easier to attract audiences in the towns to hear of our work, but in the country parishes the dark nights are an obstacle to missionary meetings. However, all things considered, October and November are perhaps the best months in the year for Association work. Not a few of our best auxiliaries choose one of these months for their anniversary sermons and meetings. Thus Colchester, Tunbridge Wells, Torquay, Exeter, Cheltenham, and Weston-super-Mare have all been visited since we last addressed our readers. At the first of these the meeting was taken by Mr. Manley, and we could have wished that a larger number had been present to hear his address. Here, as in so many other places, more local support is demanded, our indefatigable Hon. Secretary living too far from the town to do all he would like to do for us. At Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells, our we might almost say hereditary friend, the Rev. J. H. Townsend, was the preacher, and hopes next year to help us in his own parish of St. Mark's. At Torquay and Exeter our interests were entrusted to the care of our Clerical Secretary, who had encouraging audiences at the former, but rather a thin meeting at the latter. Mr. Redknap, of Ryde, kindly preached a week-day sermon, and took a drawing-room meeting at Cheltenham, and at Weston-super-Mare had Sunday sermons and the annual meeting on the following day, taking a lecture at Poole on his way home. Sermons have also been preached at St. John's, Weymouth, Wincanton, Lamorbey, Buckland, and St. Lawrence and Holy Trinity, Chobham ; and meetings have heen held at Newmarket, Hardingham, Lowestoft, Busbridge, Leatherhead, Chobham, Lamorbey, and Ware. Of these Hardingham is a new opening, and at Leatherhead the pulpit was offered for Bishop Stirling in case he should be home. Mr. Welby's Irish tour, which embraced the central part of Ireland, extending from East to West, was concluded at the end of October. The sermons at Dundalk produced the best collections, but many places seem to have contributed very liberally, considering the present financial state of Ireland. We have to thank the Revs. Dr. Cox, W. H. Bradley, and J. G. Holmes for taking sermons for the Society. The work in the Midland District comprises sermons at Rugeley and

Rempstone, and meetings at Tansley and various other places, of which we have not as yet received particulars. Mr. Farmer has lectured at Breton West, Salford, Bolton, Normanton, Christ Church, Wakefield, and St. Matthias, Manchester, and had, when we last heard from him, been every way encouraged by his visit to the Isle of Man. We are glad to be able to add that almost every evening is occupied for some weeks to come in the Northern District. We must conclude our short article by wishing all our provincial friends a very happy Christmas.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects for praise and prayer on the 4th instant :—

1. That God would graciously bless our efforts to stir up in the great metropolis of Christian England a greater sympathy for the Society's work in South America.

2. That God may be pleased to open a way for us to carry His blessed Gospel to the Alacaloof and Ona Indians inhabiting the western parts of Tierra del Fuégo.

3. That the important evangelistic work which has recently been pressed on the attention of the Society by numbers of the native population of South America may be carried on with zeal and discretion, and be attended with great success.

BRITISH
9 DEC 82
MUSEUM

The heathen perish ! Day by day
Thousands on thousands pass away.
Fly Christian, to their rescue fly !
Preach Jesus to them, ere they die.

" Wealth, talents, labour, freely give ;
Spend and be spent, that they may live.
What hath your Saviour done for you ?
And what for Him would you not do ? "

—AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

Copied, 1851.